The Book of Admonitions to Hermits and Monks

By ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Ḥīrtāyā

A Critical Edition of the Syriac Texts and English Translation

With Introduction and Critical Notes

Bishop Awraham Youkhanis

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Doctor of Philosophy in History and Archaeology

Department of History and Archaeology

Macquarie University

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Name: Bishop Awraham YOUKHANIS

Student Number: [redacted]

Course Code: PHD;HSTA

Degrees: Bachelor of Architectural Studies, 2007-2010, *University of New South Wales*

Master of Arts in Early Christian and Jewish Studies, 2011, *Macquarie University*

Postgraduate Certificate of Arts in Ancient History (Research), 2012, *Macquarie University*

Graduate Certificate in Theological Studies, 2012, *Australian Catholic University*

Master of Theological Studies, 2013, *Australian Catholic University*

Diploma of Language Studies (Classical Syriac and Classical Hebrew), 2012-2013, *The University of Sydney*

Doctor of Philosophy in History and Archaeology, 2013-2023, *Macquarie University*

Statement of Originality

This work has not previously been submitted for a degree or diploma in any university. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due reference is made within the thesis itself.

Signature: _____ Date: 14/06/2023

Bishop Awraham YOUKHANIS

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I. Acknowledgements

Over the past several years I have had the honour and privilege of editing, translating, and studying ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's admonitions to hermits and monks in Classical Syriac. To my knowledge, the surviving manuscripts known to us have never been edited nor translated before. Over time, these texts revealed to me the rich monastic history and culture of the Assyrian Church of the East, and in particular its monastic literature.

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II. Abstract

Present within this thesis is a critical edition of the works of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā (10th century CE) written in Classical Syriac along with an accompanying English translation thereto. The edited and translated works consist of admonitions, epistles, and histories. These admonitions are attributed to ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā of Ḥīrtā and were written to hermits and monks in Classical Syriac. However, the question arises whether this work (attributed to ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā) is the complete full-text or simply an abridgement of the original. At this present time, it is quite difficult to make a conclusive argument.

ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā, or the various authors and scribes for that matter, compile the *Admonitions* in chapters beginning with a common formula (Syriac: ܡܠܬܐ ܕܥܠ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܥܠ ܡܠܬܐ). Generally, the *Admonitions* are addressed to hermits, monks, and brothers, with a focus on theological, Christological, pastoral, and philosophical teachings. Epistles and replies to Domitius the Confessor, Stephen, Simon, Bacchus, Būḳzīd, Sargīs, Abraham, Ksōsṭāros, Moses d'Beṭ Sayādē, and Būḳtīšoʿ are all evident within the *Admonitions*. Furthermore, they include themes such as: How one should depart the world to become a monk, faith, love, virginity, leadership, fear of God, anger, jealousy, dreams, drunkenness (of wine), prayer, and the interaction between monks and minors. Finally, ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā makes references to and quotes the gospel (partially paraphrased), Pauline letters, prophetical literature, and Eusebius of Caesarea with a general mention of the Egyptian Fathers.

III. Abbreviations and Sigla

III.I. Manuscripts

A	Mingana 30	*circa* 1450 CE
B	Mardin CCM 00447[1]	1812 of the Greeks (1501 CE)
C	Mardin CCM 00497	Unknown
D	Vatican Syriac 595	1917 CE
E	British Library, Oriental 9378	*circa* 1895 CE
F	Vatican Syriac 185	2014 of the Greeks (1703 CE)
G	Vatican Syriac 150	2020 of the Greeks (1709 CE)
H	Strasbourg, BNU, MS 4138	17th-18th Century CE

III.II. Locations Within Manuscripts

fol.	Folio
r	Recto of folio
v	Verso of folio
|	Indication of the transition from one folio to another in A
*	Indication of the beginning or end of a manuscript

[1] This MS is also known as Diyarbekir 102 and Macomber 70.21.

IV. ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Ḥīrtāyā: Introduction, Context, and Identity

IV.I. Introduction

The Church of the East (modern day Assyrian Church of the East)[1] has a long and rich tradition of monasticism, which dates back to the early Apostolic Age. Many prominent theological and exegetical commentators who are known to us today, such as St Isaac of Nineveh, St Ephrem the Syrian, and St Narsai Harp of the Spirit belong to the Church of the East. Monastics in the church are known as Rabān (Syriac: ܪܒܢ) and Derāyā (Syriac: ܕܝܪܝܐ) respectively, and they lived in monasteries that were spread throughout the Middle East and India. The monastic life in the Assyrian Church of the East is characterised by strict asceticism, including fasting, prayer, and self-denial. Monks and nuns were also engaged in a variety of works, such as education, charitable works, and evangelisation. Monasticism has been an important part of the spiritual and cultural life of the Assyrian Church of the East and continues to play an important role in the church's identity. Arthur Vööbus in his *History of Asceticism in the Syrian Orient* notes:

> As an autochthonous form of monasticism, it antedates the origin of monasticism in Egypt […] As against Coptic and Greek monasticism in Egypt and Greek monasticism in Palestine and Asia Minor, Syrian monasticism is conspicuous as a definitely independent phenomenon, engendered by its own spiritual genius, whose exotic features, engrafted deep into its face, stand out in relief.[2]

[1] On the nomenclature associated with the Church of the East, see Sebastian Brock, "The 'Nestorian' Church: A Lamentable Misnomer," eds. James Coakley and Ken Parry, *Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester*, The Church of the East: Life and Thought, 78, no. 3 (1996): 23-35; Nikolai Seleznyov, "Nestorius of Constantinople: Condemnation, Suppression, Veneration, with Special Reference to the Role of His Name in East-Syriac Christianity," *Journal of Eastern Christian Studies* 62, no. 3-4 (2010): 165-90; Ken Parry, "Byzantine-Rite Christians (Melkites) in Central Asia in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages," in *Thinking Diversely: Hellenism and the Challenge of Globalization*, ed. Elizabeth Kefallinos, *Modern Greek Studies, Australia and New Zealand* (2012): 91-108.

[2] Arthur Vööbus, *History of Asceticism in the Syrian Orient: A Contribution to the History of Culture in the Near East*, vol. 1, 2 vols., of *Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium* (Leuven: Secrétariat Du Corpus SCO, 1958), iv.

Though monasticism has declined in the modern-day church, monastic influences are still evident within the Assyrian Church of the East. For instance, the church's foundational liturgical cycle known as the *Ḥudrā* (Syriac: ܚܘܕܪܐ), a liturgical order according to the Upper Monastery[3] (Syriac: ܥܠܝܐ ܚܘܕܪܐ), is still partially in use universally. This three-volume text provides propers for morning, afternoon, and evening ferial, Sunday, and festival liturgical services – including appointed chancels and anthems for daily prayers. Additionally, members of the Holy Synod observe a life of celibacy and a pescatarian diet.[4] Therefore, to further appreciate East Syriac monasticism, the work presented within this critical apparatus and translation will bring to light an additional perspective through the writings and admonitions of one minor Church Father of the Early Middle Ages.

Of the many Syriac Fathers known to us, a name arises that is rather interesting: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā of Ḥīrtā (Syriac: ܥܒܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܚܝܪܬܐ) whose original place and date of birth are obscure. Contextually, one can assume that he was an adherent of the Church of the East,[5] since Ḥīrtā was a diocese belonging to the Church of the East from the 5th century CE,[6] though little more is known about him, as modern-day scholarship provides minimal evidence of his life, works, and career.

IV.II. The City of Ḥīrtā and the ʿĪbād Community

Ḥīrtā (Syriac: ܚܝܪܬܐ and Arabic: الحيرة) was an ancient city in Mesopotamia located south of what is now Kufa in modern-day, south-central Iraq. The transliteration 'Ḥīrtā' is of Syriac

[3] David Wilmshurst, *The Ecclesiastical Organisation of the Church of the East: 1318-1913*, vol. 582, of *Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium* (Leuven: Peeters Publishers, 2000), 214. The Upper Monastery is in reference to St Mary's Monastery (Arabic: كنيسه الطاهرة), Nineveh (modern day Mosul, Iraq). It was destroyed by ISIS in 2015.
[4] Ken Parry, "Vegetarianism in Late Antiquity and Byzantium: The Transmission of a Regimen," in *Feast, Fast, or Famine: Food and Drink in Byzantium*, eds. Wendy Mayer and Silke Trzcionka, vol. 15, Byzantina Australiensia (Brisbane: AABS, 2005), 171-87.
[5] David Talbot Rice, "Hira," *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 19, no. 2 (1932): 254-68, 256.
[6] See Jean-Baptiste Chabot, ed., *Synodicon Orientale ou Recueil de Synodes Nestoriens* (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1902).

origin and 'Al-Hirah' or 'Hira' is of Arabic origin – both terms which will be used interchangeably throughout this study according to the preference of the literature consulted. Ḥīrtā, the assumed town of ʿAbed-Mšīḥā, played an important role in maintaining the monastic tradition of the Church of the East. The town was also known as 'the great city of the Tayyâyê (Arabs)'[7] by Thomas of Margâ in his *The Book of Governors*.

Ḥīrtā, which remains partially preserved today, served as the principal city of the Lakhmite Arabs' minor kingdom. It was located a short distance southeast of the present-day town of the Sanctuary of Imām ʿAlī, just a few kilometres away from Kufa.[8] 'The Lakhmid kingdom, with its capital city Ḥīrtā, was a Sasanian vassal state until its surrender to the Arabs in 633 AD.'[9] Thus, Ḥīrtā is traditionally known to have had communities from the beginning of the first millennium CE, and since the administration of the Sasanian Empire and the further arrival of the Lakhmite Arabs, the city is historically recognised as being a prominent centre for Syriac Christianity.[10]

As a result of ongoing persecution in Persia in the 4th and 5th centuries CE, Syriac-speaking Christians fled to the Arabian Peninsula. On the journey from Persia towards Arabia many immigrants settled in Ḥīrtā. John Stewart notes in his *Nestorian Missionary Enterprise*:

> The added vigour that came to the Church of the East with great influx of Christians as a result of the persecutions under Decius and Diocletian, and later, from the persecution, by the Monophysites of the Eastern Roman empire, of those who either sympathised with Nestorius or remained orthodox instead of becoming Monophysite. The former preceded and the latter followed the Persian persecutions under Sapor II, A.D. 339-379, Bahram V, A.D. 420, and Yezd'gerd II in A.D. 438.[11]

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[7] Ernest Alfred Wallis Budge, ed., *The Book of Governors: The Historia Monastica of Thomas Bishop of Margâ A. D. 840*, vol. 2, 2 vols. (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1893), 51.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Mar Emmanuel Joseph, "The Book of Resh Melle by Yoḥannan Bar Penkaye: An Introduction to the Text and a Study of Its Literary Genres" (Doctor of Philosophy's thesis, University of Toronto, 2015), 13.
[10] Erica Hunter, "The Christian Matrix of Al-Hira," ed. Christelle Jullien, *Controverses des chrétiens dans l'Iran Sassanide (Chrétiens en terre d'Iran II)*, Cahiers de Studia Iranica, 36 (2008): 41-55, 41.
[11] John Stewart, *Nestorian Missionary Enterprise: The Story of a Church on Fire* (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1928), 16.

Though Ḥīrtā is clearly not in the Arabian Peninsula, its ties with Najran and Yemen were quite strong.[12] The city welcomed many peoples as a haven from persecution and as a result, its Syriac community flourished. Prominent Church Fathers such as Abraham of Kashkar (490-588 CE) – who is famously known for monastic reformation in the Church of the East – had also evangelised the region.[13]

In recent times, particular discoveries have been made in Najaf and surrounding areas, suggesting the strong Christian history and presence within those regions. 'The predominance of Christianity in Najaf before Islam was further supported by the department of antiquities' (Iraq) discovery of the ruins of a 1,700-year-old monastery in 2012, linked to the Christian monk Abdul-Masih bin-Boqila. The monk's tomb was found inside the monastery, with an epitaph written in ancient Arabic reading, 'May God have mercy on Abdul-Masih'.'[14]

The proper noun ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā is considered to be a common name for some Christians in Ḥīrtā, viz., Arab Christians[15] – and translates to 'Servant of Christ' or 'Worker of Christ.'[16] Particular Arab Christians of Ḥīrtā assigned themselves the name ʿĪbād (Syriac: ܥܒܕ and Arabic: عِباد). The term ''ʿAḇed' is the transliteration of Syriac origin and ''ʿĪbād' of Arabic origin. As David Talbot Rice notes concerning the early history of Ḥīrtā:

> It was in its early days, as we have said, little more than a permanent camp. There may have been a few buildings of importance — halls, palaces, or council chambers — but the majority of the dwelling-places were probably only reed huts or tents. By the early fifth century, however, something more definite must have been achieved, for we read that there were already Christian bishops in Hira, **and that the Christians there designated themselves by the special name 'ibad', or servant (of God)** [emphasis my own]. They belong to the Nestorian persuasion, though, as well, there appear to have been followers of the monophysite sect in the town, and about 490 the ardent monophysite preacher, Simeon of Beit Arsam, succeeded in converting

[12] Ibid., 50.
[13] Marijke Metselaar, *Defining Christ: The Church of the East and Nascent Islam*, vol. 19, of *Late Antique History and Religion* (Leuven: Peeters, 2019), 14.
[14] Wassim Bassem, "Najaf's Forgotten Christian Heritage," *Al-Monitor*, March 15, 2016, accessed September 6, 2018, https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2016/03/iraq-najaf-islam-christian-historical-sites.html.
[15] Gustav Rothstein, *Die Dynastie Der Lahmiden in Al-Ḥîra* (Berlin: Verlag Von Reuther, 1899), 19.
[16] In Arabic ''ʿAḇed' can also be translated as 'worker' from the root verb عبد.

> several of the nobles and in building some churches at Hira. But the Nestorians remained supreme, and in 510 we see Narses, the Nestorian Bishop of Hira, voting on the election of a new Catholicos.[17]

The ʿĪbāds of Ḥīrtā – who became adherents of the Church of the East ('Nestorians') in Islamic times[18] – draw the attention of several scholars. There are, however, conflicting ideas in identifying this sect due to the belief that some Christians of Ḥīrtā designated themselves this name. For example, Isabel Toral-Niehoff in her chapter *The ʿIbād of Al-Ḥīra: An Arab Christian Community in Late Antique Iraq* suggests that the ʿĪbāds were of Arab heritage and consequently not native Syriacs of Mesopotamia. Toral-Niehoff notes:

> The Christians of al-Ḥīra […] according to all the sources known to us made up a significant portion of its population and profoundly shaped its character. In the course of time, they and their monasteries became so prominent in the Arab *imaginaire* as to emerge as a literary *topos*. **Being Arabs and adherents of Syriac Christianity at the same time** [emphasis my own], they maintained close contacts to their neighbouring coreligionists and functioned as a cultural transmission belt between Persia, Byzantine Syria, and the Arab Peninsula.[19]

Al-Ṭabrī's *Kitāb akhbār ar-rusul wa-l-mulūk* (*History of the Prophets and Kings*) identifies the three main groups within the population of Ḥīrtā. Of the three, the ʿĪbād were considered the original settlers of al-Ḥīra.[20] In Gustav Rothstein's work *Die Dynastie der Lahmiden in al-Hîra* he notes that the Christians who dwelt in Ḥīrtā were known as the ʿIbād – suggesting that this name was not exclusive to the Arab Christians dwelling there.[21] Toral-Niehoff makes reference to Aḥmad b. abī Yaʿqūb and notes that only the Christians of this city were also known as the ʿIbād.[22] Rothstein seems to suppose that after the Nestorian controversy, 'the Christians of al-

[17] David Talbot Rice, "Hira," *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 19, no. 2 (1932): 254-68, 256.
[18] Isabel Toral-Niehoff, "The ʿIbād of Al-Ḥīra: An Arab Christian Community in Late Antique Iraq," in *The Qurʿān in Context*, vol. 6, *Texts and Studies on the Qurʿān* (Leiden: Brill, 2010), 340.
[19] Ibid., 323-4.
[20] Al-Ṭabarī, *The History of Al-Ṭabarī: The Sāsānids, the Byzantines, the Lakmids, and Yemen*, ed. Eshan Yar-Shater, trans. Clifford Edmund Bosworth, vol. 5, of *Bibliotheca Persica* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1999), 21.
[21] Rothstein, *Die Dynastie Der Lahmiden in Al-Ḥîra*, 19.
[22] Toral-Niehoff, "The ʿIbād of Al-Ḥīra," 326, and Abu ʿUbaid Al-Bakri, *Das Geographische Wörterbuch*, ed. Ferdinand Wüstenfeld (Göttingen: Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, 1876), 180.

Ḥīra joined the Nestorians.'[23] In contemporary times, scholarship has progressed substantially in this field and there is no need for detailed elucidations of *Nestorianism*.[24] It is clear that the native Ḥīran 'Nestorians' (viz. Syriac Christians) retained their solid dogma and faith and did not convert in any way. Rothstein's conclusions here are simply a reflection of the former understanding of *Nestorianism* from the late 19th century CE. And consequently, we can ascertain that the Ḥīran Arabs joined Syriac Christianity and were known thereafter as the ʿIbād.[25]

Religion in Ḥīrtā was quite diverse. Before the arrival of Islam in Arabia in the 7th century CE, the Arab settlers were most likely adherents of the Arab polytheistic religion.[26] There were also Arabs from the Arabian Peninsula that migrated to Ḥīrtā in the early centuries – some of these later on converted[27] to Monophysitism, now known as Miaphysitism.[28] Nonetheless, the Church of the East was the state church in the Persian Empire where the majority of Christians living in Ḥīrtā were its adherents, and since the 4th century CE, Ḥīrtā became a prominent centre of *Nestorianism*.[29] Though it is difficult to document, we can assume that Christianity had reached the Arabs in the 1st century CE at the hands of Arab traders (cf. Acts 2:11 and Galatians 1:17). The Arabian Peninsula also received many Jews since Roman times[30] which suggests that the immigrants from the Arabian Peninsula may have been adherents of various religions, viz. Arab polytheism, Judaism, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism.

Additionally, Toral-Niehoff mentions that 'The Christians of al-Ḥīra spoke Arabic.'[31] Philip Wood in his article 'Al-Ḥīra and Its Histories' lists the common languages spoken in

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[23] James Richard Jewett, review of *Rothstein, the Dynasty of Ḥîra*, by Gustav Rothstein, *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, (July 1899): 253-4, 253.
[24] See Susan Wessel, *Cyril of Alexandria and the Nestorian Controversy: The Making of a Saint and Heretic* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004) and Ken Parry, ed., *The Blackwell Dictionary of Eastern Christianity* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2007), 340.
[25] Salam Rassi, *Christian Thought in the Medieval Islamicate World: 'Abdīshō' of Nisibis and the Apologetic Tradition*, of *Oxford Oriental Monographs* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2022), 37 and Isabel Toral-Niehoff, *Al-Ḥīra. Eine Arabische Kulturmetropole Im Spätantiken Kontext* (Leiden: Brill, 2014), 88-91.
[26] Karen Armstrong, *Islam: A Short History* (New York: Modern Library, 2000), 11.
[27] Metselaar, *Defining Christ*, 87.
[28] On the more recent term Miaphysitism, see Dietmar Winkler, "Miaphysitism: A New Term for Use in the History of Dogma and in Ecumenical Theology," *The Harp* 10, no. 3 (1997): 33-40.
[29] Hugh Goddard, *A History of Christian-Muslim Relations* (Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2000), 15-7.
[30] Irving Zeitlin, *The Historical Muhammad* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2007), 87–93.
[31] Toral-Niehoff, "The ʿIbād of Al-Ḥīra," 328.

Ḥīrtā which included Syriac, Arabic, and Persian. He describes that, 'Each of these groups had its own traditions of historical memory, focused on the Christian church and holy men, on tribal deeds of valour, and on the reigns of the Sasanian kings, respectively.'[32] Toral-Niehoff further suggests that, 'The ʿĪbād of al-Ḥīra used Syriac as their church language, as did most of the Christians in Sasanian Iran, while their colloquial language was Arabic.'[33] The indigenous people of modern day Iraq, viz. the Assyrians, used Syriac not only ecclesiastically but also colloquially in the form of the vernacular of that day. Hence, the native Syriac Christians of Mesopotamia who dwelt in Ḥīrtā would no doubt have greatly influenced the Arab settlers, culturally, linguistically, and religiously.

Toral-Niehoff writes that these Arab Christians of Ḥīrtā 'assimilated to the Aramaic peasant population.'[34] We understand from this that the nomadic peoples settling in Ḥīrtā became fellow dwellers with pre-existing Aramaic-speaking people. A great emphasis is placed on the Christians of Ḥīrtā in Toral-Niehoff's work. However, the historical evidence presented is limited regarding the pre-Islamic identity of the Christians of Ḥīrtā because of the lack of literary evidence available.[35] Historiography of early Islam is distinct in its genre and style and allows the reader of the histories to appreciate a unique 'Arabised' account, although, one must be particularly cautious when dealing with these texts.[36] Ibn al-Kalbī's (d. 819 CE) works help us to understand this further, as Toral-Niehoff adds:

> The problematic authenticity of Arabic traditions on pre-Islamic and early Islamic history notwithstanding, it is virtually certain that the Arabic sources on al-Ḥīra do reflect autochthonous traditions, since they mostly rely on Hishām ibn al-Kalbī, a famous Kufan historian and genealogist who explicitly claims that he consulted books and church archives from al-Ḥīra.[37]

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[32] Philip Wood, "Al-Ḥīra and Its Histories," *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 136, no. 4 (2016): 785-99, 787.
[33] Toral-Niehoff, "The ʿIbād of Al-Ḥīra," 341.
[34] Ibid., 328.
[35] Greg Fisher and Philip Wood, "Writing the History of the "Persian Arabs": The Pre-Islamic Perspective on the "Naṣrids" of Al-Ḥīrah," *Iranian Studies* 49, no. 2 (2016): 247-90, 247.
[36] Rothstein, *Die Dynastie Der Lahmiden in Al-Ḥîra*, 5-12.
[37] Toral-Niehoff, "The ʿIbād of Al-Ḥīra," 324.

Furthermore, it is commonly agreed upon that the written Arabic alphabet was born in Ḥīrtā.[38] Toral-Niehoff suggests that the 'Arabic script derives from a variant of the East Syriac *esṭrangelā* script, supposedly developed in the chancellery of al-Ḥīra and used there for writing Arabic.'[39] This notion provides strong grounds to strengthen the presence of Syriac in Ḥīrtā, especially if the East Syriac *esṭrangelā* is traditionally considered as the mother script to the Arabic consonants.

According to the studies presented, we can strongly imply that the ʿĪbāds were the Arab migrants who settled in Ḥirtā during the Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages. They were not the native Syriac-speaking Christians of Mesopotamia. The term ʿĪbād is not commonly used as a title for a group of people in the Syriac world rather as a prefix and the first part of a blend name. For example, ʿAḇdīšoʿ (servant of Jesus) and ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā (servant or worker of Christ).[40]

Literary evidence providing detailed data of the pre-Islamic Christian population at Ḥīrtā is minimal. The *Synodicon Orientale* – though its genre does not give detailed information about the communities of believers – mentions bishops at Ḥīrtā dating back to the Synod of Mār Ishaq in 410 CE, where Mār Hošaʿ is listed as the diocesan bishop. It is interesting that the only time Ḥīrtā is associated with the Arabs in the *Synodicon Orientale* is at the Synod of Mār Dadišoʿ in 424 CE, where Mār Šimʿon is identified as the bishop of Ḥīrtā of the Tayyâyê.[41] Toral-Niehoff agreeably writes that the 'Syriac sources, by contrast, are all ecclesiastical writings […] and as such no less selective.'[42] This makes it very difficult to illustrate a detailed pre-Islamic image of the Christians of Ḥīrtā – where political, demographic, and socio-economic information cannot be found.

[38] Ibid., 342 and Wood, "Al-Ḥīra and Its Histories," 798.
[39] Toral-Niehoff, "The ʿIbād of Al-Ḥīra," 342.
[40] Theodor Nöldeke, *Geschichte Der Perser Und Araber Zur Zeit Der Sasaniden* (Leiden: Brill, 1879), 24 and Rothstein, *Die Dynastie Der Lahmiden in Al-Ḥîra*, 21.
[41] Chabot, *Synodicon Orientale ou Recueil de Synodes Nestoriens*, 43.
[42] Toral-Niehoff, "The ʿIbād of Al-Ḥīra," 325.

Additionally, Philip Wood describes the foundation of Ḥirtā based on the histories of Al-Ṭabarī (d. 923 CE). In his article, he suggests that the ʿĪbād are supposedly the original migrants to the city and not the native Syriac Christians of Mesopotamia:

> One of these stories is devoted in particular to the royal foundation of the city and the role of the ʿIbād […] who dwelled in fortified houses in the city proper. […] The ʿIbād were allegedly the original migrants to the city.[43]

Erica Hunter in her article 'The Christian Matrix of Al-Hira' uses documented archaeological evidence to 'construct a profile of the Christian heritage of Hira in the seventh and eighth centuries.'[44] It is known that the ʿĪbāds were the original migrants of Ḥīrtā, and their level of living was wealthy and prestigious. Hunter adds, 'The well-built houses, as well as the churches, raise the suggestion that the Christians at al-Hira were affluent, perhaps forming an "upper class" with the links to the ruling house.'[45] This helps us determine the notion that the ʿĪbāds were of Arab origin, since the Aramaic population at Ḥīrtā was poor and labelled as peasant-class.[46]

One can conclusively note that the Arabs (ʿĪbāds, post conversion to Syriac Christianity) had migrated to Ḥīrtā very early due to the Arab Conquest of Persia in the 7th century CE, and dwelling with pre-existing Syriac communities there, they became 'Aramaicised' as Toral-Niehoff puts it.[47] These Arab Christians became adherents of the prominent church in Ḥīrtā[48] (viz. Church of the East) and accepted Syriac as their ecclesiastical tongue whilst maintaining Arabic as their colloquial language.

It is critical to note that the Ībāds are not to be confused with the Naṣārā. Though the *Encyclopedia of Islam* gives no information about the term 'ʿĪbād', it does refer the reader to

[43] Wood, "Al-Ḥīra and Its Histories," 789.
[44] Hunter, "The Christian Matrix of Al-Hira," 41.
[45] Ibid., 50 and Toral-Niehoff, "The ʿIbād of Al-Ḥīra," 333.
[46] Toral-Niehoff, "The ʿIbād of Al-Ḥīra," 328.
[47] Ibid., 328.
[48] Metselaar, *Defining Christ*, 3.

see 'Naṣārā'[49] – 'a noun which currently denotes Christians in the Muslim Arab world.'[50] Additionally, Ḥīrtā was home to many prominent poets and writers,[51] of whom include the great Christian poet ʿAbdi b. Zayd (d. *circa* 600 CE):[52]

> The most famous Arab poet and litterateur to emerge from the *ʿEbād* of Ḥīrtā, ʿAdu b. Zayd […] who had been educated at the Sasanian court in Ctesiphon, was for long a secretary and a translator between Persian and Arabic for Kosrow II.[53]

Based on the findings presented we can confidently suggest that Ḥirtā was home to several cultures and religions throughout history. Notably, we can conclude that from the 5th century CE Syriac Christianity matured ecclesiastically, therefore strongly influencing the immigrants on many levels. Ḥīrtā was also a notable Christian centre during the time of the Sasanian Empire. Before the arrival of the Arabs from the Arab Peninsula and the formation of the Lakhmids, Ḥīrtā was home to the Persians and indigenous Syriac-speaking Christians. From the time of the Lakhmids, a new sect is formed, as stated earlier, the self-identified ʿĪbāds. Arabic was their colloquial tongue and the ʿĪbāds were considered the Arab Christians of the Church of the East.[54] Thus, it is evident based on the findings presented thus far that the ʿĪbāds were of Arab descent, and not native Syriacs.

IV.III. The Tayyâyê of Ḥīrtā

After the 7th century CE, Ḥīrtā became home to a distinct Arab community. Considering the *Synodicon Orientale* in Syriac, a specific term is used in reference to the 'Arabs' of Ḥīrtā, viz. 'Tayyâyê'. The term 'Tayyâyê' is further used by Thomas of Margâ in his work the *Book of*

[49] Peri Bearman et al., eds., "ʿIbād," *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, 2012, accessed December 5, 2018, http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/1573-3912_islam_DUM_1746. See the important article on early names for Christians by François de Blois, "Naṣrānī (Ναζωραῖος) and Ḥanīf (Ἐθνικός): Studies on the Religious Vocabulary of Christianity and of Islam," *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 65, no. 1 (2002): 1-30.
[50] Jean Maurice Fiey, "Naṣārā," eds. Peri Bearman et al., *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, 2012, accessed December 5, 2018, http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/1573-3912_islam_COM_0848.
[51] Rassi, *Christian Thought in the Medieval Islamicate World*, 230.
[52] Ibid., 231.
[53] Rothstein, *Die Dynastie Der Lahmiden in Al-Ḥîra*, 52, 67, 109-11 and Al-Ṭabarī, *The History of Al-Ṭabarī*, 607-8.
[54] Metselaar, *Defining Christ*, 234.

Governors,[55] and the expression 'Arab' is generally used as a translation of the term 'Tayyâyê' (Syriac: ܛܝܝܐ). Muhammad Suwaed in his work *Historical Dictionary of the Bedouins* notes that the Shammar tribe, being one of the prominent Arab tribes, are descendants of the Tayyâyê originally from Yemen.[56] It is believed that the Tayyâyê were Christian in pre-Islamic times, though some remained pagan.[57] Thus, the question arises as to whether the Tayyâyê converted to Christianity while resettling in Ḥirtā? Or did they simply adhere to Syriac Christianity to maintain their faith and practice of religion prior to the arrival of Islam? The latter idea seems plausible, and as a result the ʿĪbād community was established in Ḥīrtā. Originally from the Arabian Peninsula, these immigrants found their way to Ḥīrtā very early. While the exact date of the Arab migration to Ḥīrtā is not clear, it is believed to have occurred sometime in the early to mid-3rd century CE. Subsequently, Arab migration increased later due to the Arab conquest of Persia in the 7th century CE and notably, this cultural group maintained their identity as the Tayyâyê.

IV.IV. Ḥīrtā: An Episcopal See and a Monastic Centre

Literary and archaeological evidence assists us in identifying Ḥirtā as an episcopal see.[58] The Oxford expedition, financed by Gerald Reitlinger in the autumn of 1931 discusses interesting notions. Extra notes compiled by Rice in 1934[59] bring to light the findings of local churches in Ḥīrtā. What is known in the Church of the East as the *bēmā* (Syriac: ܒܝܡܐ) was not known to the pioneers of the expedition.[60] In Rice's article, the *bēmā* is thought to be a place for the

[55] Budge, *The Book of Governors*, 51.
[56] Muhammad Suwaed, *Historical Dictionary of the Bedouins* (Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2015), 210.
[57] Jamie Stokes, ed., "Tayy (Tayyi)," in *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Africa and the Middle East* (New York: Facts On File, 2009), 687.
[58] See Chabot, *Synodicon Orientale ou Recueil de Synodes Nestoriens*.
[59] See David Talbot Rice, "The Oxford Excavations at Ḥīra," *Ars Islamica* 1, no. 1 (1934): 51-73.
[60] On the *bēmā* see now, Emma Loosley, *The Architecture and Liturgy of the Bema in Fourth- to Sixth-Century Syrian Churches*, vol. 1, of *Texts and Studies in Eastern Christianity* (Leiden: Brill, 2012) and Widad Khoury, "Churches in Syriac Space: Architectural and Liturgical Context and Development," in *The Syriac World*, ed. Daniel King (London: Routledge, 2019), 476-553.

schola cantorum[61] or a sitting place for widows. We know clearly that only cathedrals of the Church of the East had *bemātā*, where the bishop's throne was placed – further supporting the idea that Ḥīrtā was either a bishop's or metropolitan's see, flourishing with leaders and churches.[62] Greg Fisher and Philip Wood note that Ḥirtā had 'Nestorian' bishops from before the 410s CE, and a nearby town, Markabta (Syriac: ܡܪܟܒܬܐ viz. a carriage) of the Arabs, was the site of a major synod in 424 CE.[63] Furthermore, evidence shows that 'a line of bishops continued until 1013, when Yohannā b. Nazuk of Ḥīrtā was elected Catholicos of the Nestorian Church.'[64]

In addition, Ḥīrtā is also home to an astonishing discovery made in the 1980s during the Japanese archaeological excavation in Ain Shaʿia. The discovery of a 7th or 8th century CE ostracon from a site approximately 20 kilometres from Ḥīrtā with a text from the Ḥudra confirms the monastic activity of the area. Erica Hunter provides an invaluable study on this ostracon with an edition and translation. The two sides of the ostracon display Ḥudra quotations for the season of the Epiphany. This discovery reaffirms the monastic presence in those regions and the strong observance of the Church of the East's ancient liturgical tradition.[65]

Ḥīrtā also played a vital role in the history of the Assyrian Church of the East. Apart from being known for its monasteries, Ḥīrtā was also a vibrant episcopal see. The *Synodicon Orientale*, among other sources, helps us compose a corpus of names to substantiate the presence of the Assyrian Church of the East in Ḥīrtā.[66] The bishops known to us are:

i. Mār Hošaʿ Bishop – Synod of Mār Ishaq, 410 CE
ii. Mār Šimʿon Bishop – Synod of Mār Dadišoʿ, 424 CE
iii. Mār Šimʿon Bishop – Synod of Mār ʿAqaq, 486 CE
iv. Mār Eliya Bishop – Synod of Mār Babai, 498 CE

[61] A choir.
[62] Loosley, *The Architecture and Liturgy of the Bema in Fourth- to Sixth-Century Syrian Churches*, 49-51.
[63] Chabot, *Synodicon Orientale ou Recueil de Synodes Nestoriens*, 285, 676.
[64] John Spencer Trimingham, *Christianity among the Arabs in Pre-Islamic Times* (London: Longman, 1979), 156-7.
[65] See Erica Hunter, "Syriac Inscriptions from al Hira," *Oriens Christianus* 80 (1996): 66-81.
[66] See Chabot, *Synodicon Orientale ou Recueil de Synodes Nestoriens*.

v. Mār Narses Bishop – *circa* 510 CE[67]

vi. Mār Šimʿon Metropolitan – *circa* 512 CE[68]

vii. Mār Yausep Bishop – Synod of Mār Ishoʿyabh, 587 CE

viii. Mār Yuel Bishop – Synod of Mār Ṭimateos I, 790 CE

ix. Mār Ḥnanīšoʿ Bishop – *circa* 900 CE[69]

As previously mentioned, Ḥīrtā was a strong monastic centre for the Church of the East. Monasteries documented from the Arab world are noted in Abu Al-Faraj Al-Asbahani's *Al-Dayarat*. Interestingly, a vast number of monasteries are said to have existed in Ḥīrtā. These include:

i. Monastery of Hanna (دير حنة)[70]

ii. Monastery of Handala al-Lakhmi (دير حنظلة اللخمي)[71]

iii. Monastery of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā (دير عبدالمسيح)[72]

iv. Cell of the Priest (قُلاية القس)[73]

v. Monastery of al-Laj (دير اللُّج)[74]

vi. Monastery of St Mary (دير مارة مريم)[75]

vii. Monastery of al-Mazʿuq (دير المزعوق)[76]

viii. Little Hind Monastery (دير هند الصغرى)[77]

ix. Greater Hind Monastery (دير هند الكبرى)[78]

[67] Rice, "Hira," 256.
[68] Stewart, *Nestorian Missionary Enterprise*, 56.
[69] Joseph Simonius Assemanus, *Codicum Manuscriptorum Catalogus In Tres Partes Distributus*, vol. 3, 3 vols., of *Bibliothecæ Apostolicæ Vaticanæ* (Paris: Maisonneuve, 1926), 280.
[70] Abu Al-Faraj Al-Asbahani, *Al Diyārāt*, ed. Jalil Al-Attyeh (London: Riad El-Rayyes Books, 1991), 73.
[71] Ibid., 78.
[72] Ibid., 116.
[73] Ibid., 134.
[74] Ibid., 139.
[75] Ibid., 141.
[76] Ibid., 161.
[77] Ibid., 165.
[78] Ibid., 168.

The *Book of Monasteries* by Al-Hassan Ali bin Mohammed (d. 998 CE) also documents the following Ḥīran monasteries:

i. Monastery of Ibn Mazʿuq (دير ابن مزعوق)[79]

ii. Monastery of Bishops (ديارات الاساقف)[80]

iii. Dome of al-Shatīq (قبة الشتيق)[81]

iv. Monastery of Hind the daughter of al-Nuʿman the son of al-Mundhir (دير هند بنت النعمان بن المنذر)[82]

The historical records of Ḥīrtā shed light on the presence of Christian monasteries in the region. Historians of Ḥīrtā documented the existence of these monastic communities, which played a pivotal role in shaping the cultural and religious dynamics of the time. These monasteries were centres of learning, spirituality, and intellectual exchange, attracting scholars and theologians who engaged in theological discussions and produced important manuscripts. However, to comprehensively understand the nature and significance of these Christian monasteries in Ḥīrtā, further research is essential to delve deeper into their practices, interactions with other communities, and lasting influence on the region's history.

Evidently, Ḥīrtā was a great influential city for the church. With over forty monasteries[83] and as an episcopal see, Ḥīrtā became the home to the tombs of many patriarchs[84] and received illustrious Church Fathers such as Saint Abraham and Mār Aḇā the Great. Traditionally, in the 6th century CE, Saint Abraham the Great is known to have gone to Ḥīrtā from Nisibis on his way to the 'Egyptian desert to learn the rules of monastic life from that great centre' – whilst in Ḥīrtā, 'he converted some of the idolatrous natives to Christianity.'[85] It is also noteworthy to mention that Mār Aḇā the Great (d. 554 CE) received baptism at Ḥīrtā.[86]

[79] Al-Hassan Ali Bin Mohammed, *Book of Monasteries*, ed. Gorgis Awad (Baghdad: Al-Maʿaref Press, 1966), 230.
[80] Ibid., 236.
[81] Ibid., 241.
[82] Ibid., 244.
[83] Hunter, "The Christian Matrix of Al-Hira," 41.
[84] Jean Maurice Fiey, "Résidences et sépultures des patriarches syriaques-orientaux," *Le Muséon*, 98 (1985): 149-68, 149 and Metselaar, *Defining Christ*, 106.
[85] Mar Aprem, *The Nestorian Fathers* (Thrissur: Mar Narsai Press, 1967), 71.
[86] Ibid., 61.

IV.V. The Demise of the Church of the East in Ḥīrtā

At its peak, Ḥīrtā was a great influential centre for trade, religion, and politics. Yet for one reason or another, Ḥīrtā's Syriac Christian population decreases and the church's presence seems to perish. Suha Rassam in her work entitled *Christianity in Iraq*, notes:

> In fact the tenth, eleventh and the twelfth centuries can aptly be described as the age of decline for Syriac Christianity within the whole of the Arab Empire. Great Christian centres such as those in Seleucia-Ctesiphon, Tikrit and al-Ḥīrtā had vanished. This does not mean that Syriac learning ceased. Christians moved north and learning continued in monasteries.[87]

The Christian decline of Ḥīrtā is also expressed in Rice's article 'Hira' in the *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society*, stating:

> Ḥīrtā was used by the Moslems as a base for the next few years, and in 637 Sad rested there after the victory of Cadesia. In the following year, however, the final settlement of Iraq was decided upon before any further advance into Persia, and as a result the new Moslem towns of Basrā and Kufa were founded. In 656 Kufa became the capital of Moslem Mesopotamia, **and from that day the decline of Ḥīrtā commenced** [emphasis my own], although the town continued in use for another century or so. We read that the larger buildings were used as quarries to provide material for the new construction of Kufa, only a few miles away. One may aptly compare the last years of Ḥīrtā and the early ones of Kufa to the same period in the life of one of those cities of North Africa, where a western city has just been erected a few miles only from the old Arab town. In a few hundred years these old Arab towns will be little more than ruins, unless indeed a more enlightened age or the ministrations of Mr. Cook's tourists serve to keep them alive.[88]

Thus, the church's presence in Ḥīrtā declined after the Arab conquest of the region in the 7th century CE, which led to the widespread adoption of Islam by the local population. By using ʿAḇdīšoʿ's *Marganita* and with the help of Rassam's work, we can make a general observation

[87] Suha Rassam, *Christianity in Iraq* (Leominster: Gracewing, 2005), 89.
[88] Rice, "Hira," 259-60.

that Christianity was somewhat diminished in Ḥīrtā by the beginning of the second millennium. Though we do have much evidence of monastic work in Ḥīrtā, a surprising note is made in the 13th century CE. David Wilmshurst in his work *The Ecclesiastical Organisation of the Church of the East, 1318-1913* speaks about 'a manuscript being copied in 1288/9 by an unnamed monk of the monastery in the nearby village of Artūk, 'near Ḥīrā' (a locality also associated with the monastery in 1208).'[89] This manuscript could possibly be one of the final documents of evidence for Christian monastic practice in Ḥīrtā.

IV.VI. The Attributed Author of the Admonitions: Who is ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā?

It has become evident that identifying and dating ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā is a notably challenging task. Nevertheless, we can employ certain primary sources to endeavour towards establishing a clearer understanding of this individual. To begin with, his *Admonitions* offer insights into his historical context. In chapter 39 of the *Admonitions*, there is a mention of Catholicos ʿAḇdīšoʿ I (r. 963-986), indicating a potential timeframe in the late 10th century as the earliest plausible period. Moreover, if we consider the references in chapter 55 to figures like John of Daylam (d. 738) and Moses d'Beṭ Sayādē (d. 947) to originate from the original work, this would lend support to the aforementioned dating.

The *Liber Turris* of Mārī son of Sulaymān (12th century CE) does include a reference to the same name, but this introduces several complications. In this text, ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā appears to be a contemporary of Mār Aḇā I (r. 540-552). Historically, Assemani, in the 18th century CE *Bibliotheca Orientalis*, believed that this 6th century CE context alongside Mār Aḇā I was accurate. It is due to Assemani's influence that this erroneous date resurfaces in later academic works.

[89] Wilmshurst, *The Ecclesiastical Organisation of the Church of the East*, 155-6.

Furthermore, the *Liber Turris* indicates that ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā, the Metropolitan of Basra, participated in the consecration of Israel as Catholicos-Patriarch and was among the officiating prelates. There exists an oral tradition suggesting that ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā initially held the position of Bishop of Ḥīrtā before ascending to the role of metropolitan in Basra. However, this claim requires additional research and thorough examination.

Patriarch Israel (served from 961-962 CE) is found in the table or tree of life of the apostolic succession of the catholicos patriarchs of the Church of the East.[90] In Bar Hebraeus' *Ecclesiastical Chronicle*, we read of Israel's consecration as patriarch:

> Before this same year, namely the year 350 of the Arabs [AD 961/2], Israel, the successor of Emmanuel, was ordained catholicus, who had earlier been bishop of Kashkar. For after the death of Emmanuel several people favoured Gabriel, the metropolitan of Fars, but the bishops did not accept him, saying, 'He is the brother of a man who recently embraced Islam and denied his faith. It would bring great shame on us if we appointed as our chief the brother of such a man.' And so everybody gave their consent to this Israel, and consecrated him catholicus at Seleucia. He was venerable and chaste, but a doddering old man, and he died one hundred and six days after his consecration, at the age of ninety.[91]

As previously mentioned, the *Liber Turris* suggests that ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā was an officiating prelate at Mār Israel's consecration as patriarch. The list of patriarchs of the Assyrian Church of the East only has one patriarch by the name of Israel, namely, Israel Karkhaya in 961 CE.[92] This is historically reliable and supported by evidence of Israel's office as patriarch in the 10th century CE.

Addai Scher makes mention of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Ḥīrtāya and places him in the 10th century CE. Scher draws this premise on the basis that chapter fifty-five (cf. fol. 115v-116v), titled *From the History of Our Master Moses d'Beṭ Sayādē*,[93] is a part of the studied MSS. Scher says

[90] Daniel Benyamin, trans., *The Patriarchs of the Church of the East* (Piscataway: Gorgias Press, 2008), 65.
[91] Bar Hebraeus, *Gregorii Barhebraei Chronicon Ecclesaisticum*, ed. Jean-Baptiste Abbeloos, vol. 3 (Paris: Maisonneuve et Compagnie, 1877), 249-50.
[92] Mar Oʿdishoo, *The Book of Marganitha*, 86.
[93] Scher mistakenly replaces the ܕ with a ܝ and calls him of 'Bet Sayārē.'

that Moses was a contemporary with Joseph Boznaya (d. 979 CE), and thus places him in the 10th century CE. This hypothesis by Scher must be elucidated because the *Admonitions* need to be considered in two parts. Chapters one to fifty-four, fifty-seven to fifty-eight, and sixty-one can be considered to be composed by the attributed author and chapters fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-nine, and sixty are extracts from various histories and texts. Scher identifies Mār Moses of Bet Sayādē within the latter part of the MS and thus assumes ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā was from the 10th century CE.

Scher makes a conclusive remark to note that ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā was unjustly placed in the 6th century CE as a contemporary with Mār Aḇā the Great,[94] and uses the reference of Mār Moses of Bet Sayādē as discussed.

Grigory Kessel and Karl Pinggéra further agree with this premise. In their work *A Bibliography of Syriac Ascetic and Mystical Literature*, ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā is placed in the 10th or 11th century CE as the author of *The Book for the Brethren* – fifty-five treatises and letters.[95] Furthermore, Mār ʿAḇdīšoʿ notes in the *Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers*, ‘ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Ḥīrtāyā wrote a book rich in meaning.’[96]

Interestingly, we find a variation of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā’s name in the form of ʿAbda, as we read in Philip Wood’s study on the *Chronicle of Seert*:

> A second tale that is associated with the Life of ʿAbda in the Arabic compilations describes the missions of ʿAbdishoʿ of Arphelouna in Maishan, who was trained at ʿAbda’s school […] Here too he exorcizes a demon, who complains that the Christians have pursued him ‘even here’. He imprisons the demon on ‘the island now called Ramath’, before founding another monastery in Hira and returning to his monastery at Maishan, which he directs until his death.[97]

[94] Addaï Scher, “Étude supplémentaire sur les Écrivains syriens orientaux,” *Revue de l’Orient Chrétien* 11 (1906): 1-33, 27.
[95] Grigory Kessel and Karl Pinggéra, *A Bibliography of Syriac Ascetic and Mystical Literature* (Leuven: Peeters, 2011), 25.
[96] ʿAḇdīšoʿ bar Brīkā, *The Nestorians and their Rituals*, ed. and trans. George Percy Badger (London: Joseph Masters, 1852), 375.
[97] Philip Wood, *The Chronicle of Seert: Christian Historical Imagination in Late Antique Iraq*, of *Oxford Early Christian Studies* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), 76.

Furthermore, William Ainger Wigram in his book *An Introduction to the history of the Assyrian Church 100-600 A.D.* makes mention of a particular ʿAbdā – who suggests strong correlations with what we know about ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā:

> Of the bishop chosen, whose name was Tamuza, or Tumarsa, we know little; except that he was assisted in his organising work by "Bokht-Ishu the martyr (of whom nothing else is known), and by Mār Abda. The name of Bokht-Ishu suggests the continuance of persecution in some cases; and Abda **we know as a famous ascetic who founded a monastery in the little Arab state of Ḥīrtā or Kufa** [emphasis my own], whence came more than one Catholicos in later days.[98]

Of the several MSS consulted for the critical apparatus, Vatican Syriac 150 includes a chapter not found in any of the other manuscripts accessed.[99] The chapter is titled: *ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Epistle to Būḵtīšoʿ the Teacher* (Syriac: ܐܓܪܬܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܒܘܟܬܝܫܘܥ ܡܠܦܢܐ). According to Wigram's note, ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā and Būḵtīšoʿ may have been contemporaries. Nevertheless, additional research is imperative to unravel the interrelation among the diverse variations of the proper names ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā and ʿAḇdā, as well as their associations with historical figures who bore these names. This entails delving into their life histories and assessing the degree of similarity among them.

Considerable research remains to uncover the identity of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā and elucidate his life and contributions. Additionally, investigating the potential link of his work to the northern region of modern-day Iraq could offer valuable insights for a more comprehensive contextual understanding of his historical and cultural significance.

IV.VII. His Works

It is problematic to consider the manuscripts as one complete work. We are most probably dealing with collated writings that are in the form of the manuscripts we are studying. Perhaps

[98] William Ainger Wigram, *An Introduction to the History of the Assyrian Church 100-600 A.D.* (London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1910), 83.
[99] Manuscript 4138 housed at the Bibliothèques Universitaires de Strasbourg is a later copy of Vatican Syriac 150.

the collective chapters that convey the *Admonitions* which have survived in the eight manuscripts represent writings from both the 6th and 10th centuries CE? The material contained within the manuscripts can be divided into five main categories. These include: Introductory teachings, admonitions to monks, epistles to and from ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā, pastoral theology, and excerpts from histories. However, further investigation is required to ascertain the authors of the distinct admonitions, particularly if we are to regard the *Admonitions* as an assemblage of texts compiled gradually over time, potentially originating from diverse geographical settings.

Considering that a particular sect of Christians living in Ḥīrtā were known as the ʿĪbad, the *Admonitions* could have been composed by any Church of the East monk by the name of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā. Notably, Arabic influences in the Syriac text are minimal, hence ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā is most probably a native Syriac monk and not a member of the ʿĪbad community (whose nationality was Arab and particularly of the Tayy tribe from Yemen).

In the colophons of the MSS, ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā is only known as a *hermit, ascetic, anchorite, and leading abbot* and not as bishop. It is also quite difficult to say that the author was from Ḥīrtā – as the only evidence we have of Ḥīrtā within the manuscripts is the connotation associated with the 'name' or 'title' to whom the work is attributed: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā. Within the *Admonitions*, Domitius the Confessor asked ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā a question about fasting and in chapter four (cf. fol. 13r-18r) of the *Admonitions*, he addresses ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā as Abba (Syriac: ܐܒܐ), suggesting that ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā may have been an abbot, bishop, or even metropolitan.

Nonetheless, the *Admonitions* – that are theological, pastoral, and monastic in nature – are clearly attributed to ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā who seems to be a prominent figure in Syriac monasticism and traditionally from Ḥīrtā.

IV.VIII. His Epistles

Within the *Admonitions* we find a comprehensive corpus of genres. The epistles written to and from ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā are sure to interest the reader. A question-and-answer style is apparent where ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā is quoting the question posed and provides his answer thereafter.

The first epistle evident in the *Admonitions* is a letter from ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā to Domitius the Confessor (cf. fol. 18r-22r). This paternal letter provides guidance and teaching on the fear of God and humility. He further instructs Domitius the Confessor on whom to interact with and how to live a life pleasing to God.

ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's second epistle found in the *Admonitions* is a response to a letter received from Stephen the Elder, possibly a clergyman (cf. fol. 22r-24v). This epistle is quite direct based on the question ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā was posed with by Stephen – where he asks ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā what he ought to do to enter the monastic life.

The third epistle within the *Admonitions* is most peculiar and vague. As mentioned previously, this chapter is only found in Vatican Syriac 150 and Bibliothèques Universitaires de Strasbourg's MS 4.138. It is a coded-letter addressed to Mār Būḵtīšoʿ as a reply from ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā. It seems nearly impossible for one to understand the essence and meaning of this letter. It needs serious future study in order to understand its purpose. ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā tells Būḵtīšoʿ not to be discouraged if he does not understand the writings. ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā uses the consonants of the Syriac alphabet to present a cryptogram and by doing so provides direction and admonition to Būḵtīšoʿ.

The fourth epistle is relative to the second epistle (cf. fol. 31r-41r) – ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's response to a letter received from Bacchus. Again, the questioner is seeking advice from ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā on how to leave the world and enter the solitary life.

The fifth epistle is administrative in nature and is a response from ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā to Simon the Elder. Simon seems to be in spiritual hardship and seeks advice from ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā

concerning how he ought to lead. ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā notes that Simon dwells in the Second Alexandria, 'where all the demons of the creations are gathered.'[100]

The sixth epistle is a short one written by ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā to Mār Sargīs (cf. fol. 106r). It is succinct and pastoral in nature.

The seventh epistle is a response written by ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā to Saint Abraham the Hermit (cf. fol. 109v-111r). In it we read of a fervent love and honour expressed to Saint Abraham and the intention of preserving the monastic canons and statutes established by Saint Abraham, a renowned Father of Syriac monasticism.

The eighth and final epistle found within the *Admonitions* is a letter addressed to Ksōsṭāros (cf. fol. 111r-113v). Pastoral in nature, ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā gives admonition and careful guidance to Ksōsṭāros concerning God's patience and the role of the clergy and their laxity.

IV.IX. Concluding Remarks

To conclude, it is important to note that, despite its demise, Ḥīrtā played a significant role in maintaining the monastic tradition of the Assyrian Church of the East. Serious archaeological work is still required to understand Ḥīrtā as a monastic stronghold. 'Today all that remains are its ruins, which are located 7km east-southeast of Najaf, Iraq. They were first mentioned by the German Assyriologist B. Meissner (1901) and were examined for the first time in 1931 by an Oxford expedition. Ḥīrtā's environs were first investigated by the Japanese Archaeological Expedition to Iraq in the 1970s and 1980s, but proper excavation of the city is a great desideratum.'[101] The literary and physical evidence we have help us determine that it was certainly a vibrant city home to many monasteries and an episcopal see for nearly a millennium.

[100] Cf. fol. 74v.
[101] Edmund Bosworth, "Ḥira," *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, December 15, 2003, accessed April 1, 2018, http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/hira.

Considering the evidence presented above, we can conclude that ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā lived in a monastery in Ḥirtā where he composed his admonitions to hermits and monks. However, he remains an ambiguous figure in history. His name does not assist us in finding definite evidence to support his identity, and literary evidence scarcely confirms his geographical setting. There is a possibility that the *Admonitions* were composed by various authors, of which include hermits, monks, and possibly even a bishop. Conclusively, we can propose that ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā was not a member of the ʿĪbād community in Ḥīrtā, since his written language is Syriac – and neither was he an Arab Ḥīran Christian – but a Syriac Ḥīran monk and abbot who produced admonitions and instructions to the brothers and monks of the Early Middle Ages.

V. Manuscripts Used in the Critical Edition

V.I. Utilised Manuscripts

V.I.I. Mingana 30 (A)

Mingana Syriac 30 housed at the Cadbury Research Library at the University of Birmingham is considered to be the oldest manuscript known to us attributed to ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā. According to Mingana, the manuscript dates to about 1450 CE – with no justification. The manuscript is incomplete and therefore lacks a colophon – Mingana may have used the paper type to conclude that it is a work of the 15th century CE. Written in a clear East Syriac hand. The manuscript contains folios 1v-127v. Folio sequence incorrect. Folio numbers should be arranged in the following order: 1v-5v, 6v, 6r, 7r-92r, 93r, 95r-99v, 105r-106r, 98v, 106r-107v, 94r-94v, 100r-104v, and 108r-127v. Mingana believed that 'three leaves are missing between ff. 94-95, and apparently nine leaves between ff. 105-106.'[1] The rearrangement of the folios highlights this, and the critical edition restores missing folios. Folios generally measure 220x145mm with twenty to twenty-one lines per folio in a one-column format. Text is positioned on each folio with margins of 15-20mm from top, 30mm from bottom, 30mm from right side, and 15-20mm from left side (spine). Though the manuscript lacks a colophon, fol. 93v presents an epistle from Reverend Abraham to a certain deacon in 1898 CE written in Alqosh.[2] Old eastern binding with a thick hardcover of 10mm covered in black leather and gold foiling quoting 'Mingana 30'. Headings in red and vowels in black. A few minor errors evident in microfilm that is kept at the University of Melbourne. Errors have been rectified in the critical edition.[3] The manuscript paper type is a standard Middle Eastern paper. The paper is a rag paper, most likely

[1] Alphonse Mingana, *Catalogue of the Mingana Collection of Manuscripts Volume I: Syriac and Garshūni Manuscripts* (Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons Limited, 1933), col. 82-3.
[2] Though unrelated to manuscript – a later scribe uses the other side of this folio to continue writing or restoring the text.
[3] The errors include the duplication of fol. 100v-101r and 116v-121r and the exclusion of fol. 49v-50r.

linen which is commensurate with papers from this area of the world and its age. However, fol. 1v-2v and 8r-8v are written on unlined thin European paper (fol. 1v-2v has a vague embossed logo), fol. 78r-78v on pencil-lined (at every 10mm) thin European paper, and fol. 92r-93v on thin unlined parchment paper.

V.I.II. Mardin CCM 00447 (B)

Mardin CCM 00447 is located in Mardin, Turkey at Syriac Orthodox Patriarchate, Mardin, Turkey. Manuscript contains fol. 3v-147r. Written in a clear East Syriac hand in 1812 of the Greeks (1500-1501 CE). Notably, the colophon mentions the monastery of Mar Awgin and the Catholicos Šemʿon V.

V.I.III. Mardin CCM 00497 (C)

Year: 17th-18th Century CE.

Location: Syriac Orthodox Patriarchate, Mardin, Turkey

Folios: 1r-100v

V.I.IV. Vatican Syriac 595 (D)

Vatican Syriac 595 is housed in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. Manuscript contains fol. 1v-82v. Chapter headings in red and vowels in black. Written in a clear East Syriac hand and occasionally uses the Estrangela ܐ. Folios measure 268x208mm with twenty-four lines per folio in a one-column format. Text is positioned on each folio with margins of 20mm from top, 30-35mm from bottom, 28mm from right side, and 25mm from left side (spine). Manuscript has a colophon noting 1917 CE as year of authorship at St Hurmizd's Church (Monastery), Alqosh, Iraq by a scribe named Deacon Paul Bar-Hurmizd Bar-Matthew Qāšā. 40-60gsm European

paper. In very good condition. Standard book binding with hardcover in green with Vatican library design. Vatican library has noted folio numbers in pencil. Every tenth folio a decorated Syriac consonant is evident. Ink seems to contain charcoal. Paper lined with pre-printed vertical rectangular grid. Text coinciding with fol. 118r to fol. 120v in A are found at the very end of D.

V.I.V. British Library, Oriental 9378 (E)

British Library, Oriental 9378 is housed at the British Library in London. Fol. 1r-109v. This manuscript is a part of a larger work ending at fol. 317v. Headings in red with vowels in black. Written in a clear East Syriac hand and occasionally uses the Estrangela ܗ. Folios measure 240x175mm with twenty lines per folio in a one-column format. Text is positioned on each folio with margins of 15-20mm from top, 30mm from bottom, 45mm from right side, and 15-20mm from left side (spine). Manuscript dates to *circa* 1895 CE (according to colophons in fol. 183r-183v and 286v-287r – however not directly connected to ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's admonitions). Interestingly on fol. 1v a short note is made by the scribe noting Alqosh as place of authorship. European paper used with a subtle lined watermark. In very good condition. Old English binding with hardcover maroon leather and gold foiling. Pencil notes identifying folio numbers by British Library. Every tenth folio a decorated Syriac consonant is evident.

V.I.VI. Vatican Syriac 185 (F)

Vatican Syriac 185 is housed in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. Works of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā are contained in fol. 1v-141v (manuscript ends at fol. 204r). Manuscript contains a concluding prayer not found in any of the other manuscripts. Colophon notes year 2014 of the Greeks (1703 CE) on Wednesday 6 April and composed at St Cyriacus' Church (fol. 141v) in Tel Keppe, Mosul. Chapter headings in red and vowels in black. Written in a clear East Syriac hand. Folios

measure 215x155mm with nineteen lines per folio in a one-column format. Text is positioned on each folio with margins of 20mm from top, 35mm from bottom, 35mm from right side, and 20mm from left side (spine). European paper. In very good condition. Standard book binding with hardcover in beige with parts of spine in red. Vatican library has noted folio numbers in pencil. Every tenth folio a decorated Syriac consonant is evident. Text coinciding with fol. 118r to fol. 120v in A are found at the very end of F.

V.I.VII. Vatican Syriac 150 (G)

Vatican Syriac 150 is housed in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. Works of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā are contained in fol. 198r-200r (manuscript ranges from 1v-215r). Colophon notes year 2020 of the Greeks (1709 CE). Place of authorship not mentioned. These folios contain a chapter not found in any of the other manuscripts consulted (apart from a direct copy preserved in MS 4.138 at the Bibliothèques Universitaires de Strasbourg), viz. an epistle from ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā to Mār Būḵtīšoʿ the teacher (Syriac: ܡܪܝ ܒܘܟܬܝܫܘܥ ܠܡܘܕܝܐܢܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ) – and include red crosses above each word that phonetically spells out each Syriac consonant (ܐ to ܚ). Chapter headings in red and vowels in black. Written in an average East Syriac hand. Folios measure 163x110mm with fifteen lines per folio in a one-column format. Text is positioned on each folio with margins of 20mm from top, 22mm from bottom, 26mm from right side, and 15mm from left side (spine). Japanese card stock. In good condition. Standard book binding with hardcover in beige. Vatican library has noted folio numbers in pencil. Every tenth folio a decorated Syriac consonant is evident.

V.I.VIII. Strasbourg, BNU, MS 4138 (H)

This very late manuscript housed at the Bibliothèques Universitaires de Strasbourg contains two very short excerpts copied from Vatican Syriac 185 and Vatican Syriac 150. It also includes

material from Vatican Syriac 122: writings of St Ammonius (Syriac: ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܥܡܘܢܝܣ). Fol. 1r-3r contain the chapter found in fol. 24r-27r of Mingana Syriac 30 (Syriac: ܡܐܡܪ ܡܝܟܐܝܠ ܥܡ ܡܫܝܚܐ). Fol. 3r-4r contain a chapter only found in Vat. Sir. 150, from where it was directly copied, viz. an epistle from ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā to Mār Būḵtīšoʿ the teacher (Syriac: ܐܓܪܬܐ ܕܥܒܕ̈ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܡܪ ܒܘܟܬܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܦܪܢܐ) – directly copied from Vatican Syriac 150. Written in an average East Syriac hand with the consistent use of the Estrangela ܐ. Folios measure 309x210mm with twenty-five lines per folio in a one-column format. Text is positioned on each folio with margins of 28mm from top, 26-28mm from bottom, 48.5mm from right side, and 25mm from left side (spine). Believed to have been written at the end of the 19th century CE. Standard 60-80gsm paper. In very good condition. Standard modern binding with a hardcover. Pages present pencil lining for margins. Fol. 3r-4r contain red crosses above each word that phonetically spells out each Syriac consonant (ܐ to ܐ).

V.II. Manuscript Relationships

Manuscripts A, F, B and C are in close agreement, whilst G and H are almost identical. Manuscripts D and E agree relatively closely, although D is unique in its writing nature. The common chapter found in seven of the eight MSS is the chapter on the 'The Disputation (Of The Body With The Soul)' (cf. fol. 24v-27r). Apart from this chapter, G and H seem to be unrelated to the rest of the MSS.

However, the beforementioned chapter ties them in, suggesting a base MS that has been lost or undiscovered. Hence, the unknown original source provides us A and B (the oldest of the corpus of MSS), and G and H (nearly wholly unrelated to the remaining six MSS however connected by one chapter). F seems to directly agree more frequently with A, and C with B – leaving us with E in frequent agreement with D. Furthermore, G would have its source a descendant of the unknown mother source of all MSS.

Significantly, certain manuscripts exhibit a higher degree of concordance with each other, displaying discernible similarities in writing styles and characteristics. However, further investigation is required to comprehend the connections among these manuscripts and the overarching interrelationships they share.

V.III. Methods in Constructing the Critical Edition

The weight given to A in the critical edition is purely based on time of authorship. Mingana suggests A to be from *circa* 1450 CE. As previously discussed in the utilised manuscripts (section VI.I), only a selected few MSS have colophons – this makes dating very difficult.

Though A is incomplete, D and F help in completing the material. The original source of A is out of order – thus, the relative MSS help to reorganise it to flow correctly. The MSS present differing sentence structures and tenses – however, they generally resonate a common style of content.

Nevertheless, I have selected A as my base text for the extensive critical edition herein.

V.IV. Guide for the Reader

Contained within the critical edition are given words within the margins that direct the reader and provide important information. Folio numbers are a representation of A (for example: the words ‘folio 1 verso’ are represented by: ‘fol. 1v’ of A). The point at which the transition from one folio to the next is indicated with |. The start and end of MSS is noted by * within the margins.

The critical edition is eclectic. The material of A has been followed except where A is particularly problematic, damaged, or incomplete. Wherever the MSS disagree with the reading which the critical edition has provided this is indicated in the footnotes.

For example: If a reading by B and C is provided in a footnote this means that only B and C have this reading while all other MSS agree against B and C.

V.V. Concluding Remarks

ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's admonitions to hermits and monks is an extensive text with great value. Considering the genres presented, the writings have the potential to provide:

i. A more informed appreciation of the monastic writings of the Assyrian Church of the East;

ii. A better understanding of letter writing styles (to and from ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā) in the East Syriac tradition;

iii. The notion of shared monastic heritage in the church of the past millennium – with interesting mention of the Egyptian Fathers;

iv. The reaffirmation of East Syriac Christology;

v. A representation of historical and biblical material;

vi. The subject of the interaction of monks with children – a subject that has never been discussed within the church. Possibly for the first time in modern day scholarship, ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā brings to light interesting notions of the interaction between monks and children that surely needs more research attention; and,

vii. A better understanding of monastic writings by ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā and the theology of monasticism, its customs, order, and relevance in the field of spirituality.

VI. Critical Edition

* Start of ABDEF

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܫܡܐ ܩܕܡܝܐ ܒܟܬܒ ܒܟܬܒܐ ܕܚܝܐ ܫܡ ܠܗ]] | fol. 1v

❖ [[2[ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܚܝܐ]1 ܐܝܬ ❖ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܫܡܐ]]3 ❖

❖ [ܟܬܒܐ ܕܠܐ ܐܫܟܚ]4 ❖

ܐܡܪ: ܐܝܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܟܠ ܡܕ ܐܬܐ ܕܐܒ ܒܫܡܝ5 ܐܬܐ ܕܡ: ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܫܡܝ. ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܫܡܝ ܘܒܐܪܥܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܬܝ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܕܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܡܩܡ ܠܟ ܡܟܢܝ ܠܟ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܕܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܡܩܡ ܠܟ ܡܟܢܝ ܠܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܬܝ ܐܠ

ܟܬܒ ܠ ܫܡ ܕ ܝܫܘܥ ܒܪ ܡܪܝܡ .ܟܬܝܒ[18]ܟܬܒ ܠ ܪܡ ܕ ܟܬܒ ܒܪܐ ܟܬܒܐ
:ܡܫܝܚ ܒܪ ܡܫܝܚܐܝܬ ܟܬܒ :ܠܫܘܢ ܟܫܝܛܐ[19]ܦܫܝܛܐ ܐܚܪܬ ܟܬܒܐ .ܟܬܒ
:ܟܬܒ ܐܡܪ ܒܟ ܠܟܠ ܕ ܫܡܐ[20]ܒܫܝܛ ܒܟ
ܐܒ ܟܫܝܛ ܟܠ ܐ :ܟܬܒ ܐܡܪ ܒܟ ܠܟܠ ܕ .ܫܝܛܐ ܟܬܒ[21]ܟܬܒ
ܠ ܡܢ ܕ ܟܬܒ ܒ ܟܬܒ :ܟܐ[22]ܟܬܒ ܠ ܡܢ ܕ ܟܬܒ ܐܚܪܬ .ܒ
ܟܬܒ .ܟܬܒ ܐܒ ܠ ܫܝܛ ܒܪ ܟܬܒ ܒܪܐ[24]ܟܬܒ .ܟܬܒ[23]ܟܬܒ
.ܟܬܒ ܐܠ ܒ ܟ ܐܡ ܟܬܒ ܟܬ ܒܪ

ܒ ܠ[26]ܒܫܝܛ .ܟܬܒ ܠܫܝ[25]ܫܝܛ ܒ .ܟܬܒ ܫܝܛ ܟܠ ܟ ܐ ܒ
ܟ ܐ ܟܠ ܟ ܒ ܟܠ[27]ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟܐ ܒ ܐ ܟ .ܒ ܒ ܟ
ܫ[28]ܠ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܫ ,ܐ .ܟ ܟ ܟ ܫ ܒ ܫ
:ܒ ܒ ܫ[31]ܟ ,ܒ[30].ܫ ܒ ܐ ܟ .ܫ ,ܫ[29].ܟ ܒ
ܟ ܒ ܐ ܟ ܠ ܟ .ܐ ܒ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܒ ܟ | fol. 2v
ܫ[33]:ܟ[32]ܐ ܟ ܟ ܫ ܐ .ܐ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܟ
ܒ ܒ ܟ :ܫ ܟ ,ܫ ܟ .ܐ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ
ܟ[34]ܫ ܒ :ܟ ,ܫ ܐ ܟ .ܐ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܟ
ܟ :ܒ ܐ ܫ ܟ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܐ .ܟ ܒ ܐ ܟ ܐ

[18] E om. this word.
[19] A: ܦܫܝܛ
[20] D: ܫܝܛ
[21] BCDF: ܟܬ
[22] D: ܐܡܪ
[23] BCDF: ܐܡܪ
[24] D: ܟܬܒ
[25] BC: ܫܝܛ
[26] D: ܒ
[27] BCF: ܟ
[28] ABCEF om. this word.
[29] BCDF: ܫܝܚ
[30] D: ܟܫܝ
[31] C: ܒ
[32] A om. this word.
[33] ABCEF om. this word.
[34] BCDF: ܝܫ

ܕܫܘܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ.[35] ܐܠܐ[36] ܕܡ[37] ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ[38] ܕܐܬܘܪ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܚܟܝܡܐ.

ܐܠܐ ܡܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ[39] ܠܐ ܟܠ ܫܥܐ ܕܡܬܠܐ ܠܡ ܕܐ ܢܫܪ ܠܗܡ ܐܝ ܕܐܡ ܕܓܒܪ ܐܚܪ ܡܫܟܒܚ ܕܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ

ܡ[62] ܒܬ ܚܠܨ ܒ. ܐܪܒܥ ܕܡ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ,ܡܫܝܚܐ.[63] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ[64] ܒ. ܐܡܪ[65] ܒ[66] ܐܡ ܕܡ[67]
ܐ ,ܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܡ ܐܢ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒ ܐܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒ ܐܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒ ܐܠ

ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܕܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܘܕܝ ܕܡ ܟܬܒ ܒܝ ܠ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܟܠܗܘ

ܠܐ. ܒܓܝܪ ܐܝܟ. ܐܡ ܐܠܐ ܫܡܥܝ ܫܡܥ[91] ܠܡ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܐ. ܐܬܒܝܢ ܐܝܟ

ܡܢ. ܒܡܥܘܕܝ ܐܝܟ ܠܡ[94] ܡܢܐ. ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܫܡܥ[92] ܠ ܫܡܥ. ܐܡܪ[93] ܐܠ ܒܥܠܡ

[95][ܐܝܟ ܐܟܠ ܐܬܐ] ܠܐ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ. ܠܐ ܐܟܠ ܐܬܐ ܠܐ ܫܡܥ

ܐܬܐ. ܐܝܟ ܐܡ[97] ܕܐ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ. ܐܝܟ ܐܡ[96] ܐܝܟ ܐܡ ܕܐ ܡܢ ܐܠ | fol. 4r

ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܕܐ[100] ܐܬܐ. ܐܠ ܐܡ ܐܝܟ[99] ܒ[98] ܐܝ. ܐܝܟ ܐܡ ܐܠ ܐ ܒ

ܐ. ܠܐ[102] ܐܬܐ ܐ. ܐܠ[101] ܐ. ܡ. ܠ ܐ ܐ ܐ: ܡ ܐ[103]. ܠ ܐ. ܠ ܐ ܫ ܐ

ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ[105]. ܒ[104]. ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

[106][.] ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

.ثلجرة عدة لعبد ثعفرة[117] عدة. مزجة حمسة عدد حمسة عد رتلل[116].ركفزجة

[121].سعدة رك [120]عدة [119]جعدة[118]:زجفثر رزجدة ملسة للة. لجركل مز ثبل لنة | ثعة fol. 4v

رحمزل عد رتبة. ولعبة عد بعد رك عدد.ملحة وكفزجدة ,ه رحبر :مزجرة محمة مزعم

مزعم .للركل رلجة رحزل مزركلة[122] [عد رك]. مسعف رحزل رتزعجة. ملحكجة

ركفزجة[125]:حمسفر[124]رسعدة ملعل عد ركفزم[123].مجلجة ركفزجة ركفزم

[128]رتجش رتزم عد[127]رلجم :حلر رتلة رحتعدة رلجر. حلر[126]رلكعة ملعل

.عدم رتلة رتزمر حمسة رلجا عد رعم .حلر

رزمعل ,ه سدد رك[129]رلجم :رعم رلجعم ,ه رحبع جزة رحمة رلجرة

حمكجدة رلتلجة[131]حمسة .مجعز رتمعة حمسة مزمز رلجعم حمسة[130]:ولجكج

كج بلر بلر .رلجتلعل رسعل رلكم لركة عد رك[132].مزكلر حمسة حمسة .رلعبر

ملعرة[134].مزمكجة مجعمكجة :معجل[133]رلكتم رللمعرة عد ملعر .حدكجة معجل

رسعدة | [135],معتعمعة ملعل عد حمسعل. عمعز رلكشعحد مجعلجة رحجعرة عد fol. 5r

حمللة]. ملهم رك معزلر مجة. مدة معكجحجة[137]مجمكجة[136]معكجحجة. مزلة

رحعجة رلكفججة مجزمة رك حمكجل رحععلة[138][.عدم رك بدلة. مجعر رعتتة

[139].معجعد سدد رحة. مجععة معلجلة. مزمزة عدم عملة رسعجعة. مجلعة

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116 E: رلكفزجة
117 BCDEF: عد رك
118 D: زجفثر
119 BCD: جعدة
120 ABCEF om. this word.
121 D: سعدة
122 C: عدة
123 DE: ولجكج
124 E: رسعدة
125 D: حلر
126 EF: رلكعة
127 D: مجم
128 EF: رتفلش
129 D: مجم
130 C: ولجكجة
131 BC: حمسة
132 D: ,م
133 C: رتلة
134 C: مزمكجة
135 D: ,معتعمعة; F: ;عتعمعة
136 D: معجعكجة
137 BC: مجمكجة
138 BC om. this bracketed phrase.
139 E: رحة معجعد

ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܪܥܐ ܕܒܪܝܬ ܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܘܡܫܟܚ

❖ ܡܝܗܒ ܡܠܟ [1]ܡܫܝܚ ܐܠܗܐ ܡܠܐ ܕܪ ܡܠܐ ❖

[4]ܡܚܠܨܢ] ܡܝܥܐ ܡܟܢ. ܡܝ ܡܚܒܫ [3]ܒܝܬܠܚ. ܡܥܝܠ [2]ܠ ܥܡ ܡܚܥܩܒ ܡܒܚܪ. ܫܠ ܡܚܝܚ [8]ܒܝ ܡܟܢܪ ܡܚܒܫ ܡܚܥܒܪ ܡܟ [7]ܡܫ [6][5].ܡܚܩܟܥ ܡܫ [9]ܡܫ. ܡܠܪ [13]ܡܚܒܫ [12]ܒܝܬܠ ܡܠܪ ܠܫ. ܕ ܡܚܒܫ [11]ܡܚܛܚ [10]ܥܠܫ ܡܟ fol. 5v ܡܫ [14]ܡܫ. ܡܝ [16]ܐܝܥ [15]ܒܕܥ. ܡܠܪ | ܒܫܟܥ ܒܝܥ ܡܚܬ ܥܠܫ ܐܝ ܒܪ ܡܫ ܡܫ [17][ܐܫܟܥ ܡܫ [20]ܡܚܥܒܪ [19]ܡܚܒܫ [18]ܠ ܡܠܪ ܡܫ.

.ܥܩܠܪ ܒܛܫܥ ܡܫ ܒܫ. ܒܝܫ ܠ ܒܝܫ ܒܛܫ ܡܛܫ ܡܫ ܒܪ

ܡܚܒܫ ܠ. ܡܚܝܪ ܒܪ ܕ. ܡܫ ܚܚ ܡܚܠܫ ܠ. ܡܚܫ ܒܪ ܕ. ܒܝܫ ܡܫ ܡܫ ܡ [21]ܡܫ. ܠ ܚܚ ܡܚܒܫ ܡܫ ܡܚܠܫ ܠ. ܡܝ [22]ܒܪ ܡܚ [23]ܚܚ ܡܚܫ ܡܚ.

ܥܡ ܡܚܫ ܡܝ ܡ ܡܫ. ܡܠ ܥܡ ܡܚܫ ܡ ܡ ܡ

ܟܬܒܐ ܟܬܝܒܬ ܒܝܕ ܕܩܠܡ[30] ܟܬܒ ܚܠܐ ܫܪ ܠܡ[29] ܐܢ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒܐ ܟܬܝܒ
ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬ ܟܬܒ ܐܚ ܕܝ ܒܝܫ ܟܬܒ[31] ܒܝܕ ܐܝܬ ܠ ܐܝ
ܒܝܬ ܟܬܒ[32] ܐܡܪ ܕܝ ܒܝܬ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ[33] ܫܠܡ [ܐܝܬ ܫܠܡ[34]][35]
ܒܝܬ ܟܬܒ[36] ܡܟܠ ܫܪ | fol. 6v
ܐܚܪ[37].

ܐܠܐ ܒܝܬ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܡܬܡܬ ܐܡܪ ܕܩܠ ܠ ܐܝ ܟܬܒ
ܐܡܪ[39] ܡܟܬܒ ܠ ܐܝ ܒܝܬ ܟܬܒ ,ܡܬܬ[38] ,ܡܬ ܒܝܬ
ܐܡܪ ܐܡ ܠ ܒܝ ܟܬ[41] ܟܬ[40] ܟܬ ܠ ܒܝ ܟܠ ܟܠ ܟܬ
ܒܝ ܟܬ ܟܠ ܒܝ[42][ܐܚܪ ܡܟܠ] ܫܪ ,ܐ ܟܐ ܒ ܟܠ
ܐܡܪ ܐܡ[43] ܐ[45] ܒ ܟܬ ܒܝ[44] ܒ ܟܬ ܒ
ܟܬ[48] ܟ[47] ܟ ܟ ܠ ܟ[46] ܟ ܠ ܟ ܟ ܟ
ܡܟ ܟ[53] ܟ[52] ܡ ܟ[51] ܟ[50] ܟ[49] ܟ
ܟ[55] ܟ[54] ܟ ܟ ܠ ܟ ܟ

[57] ܟ [ܒ ܟ][56] ܐ

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29 CD: ,ܐ
30 BC om. this word.
31 D: ܒ ܟ
32 A: ܫܠ ܐ ܫܠ
33 ABCF om. this word.
34 ABCF: ܫܠ
35 E om. this bracketed phrase.
36 DE: ܚܠ
37 DE: ܐ
38 A: ‡ ‡
39 E: ܡ
40 D: ܡ
41 ACF: ܟ
42 D: ܐ ܚܠ
43 B: ܐ ܟ
44 D: ܒ
45 D: ,ܒ ܟ
46 E: ܡ
47 E: ܡ
48 B: ܟ
49 E: ,ܒ ,
50 D: ܡ
51 B: ܟ
52 D om. this word.
53 D: ,ܐ ,
54 D: ܡ
55 BC: ; D: ܐ
56 D: ,
57 D: ,

ܟܬܒ .ܡܢ ܟܠܡܐ ܟܬܒܬ ܟܠܡ .ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒܬ ܟܬܒ[59].ܟܬܒܟܬ[58]ܟܠܡܒܐ

ܟܬܒ[62]ܟܬܒܟ[61]ܐܢ ܟܬܒ ܩܡܝ .ܟܬܒܬ ܟܐܝ ܒܝ ܟܬܒܡܐ .ܟܡܐ ܒܝ | ܟܬܒܒܐ[60] fol. 6r

[65]ܟܡܠ ܟܒܐ[64]ܟܡܡܟ .ܒܟܐ ܦܠܐ[63]ܟܒܬ ܒܠ ܟܒܐ ܟܬܒ ܟܠܡ .ܟܐ ܟܐ

.ܟܡܠ ܟ ܟܒܟ ܟܒܐ ܟܠ ܥܒܡܒ[68].ܟܒܟ[67]ܟܒܡ[66]ܟܐ ܥܐ .ܟܒ ܟ

ܟܐ ܐܡ ܟܐ :ܟܒܐ[70]ܒ ܐܡ ܟܐܡܐ[69][.ܟܐܡ ܒ ܐܡ ܟܐ] ܐܝ

ܟܒܟܡ ܟܐ ܐܡ[71]ܐܒ .ܟܒ ܟܒܟܡ ܟܐ ܐܡ ܒ[72].ܐܡ ܟܒܟܡ

.ܐ ܐ ܥܝ ܟܒܡ ܟܐ ܟܐ ܐܝ .ܡܟܒ ܒ ܟ ܐܡ ܒ[74]ܒ[73].ܐ

ܡ ܒ .ܟܒ ܟ ܟ ܐܝ .ܟ ܐ ܟܒ ܟܒ[75]ܟ ܐ

ܒ .ܟܒ ܟ ܟ[77]ܐ .ܟ[76]ܐ ܒ .ܟ ܟ ܟ ܥ] .ܟ

ܥ ܐ[80].ܟ ܟ[79]ܐ[78][ܟ ܟ ܟ ܥ

ܟ .ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ[81]ܟ ܟ .ܟ ܟ

ܟ .ܟ ܟ ܟ[84]ܟ .ܟ[83] ܟ | ܟ[82] fol. 7r

ܟ ܟ[86].ܟ[85] ܟ .ܟ ܟ

[58] ACEF: ܟܠܡܒܐ
[59] D: ܟܬܒܟܬ
[60] D: ܟܬܒܒܐ
[61] ADEF om. this word.
[62] ADEF: ܟܬܒܟ
[63] E om. this word.
[64] B: ܟܡܡܟ
[65] DE: ܟܡܠ
[66] D: ܟܐ
[67] D: ܟܒ
[68] D: ,ܟ
[69] C: ܒ ܟܐܡ ܐܡ ܟܒܟ
[70] B om. this word.
[71] BCDF: ܐܡ ܐܒ
[72] E: ܐ
[73] BF: ܐ
[74] E: ܐܒ
[75] D: ܒ
[76] AEF om. this word.
[77] D: ܐ ܥ
[78] B om. this bracketed phrase.
[79] CD: ܐ ܥ
[80] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[81] E: ܟܒ
[82] E: ܟ
[83] D: ܟ
[84] D: ܒ
[85] C om. this word.
[86] C: ܟ

ܕܫܘܝܐ ܡܢ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܕ[89] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ[88] ܫܡܗ[87] ܕܐܠܗܐ.

ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܕ ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ[90] ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܒܚ

ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܕ ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ[91] [ܫܡܗ ܕܩܕܫܐ] ܐܡܝܢ

ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܕ[92] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܕ[93] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ[94] ܕܠܥܠܡ[95] ܕܥܠܡ[96] ܐܡܝܢ. ܗܠܠܘܝܐ

ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܕ[97] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܕ[98] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܕ[99] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

ܕܠܐ ܢܫܒܚ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[100]، ܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[101] [ܒܥܠ ܚܝܐ]. ܐܡܝܢ.

ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[102] ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[103] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܥܠ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ[104] ܐܠܗܟ

ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[105] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[106] ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[107] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[108] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[109] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ fol. 7v

ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[110] [:ܒܪܟ ܐܢܬ ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ]

ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[111] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ[112] ܐܡܝܢ. ܗܠܠܘܝܐ

ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[113] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[114] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ[115] ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[116] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

ܡܪܝ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ[117] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܪܟ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ

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87 BCEF: ܫܡܗ; D: ܫܡܟ
88 D: ܫܡܗ
89 D: ܟܠ
90 DE: ܠܟ
91 EF: ܩܕܫܐ ܫܡܗ
92 D: ܟܠ
93 E: ܡܪܝ
94 E: ܕܡܫܝܚܐ
95 BC om. this word.
96 BC: ܕܠܥܠܡ
97 E: ܗܠܠܘܝܐ
98 BC: ܕܡܫܝܚܐ
99 D: ܟܠ
100 D: ܠܟ
101 E: ܒܥܠ ܚܝܐ
102 BC: ܐܢܬ
103 D: ܟܠ
104 D: ܐܠܗܟ
105 B om. this word.
106 E: ܒܪܟ
107 D: ܟܠ
108 E: ܒܪܝܬܐ
109 BC om. this word.
110 D: ܐܢܬ ܒܪܟ ܡܪܝ
111 D: ܟܠ
112 F om. this word.
113 D: ܟܠ
114 E: ܒܪܟܐ
115 D: ܟܠ
116 DE: ܒܪܟ
117 D: ܟܠ

ܡܢܝܢ .ܟܬܝܒ ܫܡܝܢ ܒܪ ܩܣܡ .ܠ ܪܡܝܢ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ .ܟܬܒ ܚܠܡ
ܫܢ ܒܪ [122]ܩܣܡ [121].ܟܬܒ [120]ܡܢܝܢ [119].ܟܬܒ [118]ܟܬܒ ܒܪ ܡܢ] .ܟܬܒ
ܟܬܒ ܒܪ ܩܣܡ .ܡܢ ܟܬܒ ܡܢ .ܡܢ ܟܬܒ .ܟܬܒ
[126]ܐܝܟ ܟܬܒ ܒ ܟܬܒ ܩܣܡ [125]:ܡܝܟ [124]ܟܬܒ ܟܬ ܡܢ [123].ܡܟ
[131][ܐ ܐܝܟ] | [130]ܢ ܒ ܢ [129][128]ܐܝܟ .ܟ ܒ ܡ ܒ ܢ ܒ [127].ܟ fol. 8r
ܟܬܒ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܡ ܡܢ [134].ܟ [133]ܩܣܡ [132].ܟ
.ܟ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܡ ܡܢ :ܐ [136]ܟ [135]ܟ ܩܣܡ .ܟ
.ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܡ ܡ ܡ

ܟܬܒ ܠܗ. ܘܐ ܟܬܒ ܠܗ[151] ܟܬܒܐ ܕ ܐܬܐ[150] ܕܐܬܐ[149]. ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܒܝܢ
ܕܥܒܕ ܟܠ ܢܒܝ ܗ.

ܫܡ ܡܠܟ ܕܢ ܒܪܝܫܝ ܟܐ. ܒܙܒܢ ܫܬܩ ܡܛܠ ܗ[152] ܕ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ
ܡܛܠ. ܒܥܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܐ ܕ ܐܡܪ. ܐܙܠ ܐ | ܐܫܬܩ fol. 8v
ܐ ܐ ܠܓܒ ܐ ܕ ܐܡܪ. ܫܡܝ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܕܡܪܝ ܫܡܥܘܢ]175ܐܦ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܠܗܘܢ ܕܢܗ. ܕܟܬܒ ܫܡܥܘܢ: ܠܡܢܐ ܡܥܟܒܬܘܢ

ܟܠܗ .ܟܬܒ ܐܚܪܢ]178ܟܬܒ ܐܚܪ ܕܐ ܫܡܥ .]177ܫܡܥ |]176ܐܝ ܡܐ ܐܠܐ fol. 9r

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܒܝܬ]179ܢܒܝ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܝ ܕܢܗ .ܒܐܡ ܟܬܒ]181ܫܪܐ]180.ܐܡ ܠ ܒܝܬܟ

ܐܡܝܪ] ܫܡܥ ܡܝܡܪ]183ܐܡ .ܟܬܒ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ .ܐܢ ܕ]182ܟܬܒ ܐܟܪ .ܐܠܐ

ܫܡܥ ܢܗ .ܡܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ]188ܟܬܒ]187ܐܠܐ]186ܕ]185ܩܡܪ]184[.ܐܡܪ ܟܬܒ

]192ܒܝܠܐ ܟܬܒ]191ܟܬܒ]190ܩܡܪ .ܟܬܒܐ]189ܟܬܒ ܐܦ

ܒܟܬܒ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܢܗ]195.ܟܬܒ]194ܟܬܒ ܠ ܐܡ]193ܟܬܒ

]197ܐܡ .ܟܬ ܡ ܠܐ ܢܗ]196ܟܬܒ .ܠ ܐܡܪ]199ܢܗ]198ܠܐ .ܡ ܐܡܪ]200.ܟܬܒ]201ܟܬܒ ܢܗ]202ܟܬܒ]203.ܡܟܬܒ]205[]204ܠܐ ܫܡܥ

.ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ

ܢܗ .ܠ ܐܡ ܟܬܒ ܐܚܪ]ܟܬܒ

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175 C: ܐܦ
176 C: ܐܝ
177 A: ܫܡܥ ܐܡ; D: ܫܡܥ
178 C om. this word.
179 ABCDF: ܟܬܒ
180 D: ܒܐܡ
181 D: ܫܪܐ
182 B: ܟܬܒ
183 D: ܡܐ
184 DE: ܟܬܒ ܐܡܪ ܫܡܥ
185 D: ܢܬܪ
186 D om. this word.
187 B: ܐܠܐ (written upside down).
188 D: ܟܬܒ
189 E: ܡܟܬܒ
190 D: ܩ
191 C: ܟܬܒ
192 D: ܒܝܠܐ
193 DE om. this word.
194 D: ܟܬܒ
195 D: ܟܬܒ
196 E: ܟܬܒ
197 D: ܐܡ
198 E: ܠܐ
199 DE om. this word.
200 DE: ܐ
201 D: ܟܬܒ
202 D: ܟܬܒ
203 D: ,ܡ
204 BC: ܠܐ
205 DE: ܫܡܥ ܠܐ

fol. 9v

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܝܘܢܐ]ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܝܘܢܐ[[206] ܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܚܒܬ ܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܡ. | ܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܚܒܬ ܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܡ[207]ܐ ܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܚܒܬ ܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܡ.

ܠ ܐ[209]ܐ ܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܚܒܬ ܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܡ[208]ܐ ܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܚܒܬ ܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܡ. ܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܚܒܬ ܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܡ ܐ ܐ ܐ

❖ ܟܬܒ ܡܠܐ ܟܡܐܝܬܐ [1][ܟܬܒ ܫܬܝܢ] ܡܠܐ ܕ ܡܠܐ ❖

.ܒܬܠ ܒܬ ܠܐ ܒܐ ܦܘܫܩ. ܡܠܐ ܡܘܡܬܐ ܦܡܠ ܫܩ ܠܟ ܟܡܠܟ ܫܟܒ ܟܬܒ ܫܢ ܘܐ
[4]ܟܬܒ. ܡܟܬܒܐ [3]ܦܘܩ ܟܫܠܟ. ܠ ܫܟܟ ܟܬܒ [2]ܒܬܠܫ. ܡܡܟ ܫܫ ,ܡܡܝܬ ܒܫܟ
.ܠ ܫܠ [6]ܟܬܒ [5]ܟܡܡܠܫ. ܠ ܐܝܡܟܠ ܟܫܡܫ ܟܫܡ

ܒܡ [13][12].ܒܝܫ ܟܡܟ. ܡܟ ܫܡ [11]ܟܫ] [10]ܡܡܫ [9]ܟܫ [8]ܡܫ [7]ܠ ܫܟ
ܟܡ [16]ܫܟܟ ܟ [15].ܫ [14]ܫ ܒܫܫܡܡܡ ܟܫ ܒܫ ܠ. ܠ ܫܫ ܟܫܒ]]ܠ ܡܒ
.ܒܡܫ ܟ ܡܡ ܟ. ܒܫܡ [19][[18]ܫܒ. ܒܝܠ ܟ ܫܒ ܒ [17][.ܒ ܟ]

ܡܡ [20]ܟ [21][.ܒ ,ܡ] [22]ܒ [23]ܒ [24].ܟ ܟ | ܡ ܒ ܒ. ܒ ܡ fol. 10r
[25]ܡܡ ܫ ܒ. ܡ ܒ ,ܡ ܟ ܒ ,ܡ ܒ ,ܡ ܒ ,ܡ ,ܡ ,ܡ

ܟܬܒ ܐܠܗܐ[32] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[33] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܡ ܠ ܡܫܟܚ ܒܟܬܒ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[34] ܐܡ ܠ ܡܫܟܚ ܒܟܬܒ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[35] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[36] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[37] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[38] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[39] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[40] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[41] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

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ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[43] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[44] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[45] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[46] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[47] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. fol. 10v

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[48] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[49] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[50] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[51] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[52] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[53] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[54] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[55] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[56] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[57] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[58] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[59] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ[60] ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܟܬܒ ܠܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ.

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32 BC: ,ܡ; DE: ܡ ,ܡܐ
33 BC: ܕܢܬܠ
34 BCDE: ܐܡܫܟ
35 E: ܒܟܬܒ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܢܬܠ
36 B: ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ
37 BC: ܟܠܡܐ
38 ABCE om. this bracketed phrase.
39 D: ܠܟܠܗ
40 ABCE om. this word.
41 D: ܐܡܫ
42 Double bracketed phrase damaged in F.
43 BCD: ܕܢܬܠ ܐܠܗܐ; E: ܕܢܬܠ ܐܠܗ
44 C: ܐܡ
45 ABCEF om. this bracketed phrase.
46 ABCEF om. this word.
47 D: ܟܬܒ ܠܝ
48 E: ܒܟܬܒ
49 D: ܟܡ
50 C: ܒܟܬܒ
51 D: ܟܡ
52 E: ܟܬܒ
53 E: ܟܐ
54 BC om. this word.
55 E: ܠܟܬܒ
56 D: ܟܡ
57 E: ܟܠܡ ܟܬܒ
58 D: ܟܬܒ
59 BC: ܐܡ ܒܟ
60 E: ܠܐܡ

ܠܐ[63] ܡܝܠܐ[62] ܡܣܡܥ ܡܠܐ. ܐܬ ܒ[61] ܐܬܐ ܥܡ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ. ܐܒܪ
ܒ[64]ܗ. ܦܝܫܐ ܐܣܬܟ ܡܓܕ ܡܫܡܫ ܡܠܐ. ܡܠܟܐ ܐܠܗ ܐܣܪ
ܠ ܐܝܫ ܐܫܩ ܐܓܡ ܐܫܝܫ ܡܐ ܒ ܐܝܬ ܠ ܐܫܡܫ ܐܫܬܡܫ
ܐܫܐ ܐܒܐ ܒܡ ܐܪ ܐܫܐ ܐܫ ܐܒܐ ܐܬ. ܐܫܝܫ ܡܐ
ܒ[68]ܡ ܡܐ. ܡܝܫܐ ܡܝ [ܐܣܪ ܐܝ][67] ܒ[66]ܬ ܡܐ. ܐ[65]ܫܐ
ܡܡܣܫ ܡܡ ܐܠܗ.

ܐ ܐܒ[70].ܐܫܬ | ܐܫ ܐ ܒ[69]ܐܫ ܐ ܐ fol. 11r
ܐ[74]ܫ ܐ. ܠܗ ܫ[73]ܐ ܒ[72]ܡ[71]ܐ ܡ ܐ. ܐ
ܡ[78]ܐ[77]ܐܫ[76].ܡ[75]ܡ

ܐ[82]ܐ[81]ܐ[80]ܐ: ܐ[79]ܐ
ܐ[88]ܐ[87]ܐ[86]ܐ[85]ܐ[84]ܐ[83]ܐ. ܐ
ܐ[91]ܡ[90].ܐ[89]ܐ

[61] BC: ܡ ܐ and D: ܐ
[62] E om. this word.
[63] E: ܡܝܠܐ
[64] D: ܐ
[65] C: ܐ
[66] CD: ܡ
[67] C: ܐ ܐ
[68] CDE: ܐ
[69] D: ܐ
[70] D: ܐ
[71] D: ܠܗ
[72] D om. this word.
[73] E om. this word.
[74] D: ܐ
[75] D: ܐ
[76] D: ܡ
[77] D: ܐ
[78] D: ܐ
[79] AEF: ܐ
[80] D: ܡ
[81] D: ܐ
[82] D: ܐ
[83] E: ܐ
[84] D: ܐ; E: ܐ
[85] E: ܐ
[86] D: ܐ; E: ܐ
[87] AEF: ܐ
[88] D: ܡ
[89] D: ܐ
[90] D: ܐ
[91] D: ܐ

ܕܠܐ ܫܘܝܐ[95] ܐܬܚܙܝ. ܡܨܝ ܠܗ ܒܬܪ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܗ[94] ܕܟܬܒܗ[93] [ܐܝܟ[92] ܐܡܪ]

.ܡܡ ܕܐܬܐ ܡܫܡܗܝ[97] ܕܐܢ ܒܟ ܒܗ ܫܡܫܐ. ܐܝܬ[96] ܫܘܝܐܠ ܫܡܫܐ

ܐܡܪ .ܐܝܟ ܐܝܬ ܫܡܝܗ. ܐܝ ܐܡ ܐܢܐ[99] ܐܝܬ[98] ܫܡܝ

ܐܝܟ .ܐܝܟ[101] ܐܡ ܫܡܐ ܫܒܬ ܐܬܐ ܒܐ. ܐܝܠ ܝܫܥ ܫܡܫ[100] ܫܟܚ

ܫܡܐ ܐܬܐ ܒܗ ܐܢܐ | .ܠ ܢܥܐ ܫܡܠܟܐ. ܫܡܥ ܐܡܪ ܐܡ ܐܢܐ ܫܡܫ fol. 11v

ܐܢ ܠܐ. ܐܝ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܐܝ ܝܫ ܐܢ.[102] ܫܡ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܫܡ

ܫܡܝ[105] ܐܝ ܫܒܥ[104] .ܠ ܫܡܝ ܐܬܐ ܐܡ[103] ܐܝ ܒܟ ܫܠܚ ܐܡܪ

ܫܡܝ[110] ,ܡܡ[106] ܐܝ[107] .ܐܬ[109] ܐܝ .ܐܡ ܫܘ[108] ܠ ܐܬ ܐ

.ܫܡ ,ܐ ܐܝ ܐܡ ܐܝ[111] ܐܝ ܐ: ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

.ܐ ܐ[112] ܐ[113] ܐ[114] ܐ[115] ܐ[116] ܐ[117] ܐ[118] ܐ ܐ[120] ܐ[119]

ܒܟ[121] ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܐ[123]ܗܘܢ ܕܒܗܝ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܝ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܐ[122]ܐܠܐ ܒܡܐ
ܟܠܡܐ ܐܢ ܟܠܗ ܒܥܝܢ ܠܡܟܬܒ ܠܡܠܐ. ܡܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܒܟܠ ܡܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܢ
ܠܡܒܪܐ ܟܝܕ ܟܠ ܐ[124]ܐܠܐ ܒܡܐ ܕܐܝ ܟܬܒ ܐ ܠ ܒܟܠ ܡܐ ܕܐܝ ܒܗ ܐ
ܒܥܝܢ ܠܡܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܐ ܠ ܐ[125]ܒ ܠܡܒܪ ܐ fol. 12r
ܐ[126]ܡܠ ܐ[127]ܟܬܒ ܐ[128]ܡ ܐ[129]ܒ ܐ ܟܬܒ ܐ ܠ ܐ[130]ܟܠ ܐ ܟܬܒ ܐ ܠ
ܐ[131]ܒ ܐ[132]ܟܠ ܐ ܟܬܒ ܐ ܠ ܐ[133]ܟܬܒ ܐ[134]ܟ ܐ[135]ܟ ܐ[136]ܟܬܒ
ܐ[137]ܟ ܐ[138]ܠ ܐ[139]ܟ ܐ ܠ ܐ[140]ܒ ܐ[141]ܒ ܐ[142]ܒ ܐ[143]ܟ
ܐ[144]ܒ ܐ[145]ܟ ܐ[146]ܒ ܐ[147]ܐ ܐ[148]ܟ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܗܘ ܕܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܕܐܡ ܒܗ ܕܐܝ ܐܢ ܕܐܡ ܒܗ ܕܐܝ ܐܢ ܕܐܡ ܒܗ ܕܐܝ

ܐܝܟ ܕ[180]ܐܝܟ ܗܘ ܕ[181]ܐܡ[182] ܐܝܟ ܕ[183]ܐܝܟ ܕ[184]ܐܡ ܐܝܟ ܕ[185]ܐܝܟ ܕ[186]ܐܡ

ܐܝܟ ܕ[187]ܐܝܟ.

ܐܝܟ ܕ ܐܝܟ ܕ ܐܝܟ ܐܡ ܐܝܟ[188] ܐܝܟ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[189]ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ. ܐ

fol. 13r

ܐ[190] ܐ[191] | ܐ[192] ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ[193] ܐ ܐ[194] ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܕ ܐ[ܗ ܕ] ܐ[ ] ܕ ܐ ܐ ܕ

[209] BCD: ܐ
[210] ABCEF om. this word.
[211] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[212] ABDEF om. this bracketed phrase.

fol. 13v

ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ]. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲁⲛⲁⲅⲕⲏ ⲁⲙⲟⲓ | ⲙⲏ ⲓⲥⲛⲁⲩ [3]ⲡⲣⲟⲥⲗⲁⲃⲉⲥⲑⲁⲓ. [2]ⲛⲓⲧ ⲙⲁⲗⲁ ⲇⲉ. ⲙⲁⲉ ⲟⲩ ⲙⲏ ⲓⲥⲛⲁⲩ

ⲙⲁⲉ ❖ [4] [6][ⲙⲏ ⲟⲩⲙ]. ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ [5]ⲡⲣⲟⲥⲉⲩⲭⲉⲥⲑⲁⲓ ⲙⲏⲇⲉ ⲉⲓⲥ ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲁⲗⲗⲟⲛ ⲧⲓⲛⲁ ⲙⲏⲇⲉ ⲙⲓⲁ ⲅⲩⲛⲏ

ⲡⲣⲟⲥⲉⲩⲭⲉⲥⲑⲁⲓ ⲙⲏⲇⲉ ⲙⲓⲁ ⲑⲩⲅⲁⲧⲏⲣ ⲇⲉ ⲙⲁⲉ [7]ⲛⲓⲧ. ⲙⲁⲣⲑⲁⲛⲁ. ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲁⲑⲁ. ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲉ. ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ

ⲙⲁⲗⲁ. ⲙⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲉ [10],ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲣⲁⲓⲁ ⲛⲓⲧ ⲙⲁⲉⲥⲑⲁⲓ [9]ⲟⲛ ⲙⲁⲥⲥⲁⲑⲁ [8][ⲙⲁⲙ ⲛⲓⲧ]: ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲉ

ⲙⲁⲗⲁ. ⲙⲁⲓⲛⲓ ⲙⲉ [12]ⲙⲁⲁⲛ. ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ [11]ⲁⲙⲟⲓ ⲙⲉ. ⲙⲁⲑⲁⲁⲛ ⲭⲁⲣⲓⲛ ⲙⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲁ. ⲙⲉ ⲓⲥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲁ

[14]ⲑⲁⲛ [13]ⲙⲉⲗ [15][ⲙⲉ. ⲙⲁⲑⲁⲁⲛ] [19][. ⲑⲁⲛ ⲙⲁⲉ] [18]ⲙⲁⲁⲛ]] [17][. ⲑⲁⲛ [16]ⲭⲁⲣⲓⲥ]

[21][[20][. ⲑⲁⲛ ⲭⲁⲣⲓⲥ]

ⲙⲁⲓⲛⲓ] [24]ⲙⲁⲁⲛ ⲙⲓⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲁ. ⲙⲉ ⲓⲥⲛⲁⲩ ⲙⲁⲗⲁ ⲙⲁⲁⲛ [23]ⲙⲁⲁⲙ [22]ⲙⲁ ⲙⲁⲁⲉ ⲗⲁ

. ⲁⲁⲁ ⲑⲱⲙ ⲑⲁⲁⲙ ⲙⲁⲗⲗⲁ. ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲗ ⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁ [26]. ⲙⲁⲁⲉ ⲗⲁⲗ ⲙⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁⲁⲁ] [25][. ⲑⲁⲛ

[27]. ⲙⲁⲗⲁ ⲙⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁ. ⲙⲁⲁⲉ ⲗⲁⲗ ⲙⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁⲁ

ⲁⲁⲁ] [29]ⲙⲁⲁⲛ. ⲙⲁⲁⲉ ⲗⲁⲁ ⲑⲱⲙ ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ. ⲁⲁⲁ [28]ⲙⲁⲁⲙ ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁⲁⲁ ⲗⲁⲁ

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[1] E: ⲙⲁⲣⲁ
[2] E: ⲙⲁⲉ
[3] BCD: ⲡⲣⲟⲥ ⲗⲁ
[4] D: ⲗⲁⲥ ⲗⲁ
[5] C: ⲡⲣⲟⲥ ⲡⲣⲟⲥ
[6] DE: ⲧⲙ
[7] D: ⲗⲁ
[8] EF: ⲙⲁⲗⲗⲁⲥ
[9] B: ⲙⲁ ⲟⲛ
[10] E: ⲙⲁⲗⲁ ,ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲣⲁⲓⲁ
[11] E: ⲁⲙⲟⲓⲁ
[12] BC: ⲙⲁ ⲁⲛ and D: ⲁⲛ and E: ⲟⲙⲁⲛ
[13] D: ⲙⲁⲗⲁ and E om. this word.
[14] DE om. this word.
[15] C om. this bracketed phrase and E: ⲙⲉ ⲭⲁⲣⲓⲥ
[16] B: ⲥⲱⲣⲓⲥ
[17] D: ⲑⲥⲱⲣⲓⲥ
[18] B: ⲙⲁ ⲁⲛ and D: ⲁⲛ and E: ⲙⲁ ⲁⲛⲁ
[19] D: ⲑⲱⲛⲥ and E: ⲁⲙⲟⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲭⲁ ⲭⲁⲣⲓⲥ ⲙⲉ ⲙⲁⲑⲁⲁⲛ
[20] D: ⲑⲥⲱⲣⲓⲥ
[21] C om. this double bracketed phrase.
[22] ADEF om. this word.
[23] D: ⲙⲁⲙ
[24] D: ⲛⲥ
[25] D: ⲁⲛⲁⲗ
[26] BC om. this bracketed phrase.
[27] E: ⲙⲁⲗⲁ ⲙⲁⲗⲁ
[28] D: ⲙⲁⲙ
[29] BC: ⲙⲁ ⲁⲛ and D: ⲁⲛ

ܗ̈ ܕܚܠ ܡܠܟ ܡܕܝ[33] ܕܚܠ[32] ܒ̈ܢ[31][.ܒܢ ܫܡܫ] ܡܫܬܘܬ ܡܝܬ ܠ[30][ܒܢ

ܡܠܟ[38] ܥ̈ ܒ̈ܢ ܒܝ ܫ. ܫܡܫ[37][ܒܢ ܚܕ] ܠ[36]ܥ̈ܢ[35].ܒܫܡܫ ܠ[34][ܒܢ ܚܕ] fol. 14r |

ܠܚܡ ܡܠܟ ܐ̈ܠܗ ܒ̈ܓ. ܐ ܝܫܡ ܡܕܝܢ. ܡܫܝܚ ܐ ܥܡ[39][.ܐܠܗ ,ܥ̈ܒܕ]

ܡ̈ܝ] .ܡܫܝܚ ܒ ܥܕܐ ܫܡܫ ܠܟ ܒ̈ܢ. ܠܐܡ ܠ ܡ[40]ܥ̈ ܡܠܟ ܒ̈ܓ. ܠܐܡ

.ܫܡܫ ܒ[44]ܫܡܫ[43].ܡܠܟ ܡܕܥܐ ܠ ܝ̈ܕ[42] ܠ[41][ܒܢ

ܒ̈ܢ[49] ܥ̈ ܡܐܠ ܒ ܒ̈ܢ. ܒ̈ܢ ܡ̈ܟ ܠ ܐ[48]ܐ[47].ܝ̈ܢ ܡܠܟ ܡ̈ܝ ܥ̈ ܒ̈ܢ[46] ܥ̈[45]

ܒ̈ܓ. ܠܐܡ ܥܡ ܒ̈ܓ. ܐ ܝܫܡ[50]ܕܥܐ. ܡܫܝܚ ܒ ܡܫ̈ ܡܫ̈ ܡܠܟ ܐ ܒ̈ܢ

ܡܕ̈ ܫܥܐ ܠ ܡ̈ܝ ܒ ܥ̈ ܒܢ. ܫܡܫ[51] ܕܐ. ܡ̈ ܡܠܟ ܐ̈ ܐ. ܠܐܡ ܠ ܥܡ

ܐ̈ ܒ̈ܢ[54] ܥ̈[53]ܡ̈ܐ[52]ܡ̈ܐ. ܫܡ ܡ̈ ܡ̈ ܡ̈ ܐ̈ ܠ ܫܡ ܐ̈ ܐ. ܡ̈ ܡ̈ ܐ

ܫ̈ ܡ̈ ܡ̈ ܡ̈ ܐ̈ ܡ̈ ܐ[56]ܐ̈ ܐ. ܐ̈ ܡ̈ ܐ[55][ܐ̈ ܐ] ܒ̈ ܡ̈ ܐ. ܫ̈ ܐ ܐ̈ ܡ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ

ܒ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ. ܡ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ ܒ̈ ܐ[58]ܡ̈ ܐ. ܐ̈ ܐ[57]ܐ̈ ܐ. ܫ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ. ܫ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ

ܫ̈ ܐ. ܐ ܡ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ ܐ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ. ܐ̈ ܐ[60]ܐ̈ ܐ ܐ̈ ܐ. ܐ̈ ܐ[59].ܡ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ ܐ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ

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30 D: ܐ̈ ܐ
31 D: ܒ̈ ܐ
32 BCE: ܒ̈ ܐ
33 E om. this word.
34 D: ܐ̈ ܐ
35 BCE: ܒ̈ ܐ
36 D: ܥ̈ and E: ܥ̈ ܐ
37 D: ܐ̈ ܐ
38 D om. this word.
39 BC: ,ܥ̈ ܐ̈ ܐ and D: ,ܐ̈ ܐ
40 D om. this word.
41 D: ܒ̈ ܐ
42 BC: ܐ̈ ܐ
43 E: ܐ̈ ܐ
44 D om. this word.
45 BCDE: ܒ̈ ܐ
46 D om. this word.
47 BC: ܐ̈ ܐ and E: ܐ̈ ܐ
48 BC: ܐ̈ ܐ and D: ܐ̈ ܐ
49 D om. this word.
50 BC: ܐ̈ ܐ
51 C om. this word.
52 D: ܐ̈ ܐ
53 D om. this word.
54 D: ܐ̈ ܐ
55 CDEF: ܒ̈ ܐ
56 E: ܐ̈ ܐ
57 D: ܐ̈ ܐ
58 EF: ܐ̈ ܐ
59 BC: ܐ̈ ܐ
60 BC: ܐ̈ ܐ and DF: ܐ̈ ܐ

fol. 14v

ܥܝܡ] ܫܠܫܝܟ ܕܥ [62]ܡ ܕܡܡܥ. ܫܘܒܚܐ ܠܥܥܐ | ܟܝܟ [61]ܟܘܥ. ܝܟܥ ܒܥܒܐ. ܦܝܒ

[64]:ܡܥܘܩܚܐ ܝܠܐ ܦ ܠܐ. ܥܡ ܦܝܠܐ ܟܐ ܠܘܥ ܠܐ ܠܘܡ ܟܘܩܚܐ ܡܥܐ ܟܟܐ [63][ܒܘܥ

.ܬܥܫܒܐ ܟܠܐ ܥܡ ܝܠܐ ܟܐ ܠܐܐ [65].ܡܥܒܘܥ ܟܡܢ ܟܠܥ

[70]ܟܒܐܥܢܢ ܟܥܐ ܡܐ [69]ܟܘܥ ܠܐܐ [68].ܡܝܒ [67][ܟܠܥ ܟܘ] [66]ܦ ܟܠܠ ܕܥ

.ܬܥܫܒܐ ܟܝܟܐ [74]ܠܝܥ ܟܫܥܐ ܝܒܥܐ ܥܐ [73]ܡܐܐ [72]ܟܘܟܐ [71].ܡܥܒܘܥ ܟܡܢ. ܫܠ

ܦ [77]ܬܒܐ. ܫ ܬܐܫ ܟܠܥ ܒܐ ܢܐ ܥܥ ܟܐ. ܟܝܡ ܟܒܒܟ ܫ ܥܥܒ [76]ܒܠܐ ܠ [75]ܟܐ

[80]ܒܟܟܥܒܥ. ܥܠܐܐ ܟܐ [79]ܥܐܫܐ [78][ܦ ܥܠܥ]. ܥܠܐܐ ܥܥܒܒܐ ܥܠܟ ܟܠܥ

ܟܬܠܟܟ ܟܐܐܐ ܦ [82]ܟܒܝܒܐ. ܠܥܡ ܟܟ ܠ ܟܒܬܒܐ ܒ ܟܡ ܐ [81].ܦܝܒܐ

ܟܒܬܒܐ ܟܐܐ] [86][.ܒܒܒܐ ܠܐܐ [ܠ ܟܐܒܐ. [84][ܟܡ ܠܝ] [83].ܟܡܥܒ

ܐܐ .ܝܐܟ ܟܡܐ ܥ ܟܡ [89].ܟܡܬ ܟܬܐ [88]ܐ ܒ ܥ ܦܬܐ [87].ܥ ܐܐܒܥ

ܟܒܒܡ ܒܡܒ ܟܡܐ [91],ܡܥܘܩܚܐ ܝܠܐ ܠܐ ܦ ܟܡ [90].,ܒܒܐܠ ܠܐܐܒܒ

[92].,ܡܥܒܘ

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[61] D: ܐܐ
[62] E: ܡܠܐ
[63] D: ܒܡ
[64] A: ܡܥܘܩܚ and D: ܟܡܥ
[65] D: ܥ
[66] E om. this word.
[67] E: ܟ ܟܠ
[68] E: ܡܐ
[69] D om. this word.
[70] D: ܥ
[71] D: ܥ and E: ܡܒ
[72] D om. this word.
[73] D: ܡ
[74] E: ܠ ܠ
[75] C: ܟܠ ܟ
[76] D: ܟ ܠ
[77] A: ܠ ܐ
[78] D om. bracketed phrase.
[79] D: ܐ
[80] D: ܟ
[81] E: ܦ
[82] B: ܟܒܝܒ ܒ and D: ܒ
[83] C: ܟ
[84] E: ܟ
[85] D: ܟ ܠ
[86] E: ܠ
[87] D: ܟܒܬܒ ܐ ܐ
[88] BCDEF: ܐ
[89] E: ܟ and F: ܟ
[90] E: ܟ
[91] D: ܟ
[92] D: ܥ

ܐܢ[94] [ܐܡ ܠܗܘ]. ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܐܒܗܝ | ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܠ ܝܕܥ[93] ܡܢ ܝܕ ܕܐ fol. 15r

ܡܝܬ[96] ܐܒܗܝ ܫܡܗ ܠ ܐܡܪ. ܗܘ[95] ܐܢ ܝܕܥ ܡܢ ܐܢ ܫܪܐ. ܡܒܫܒܚ ܠ ܡܠܟ

ܡܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܠܗ ܡܠܟ ܐܡ ܗܘ. ܡܝܬ ܐܒܗܝ[99] [ܐܡܪ[98] ܐܡ ܫܡܗ] ܝܕ ܠܐ[97]. ܣܘ

ܡܝܬ ܐܒܝ ܡܝܬ ܐܢ. ܡܝܟ ܡܥܒܕ[101] [ܣܘ ܠ.] ܐܒܕܗ ܐܡܪ[100] ܠܐ. ܡܐ

ܐܒܗܝܗ[102] [ܐܝܢ ܬܓܠ] ܥܡ ܐܡ ܐܒܗ. ܐܡܪ ܟܟ ܡ ܠܐ. ܐܒܝܬ ܡܝܬ ܐܢ

ܥܡ[104] ܐܡ ܗܘ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܫܟ ܐܡ ܠܐ ܟܝܢ. ܥܠܝ[103] ܐܡ ܡܥ ܐܠ. ܥܡܝܟ ܠ

ܡܝܟ[106] ܟܬܠ[105]. ܐܒܗܝ ܡܝܟ ܠ ܐܝܢ ܫܟ ܡ ܐܡ ܐ ܗܘ. ܡܝܟ ܠ ܐܝܢ

ܐܡ[109] ܐܒܗܝ[107] ܐܒ. ܫܟ ܐ ܡ ܐܒܝ[108] ܝܕ ܠ. ܐ ܐܒܝ ܐ ܐܒܗܝ

[112]ܡܐ ,ܐܒ[111] ,ܐܒ[110] ܐܒܗܝ[109] ܐ ,ܐܒ ܐ ,ܐ ܐ ,ܐ ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ ,

ܡܢ[123] ܫܘܪܐ[122] ܕܟܬܒ[121] ܩܫܝܪܐ. ܒܫܢܝ ܡܫܟܚܬ. ܟܬܒ ܟܠ ܡܫܟܚܬ ܒܟܠ. ܐܡܪ

[125]ܡܝܬܒܬ ܟܡ ܟܬܒܬ ܒܝ ܟܒܟܝܬ. ܟܠܡܐ ܟܐ ܠܐܬ ܥܒܕ ܒܥܐ[124] ܕܡܠܝ ,ܒܟܝ ܠܐ

ܟܠܡܐ ܟܐ ܟܬܒ ܒܝ ܟܐ[128]. ܚܝܪ ܟܬܒܐ ܒܡܒܝ[127] ܫܡܐ[126] ܡܟܝܬ ܟܬܬܒ

,ܡܐܟܫ ܟܡܐ ܟܒ[129] ܒܝ ܕ. ܟܠܡ ܟܡܐ ܒܥܐ ܫܒܐ ܒܟ. ܟܒܝܐ ܟܡ ,ܒܝ

.ܟܡܐ ܟܡ ܒܒܐ ܒܐ ,ܡܫܐ ܒ[131]ܟܒܐ[130]ܐܐ. ܒܒ ,ܡܒܐ

[133]ܟܡܐ ܟܬܐ ܐܐ ܟܒ. ܟܝ ܟܒܐ[132][ܒ ܟܬ]

[137].ܟܒܝ[136] ܒܟ. ܟܬܒ ܟܒܐ ܟܒ[135][: ܒ]ܐ[134]:ܟܒ

ܕ[142].ܟܒ[141][140]ܟܒ ܟ[139]ܟܒ[138]ܟܒ

ܒܡ ܚܟ ܐ. ܟܐ ܐ ܟܐ ܫ ܒ. ܟ ܐ ܟ

[144]ܟ ܟܒ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܐ. ܒ | ܒ[143]ܟ fol. 16r

ܟܐ ܟ ܒ ,[147]ܟ[146].ܟ[145]

ܐ[148]ܟ. [149]ܟ

[121] D: ܟ
[122] D: ܒ
[123] D: ,ܡ
[124] D: ܟ
[125] CE: ܡ
[126] CDEF: ܡ
[127] DE: ܟ
[128] BCD: ܟ
[129] D om. this word.
[130] BCD: ܐ ܒ and E: ܐ
[131] D: ܟ
[132] D om. bracketed phrase.
[133] D: ܡ
[134] D: ܒ
[135] ADEF: ̈ܡ
[136] D om. this word.
[137] D: ܒ
[138] D: ܒ
[139] D: ܒ
[140] D: ܒ
[141] E: ܟ ܟ
[142] C: ܟ and E: ܟ
[143] E: ܟ
[144] D: ܕ
[145] D: ܐ
[146] D: ܒ
[147] D: ܒ
[148] D: ܕ
[149] D: ܟ

حسد.[150] ح[151] لها[152] ملم حكما نمك .هلم

[156]هلحا [155]نمحلحا [154]هم [153],معهمر مر حصحس .هلجم هدها حصخس هدم

حنجح لجم مد .إسجهمحم حهصنهم هلجنا [159]هم [158],معهمر مر هلجم [157].حسم حنجح

حهمحم إنح لا [161].لا إحمر .هممهمر حهجسهم ململه ململ حنزمح [160]همصحلم صسا

حنم [167]لجما [166].حتم [165]نلهما [164]ملر [163].همم معمح [162]ن حللر لجم نمر لجمل

,معنم حهمحما مصحم مر [168]مسهما .هُمر همحما ما إحمر حسم حهمح لح لم مصحم

لا نمر [170]حمل [169].مإحمل ملحهمحص لا ملر لجم ححتجم مر همر .نمرل حملر

[172]مصصلهمح لا .مإحمر ملهل .ملم سهمنم مر ملم .حنم همحم لا حللر لجم [171]لجر

مس هلحر .همم لا نمر [176]ممنر .حملحل ملسا [175][لام لحهحل] [174]لا | [173]مصلم لام fol. 16v

لا حهمصم همنم .همم حنمم حهمصم هلحر [178].حنم لا حهمح همنم [177][.ممم مهمح]

.ممم ممم حهمتم سهر نمحم .نمم لا ملم [180]ممنهما .حهمخلحم [179]هلحر همم

.هلمح حنممم .حجمحما حصحنم سم [181]محم حهمح حصنتحم حد حلتل مر حهنتم

[150] E: حسد
[151] E om. this word.
[152] E: همم
[153] D om. this word.
[154] D: هم هم
[155] BCD: نمحم لحل
[156] D: حلل
[157] D: حسم
[158] D om. this word.
[159] D: هم هم
[160] A: ٱحصلم
[161] C: إنح لا
[162] D: ن هلم
[163] D: همح لا
[164] D: حمر ملر
[165] E: نلهر
[166] ABCEF om. this word.
[167] C: لجم
[168] D: مس حمرم
[169] D: مإحمرم
[170] C: حمرم
[171] E: حمم لحر
[172] C: مصصلهمح
[173] D: مصحمح
[174] D om. this word.
[175] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[176] B: ممنرم; C: مر حمرم; and D: مر حر
[177] E: مممحم
[178] E: حمم حمم
[179] B: لا حمر
[180] BCD: مر حمرم
[181] E: لجم

ܕܪܘܫ ܡܪܝ. ܪܝܫ ܒܝܬ ܟܠܐ. ܟܠ ܒܪ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܐ. ܕܟܬܒ ܩܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܟܬܒ

.ܡܢܗܘ ܥܒܕ ܕܐܬܐ. ܐܝܢܐ ܠܡ ܟܠ[183] [ܟܠ ܓ] ܕܐܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ[182]

.ܟܠ ܓ ܪܒܐ ܒܓܠ ܩܕܡ ܡܝܬܐ ܢܘܡ[184] ܟܬܒ ܡ ܟܬܒ ܒܪ ܐ

ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܡܝܐ ܒܒ[187]. ܡܫܡܫܢ[186] ܟܢܢܐ[185] ܐܝܢܐ. ܡܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܪܒܐ

ܟܬܒ] [191]ܐܬ [190]ܒܢܐ [189]ܥܡܝܢ ܟܠ[188]. ܟܬܒ ܓ ܒܢ ܐ

.ܒܒ ܒܒ ܐܬ ܠ ܒ ܓ. ܡܡܝ ܒܒ[192]].ܡܒ

ܐܒܗ | ܐܒ. ܟܠ ܥܡ ܒܒ ܥܡ ܗ ܒܒ[194] ܡ ܢܡ[193] ܓ ܠ fol. 17r

ܠܡ[197] ܟܒ ܐܒ ܐܒ[196]. [ܡ ܐ]. ܢ ܠ ܐ ,[195]ܒ ܢ. ܕܟܬ

ܥ ܒ ܡ ܒ ܒ ܒ[202]: ܐ ܒ ܒ[201] ܒ[200] ܒ ܒ[199] ܒ ܒ[198].

ܥ ܒ ܒ. ܐ ܠ ܒ[203]. ܒ ܠ ܒ ܥ ܒ.]] ܥ ܠ ܒ[204]. ܒ

ܠ ܐ]. ܒ[205] [ ][206][ ][207] ܒ ܒ ܐ ܒ.

.ܐ ܒ ܡ ܒ[209] ܒ[208]. ܒ ܓ. ܒ ܡ ܡ

[182] D: ܐܬ
[183] DE om. this bracketed phrase.
[184] D: ܓ
[185] D: ,ܐܝܢܐ
[186] D: ܡܫܡܫܢ
[187] D: ܡܫܡ
[188] E: ܟܬܒ
[189] D om. this word.
[190] D: ܒܢܐ
[191] D: ܥܡ ܟܬ
[192] C: ܟܬܒ ܡܒ
[193] D: ܡ
[194] E om. this word.
[195] C: ܐܒܗ and E: ,ܒ ܗ
[196] DE:]ܡ
[197] D: ܐ ܒ
[198] DE om. this word.
[199] B: ܒ; DE om. this word; and F: ܒ
[200] E: ܒ
[201] C: ܒ
[202] BC: ܒ ܡ
[203] BC: ܡ ܒ
[204] BC om. this word and D: ܡ
[205] D: ܡ ܒ ܠ]ܒ
[206] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[207] C om. this double bracketed phrase.
[208] C: ܥ
[209] D:]ܡ

ܒܬܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܡܘܫܐ[212] ܐܢܐ ܐܗܝܐ ܕܐܗܝܐ ܗܟܢܐ ܬܐܡܪ[211] ܠܒܢܝ ܐܣܪܝܠ[210] ܘܐܡܪ
ܠܗ[214]. ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܡܘܫܐ[213] ܗܟܢܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܣܪܝܠ ܗܘܐ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ
ܘܙܟܪܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ[215]. ܗܕܐ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠܗ ܝܨܚܩ ܘܐܠܗ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܫܠܚܢܝ
ܐܠܝܟܘܢ. ܗܕܐ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܟܪܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ.

ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܟܢܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܣܪܝܠ ܐܗܝܐ[221] ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ[220].
ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܟܢܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܣܪܝܠ ܝܗܘܐ[218] [ܐܠܗ ܐܒܗܬܟܘܢ
ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠܗ ܝܨܚܩ ܐܠܗ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ ܗܕܐ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܟܪܝ ܠܕܪ
ܕܪ.

ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܟܢܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܣܪܝܠ ܝܗܘܐ[223] ܐܗܝܐ[222] ܠܝ ܐܠܝܟ ܐܡ ܐܠܝܟ ܠܝ ܐܠܗ ܐܡ ܐܠܝܟ. ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܗܟܢܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܣܪܝܠ | fol. 17v
ܐܗܝܐ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ. ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠܗ ܝܨܚܩ ܐܠܗ ܝܥܩܘܒ[224] ܗܕܐ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܟܪܝ
ܠܕܪ ܕܪ. ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܗܟܢܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܣܪܝܠ[226] [ܐܗܝܐ ܫܕܚ][225] ܐܠܝܟܘܢ.
ܐܗܝܐ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܟܢܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܣܪܝܠ ܐܗܝܐ[227] ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟ
ܐܠܗ[228]. ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ[229] ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܡ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ ܝܨܚܩ ܐܠܗ
ܝܥܩܘܒ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟ[230] ܠܟ ܐܠ[231] ܐܡ[232] ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ[233] ܐܠ. ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ[234]
ܐܠ ܐܡ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܡ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܡ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܡ ܐܠ
ܐܗܝܐ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܡ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܡ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܡ ܐܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܠ
ܐܗܝܐ

ܕܟܬܒ ܩܕܡܝܐ ܒܪܝܫܐ ܕܡ. ܕܐܬܝܗܒ ܟܬܒ ܐܠܐ ܐܚܪܐ. ܟܬ ܐܝܟܐ

ܕܐܬܝ ܒܪܝܫ ܕܟܠ ܕܐ. ܫܒܥ ܒܚܪ.[242] ܕܫܒܚ[241] ;;ܐܒܪ ܬܝ ܐܡ ܡܢ[243]

ܐܠܐ.[246] ܒܪܟܠܚ | [245]ܫܒܚ ;[244]ܫܩܕܡ ܐܟܬ ܐܠ. ܟܬ ܒܟ ܐܒܪ. ܐܟܐ ܐܡܫܐ fol. 18r

ܒܟ ;[250]ܐܒܪ ;[249]ܡܢ ܕܐܡ] ;[248]ܡܢ ܠܐ ܠ ܕܒܝ[247] ܕܐܡܐ

ܒܐ ;[252]ܫܒܝ ܕܒܝ ܥܝ ܕܐܡ ;[251]ܫܒܚ ܫܟܚ. ܕܡ ܕܟܠ

ܫܟܚܐ. ܒܕ ܐ ܒܐܒ ܟܐ ;[253]ܫܐܒ ܕܫܒܚ ܠܐ ܡ ܒܝܟ. ܐܡ

ܐܒܚ ;ܡܢ ܐܡܟ ܕܐ. ܕܟܐ ;ܐ ܐܒܫ ;ܫ ܐܒܫ ;ܫܟܚ ;ܡܢ ܒܐ

ܒܝ. ;[257]ܫܒܝ ;[256]ܫܟܫܟܒ ;[255]ܫܟܐܠܟܒ ;[254][ܡܢ ܕܟܐ] ;ܫܟ. ;ܫܒܥ

ܟܫ ;ܫܟܐ ;[259][:ܡ ܐܡ] ;[258]ܒܝ ;ܫܟ ;ܫܟܐ ;ܟܫ

ܫܒܐ ;ܐ ;ܫܒ ;[261][:ܫܟܚܐ :ܫܟܐ :ܫܒܝ ;[260][:ܫܟܐ ;ܫܒ ;ܫܟ

ܟܐ ;[263]ܡܫ ;ܫܒ ;ܫ ;[264]ܫ ;[262]:ܫܟܐ ;ܫ ;ܫ ;ܫ

[265].ܫܟ ;ܫ ;ܫ ;ܫ

❖ ܗܠܐ [ܗܕ ܡܢ ܐܬܪ ܟܬܝܒ ܫܒܥ ܐܬ][2][1] ܗܠܐ [ܠܡ ܕܐ][3]

❖ ܟܬܒܗ ܫܠܡܘܢ[4] ܡܢ

fol. 18v

ܟܡܐ ܒܠܐ[5] ܒܟ ܟܠܫܒ ܟܬܐ ܟܒܝܒܐ ܒܠܐ. ܫܕ ܒܘܣ ܡܢ ܟܐ: ܫܒܫ ܐܢ ܫܫܒܫ. [ܟܡܐ ܒܠܐ ,ܡܢ][6] | ܫܒܫ[7] ܟܫ ܒܫ[8] ܫܫ[9] ܒܫ ܒܢ ܠܟ. ܟܡܐ ܟܒܝ ܟܡܐ ܟܒܝܠ ܫܒ ܒܫ ܫܫ[10] ܫܫ. ܫܫ ܒܢ ܡܢ ܒܢ. ܫܫ[11] ܫܫ ܒܟ ܡܢ ܟܐ. ܫܫ ܒܟ ܠܐ ܡܝ ܒܟ ܠܐ ܡܢ ܒܢ. ܫܫ ܒܟ ܠܐ ܒܟ ܟܐ ܟܬ ܟܐ ܡܢ ܟܐ. ܡܢ ܫܢ ܡܒܝ ܟܡܐ ܫܫ. ܟܡܐ ܒܟ ܠܐ[12] ,ܡܢ.

ܫܫ[13]. ,ܡܢ[14] ,ܡܢ[15] ,ܡ[16] ,ܡ[17]. ,ܡ[18] ,ܡ[19] ,ܡ[20] ,ܡ. ,ܡ[21] ,ܡ. ,ܡ[22] ,ܡ ,ܡ[23] ,ܡ ,ܡ[24] ,ܡ[25] [,ܡ ,ܡ]. ,ܡ[26] ,ܡ[27] [,ܡ[28] ,ܡ][29] ,ܡ[30] ,ܡ. ,ܡ[31] ,ܡ[32] [,ܡ ,ܡ]. ,ܡ ,ܡ.

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[1] E om. this word.
[2] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] DE om. this bracketed phrase.
[4] E om. this word.
[5] C: ,ܡ ܒܟ
[6] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[7] BC: ܡ ܫܫ and E: ܫܫ
[8] E om. this word.
[9] BC: ,ܡ
[10] C: ,ܡ
[11] D: ,ܡ
[12] C: ,ܡ
[13] D: ,ܡ
[14] D: ,ܡ
[15] D: ,ܡ
[16] C: ,ܡ and D om. this word.
[17] D: ,ܡ
[18] C om. this word.
[19] D: ,ܡ
[20] D: ,ܡ
[21] CDF: ,ܡ
[22] D om. this word.
[23] C: ,ܡ
[24] B: ,ܡ
[25] D: ,ܡ
[26] D: ,ܡ and E om. this word.
[27] C om. this word.
[28] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[29] B: ,ܡ C: ,ܡ and E: ,ܡ
[30] BCD: ,ܡ and E: ,ܡ
[31] C: ,ܡ
[32] D: ,ܡ

ܕܫܘܪܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ.

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܘ[ܒܪ ܫܥܬܐ] ܘܠܐ ܐܝܕܥ ܠܟ ܡܢ ܐܢܐ.[36]
ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ[37] ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ
ܡܢ ܐܢܐ.[38] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ]:[39]
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ
ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ
ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ
ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ
ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ
ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ
ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ
ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ
ܕܡܫܝܚܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܥܢܢܐ ܘ[ܒܥܢܢܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ

ܗܘ ܡܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܒܝ ܡܢܟ ܡܢ ܐܒܗܬܟ. ܗܠ ܝܕܥ ܐܢܬ ܕܐ ܩܡ]61[.ܒܪ ܐܝܟ
]62[ܒܪ ܐܚ]ܒܪ ܐܚ[ܡܢ ܕ. ܠ ܫܟܚ]63[ܐܒܨܬܟ ܡܫܠ ܒܝ ܗܠ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ. ܐܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒܪ
]64[ܒܪ ܗܒܠܟ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܝܗܒ | ܝܗܒ. ܐܒܨܬ fol. 19v
ܒܪ ܝܘܚܢܐ]66[ ]ܒܪ ܫܒ[ܐ]65[.ܐܡܪ]64[ ]67[ܒܒ]68[ ]ܒܪ]ܒܪ]69[.ܐܒܗܬ ܠܐܬܐ ܒܪ ܡܝܬܐ.]ܒܪ
ܐܡܪ]70[ ]71[ ]ܒܪ]72[ ]ܒܪ]73[ ]ܒܪ. ܒܪ]74[ ]ܒܪ]75[.ܠ]ܒܪ[ ]76[ ]ܒܪ
]77[ ]ܒܪ[ ]78[ ]ܒܪ]79[ ]ܒܪ]80[ ]ܒܪ.]81[ ]ܒܪ[ ]82[.ܐܬܝ]83[ ]ܒܪ
]84[ ]ܒܪ[ ]85[ ]ܒܪ]86[ ]ܒܪ[ ]87[ ]ܒܪ]88[ ]ܒܪ]89[ ]ܒܪ.

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61 D: ܒܪ
62 D: ܒܪ
63 BC om. this word.
64 BC: ܒܪ
65 BC om. this word.
66 D: ܗܒ and E: ܒܪ
67 C om. this word.
68 BDE: ܒܪ ܠ
69 C om. this bracketed phrase.
70 E om. this word.
71 BCDE: ܒܪ ܐ
72 D: ܒܪ
73 CD: ܒܪ ܐ
74 E: ܐܬܝ
75 E: ܠܒܪ
76 BD: ܒܪ ܠ
77 E: ܐܡܠܟ
78 BDE: ܒܪ ܐ and C: ܐ
79 D: ܒܪ
80 D: ܒܪ
81 E: ܐ]ܒܪ[
82 A: ܒ]ܒܪ[ ]ܒܪ[ ]ܒܪ[ ]ܒܪ[
83 D:]ܒܪ[ ]ܒܪ[
84 E: ܠ
85 E om. this word.
86 D:]ܒܪ[ ]ܒܪ[
87 E:]ܒܪ[ ]ܒܪ[
88 B:]ܒܪ[ ]ܒܪ[
89 D:]ܒܪ[ ]ܒܪ[

ܠܐ[90] ܒܟܬܒ ܫܘܝ ܠ ܒܡܝܬܒܟ ܠܗ. ܠܟܠ ܫܟܒܟ ܠ | ܥܝܒܟ ܥܟܠ fol. 20r

ܥܟܐ. ܒܐ ܡܢ ܥܝܡܐ. ܥܝ ܟܐ ܥܝܐ. ܒܡܐ ܝܟܠ[93] ܥܒܟܐ[92] ܐܒܡܐ[91]. ܒܝ ܥܒܠܒܟ

ܠ ܡܠܟ ܡܠܐ ܠܝܐ. ܝܒܟܟܠܟ ܠ ܥܠ ܥܝܟܠ[94] ܡܐ ܥܝܒ. ܒܡܟ ܥܒܟ

[98]ܥܟܒ ܫܐ ܫܟܐ ܠ ܝܟܠ[97]. ܒܟ[96] ܐܠܟ[95] ܥܟܒ ܫܒ. ܥܝܠܡ ܠ ܡܝܒ

ܟܟ ܡܐ ܟܫ ܟܒ[101][ܠ ܒ] ܥܡܟ ܠ[100]،ܐܠܟ ܥܟܒ ܒܟ[99]،ܐܡܒܟ

ܡܝܒ ܥܟܟ. ܥܟܟ ܟ ܥܟܡ ܥܝܒ ܠܟ. ܟܡ ܡܐ ܫܒ[103] ܝܟܥ ܠ[102].ܟܟܟ

ܠ[107] ܟܡܟ[106] ܠ. ܥܡܒ ܠܟ ܥܟܠ[105] ܟܒ[104] ܡܡܟ ܒ. ܥܟ ܟ ܥܝ

[111].ܒܒ ܠܟܠ[110] ܥܟ[109] ܥܒ[108] ܒ، ܐ ܒ ܥܡ ܥܡ ܠܟ ܥܟ. ܥ

ܝܟ[113][ܠ ܥ] .ܠܠ[112][،ܐܡ ܥ] ܡ ܟ ܐ ܥ ܐ ܡ. ܠ ܥ ܥ ܐ ܥ

ܟ ܥ ܥ ܐ ܥ[116]. ܥ ܠ[115] ܝ[114]. ܐ ܥ

[119].ܠ ܠ ،ܐ ܟ ܡ ܥ[118] ܟ. ܠ ܡ ܐ ܡ[117] ܒ fol. 20v

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[90] C: ܐܐܟ
[91] E om. this word.
[92] D: ܟܐ
[93] D: ܥܟ
[94] D om. this word.
[95] BCDEF: ܥܟ
[96] D: ܟ
[97] D: ܝ
[98] D: ܒ
[99] D: ،ܐ and E: ،ܐ
[100] D: ܐ
[101] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[102] C: ܟ
[103] D: ،ܐ
[104] D: ܡ
[105] D om. this word.
[106] C: ܥ
[107] D: ܝ
[108] BC: ܥ
[109] D: ܒ
[110] DE: ܥ
[111] BC: ܒ and D: ܐ
[112] BC om. this bracketed phrase.
[113] E: ܥ
[114] C: ܐ
[115] D: ،ܐ
[116] CDE: ܥ
[117] D: ܥ
[118] E: ܟ
[119] DE: ܠ

ܡܢ ܒܗܬܐ[120] ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܝܟ[121] ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܐܒܐ[122] ܕܒܫܡܝ ܐܢܐ ܡܫܐܠ ܠܟ[123] ܕܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ

ܐܝ ܡܬܝܗܒ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܫܐܠ ܒܫܡܝ[124] ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ[125] ܡܛܠ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ

ܕܐܒܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ[126] ܐܠܐ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ[127] ܕܐܒܐ

ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ

ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ

ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ

ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ

ܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ

ܕܐܒܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ

ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܫܐܠ

ܟܬܒܘܗܝ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ [148]ܒܪ ܚܠܐ ܕ. ܡܠܝ ܪܝܫܝܟ ܐܡܝܬ ܝܕܥ ܪܚܡܗ
[151]ܕ ܟܬܒܘܗ ܚܠܦ ܒܪܗ. ܚܠܦ ܪܚܠ [150][ܒܢ ܐܝܢ] ܐܢ ,ܡܫܠܚ [149]ܪܚܫ
.ܪܝܥܐ ܒܢ ܪܘܚ [154]ܟܚܫܐ ܡ ܐܠ. ܪܚܠ [153],ܡܝܢ ܒܐ [152]ܓ ܕ. ܠܟܬܐ
ܫܡܥ. ܐܡܝ ܕ ܡܢ ܝܐ ܒܪܢ. ܟܥ ܚܠ ܓ ܟ [155]ܡ ܓ ܐܡ ܒܢ ܫܡ ܟܠ
[159][ܒܐ [158]ܓ] [157]ܕ. ܪܫ ܡ ܚܠ ,ܡܢ [156]ܫܚ. ܟ ܪ ܟܠ
[161][ܒܢ ܫܥ] ܕ. ܟܚ ܫ ܫ ܐ. ܟ [160]ܪ ܚܡ
.ܪܝ

[163].ܪ [162]ܟ ܒ ,ܫ ܐܢ ܐܢ. ܒ ܫ ܟ ܕ. ܟ ܐ
ܟ ܡ ܟ. ܪ | ܫ ܒ. ܟ ܫ ܟ ܡ ܫ fol. 21v
ܟ ܪ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܕ. ܟ [164][ܒ] ܕ. ܟ ܫ ܟ. ܡ
ܟ ܪ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܕ. ܒ ܟ [167]ܒ ܟ [166].ܡ [165]ܫ ܟ ,ܟ
ܟ ,ܡ ܟ ܟ ܐ ܕ. ܡ [170],ܡ [169].ܫ [168],ܡ
.ܡ ܟ ܟ ܐ ܒ ܐ. ܡ [171].ܒ ܫ ܟ ܟ ܪ ܟ ܒ
ܟ ܐ ܡ ܟ ܪ ܟ [172].ܡ ܒ ܫ ܟ ܐ ܡ

[148] E: ܒ ܐ
[149] E om. this word.
[150] D: ܒ
[151] D: ܐ ܕ
[152] CD om. this word.
[153] C: ,ܡ
[154] E: ܟ
[155] C: ܡ
[156] D: ܒ
[157] E om. this word.
[158] C om. this word.
[159] D: ܟ
[160] E: ܫ ܕ
[161] D: ܒ
[162] BCDEF: ܟ
[163] C: ܪ
[164] C: ܒ ܫ
[165] B: ܫ and D: ܫ
[166] D om. this word.
[167] D: ܒ
[168] A: ̈
[169] E: ܡ
[170] A: ̈
[171] BCD: ܒ ܠ
[172] BC: ܫ

ܟܡܪܐ ܟܬܒ[174]. ܒܠܠ ܐܝܟ[173] ܐܝܟܢ ܫܠܝܛܐ. ܫܒܚܘ ܟܡܠ ܐܢ. ܟܡܠ ܪܝܫ ܟܬܒ
ܠܐ. ܟܡܠ ܒܟ ܟܬܝܒ[176]ܠ ܟܡܝܫ ܟܫܟܝܐ ܠܐ. ܫܡܫ[175]ܟܫܟܚܟܬ ܠ ܒܝܐ
ܐܡ ܫܝܫܐ[178]ܟܬܒ ܫܒܫ ܟܐ[177]ܒܟܫܟ. ܟܬܡܫ ܟܐ ܒܫܟ. ܒܐܡ ܐ ܒܟ
ܟܡ ܟܝܒܐ ܫܫܟ. ܟܐ ܒ ܫܐܫ ܟܫܒܠ ܡܒܐ ܟܪܐ. ܫܐ ܡܫܠܐ ܒܟ
[182]ܐ] [181]ܟܒܐ ܐ ܐ | ܫܒܒ ܒܟ ܟ[180]ܫ ܫܐ[179]. ܟܫܐ fol. 22r
[188][[187][ܫܫܠ ܒ[186] ܒܪ] [185]ܐ]] . ܒ[184] [183]ܐ

[173] C: ܐܝܟ
[174] D: ܒܪ ܐ
[175] D: ܟܒܟ
[176] D om. this word.
[177] C: ܒܟ
[178] D: ܒ
[179] E: ܟܒ
[180] C: ܫ ܠ
[181] B: ̈ ܐ
[182] D om. this word.
[183] D: ܐ
[184] BC: ܐ
[185] ABEF om. this word.
[186] C: ܪ
[187] A om. this bracketed text.
[188] D om. this double bracketed phrase.

❖ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܡܪܝܡ ܕܒܬܘܠܬܐ [ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐ][1] ܐܠܗܐ ❖

ܒܪ ܟܘܟܒܐ ܨܒܝܢܐ. ܡܫܝܚܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܐܝܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܬܚܫܒ ܐܢ ܠ. ܒܟܒܘܬܐ [2]ܡ ܠܐ
[8]ܟܠܗ ܒܟ [7]ܒܪܝܠܒܒܐ ܡܢܗܪܐ [6]ܐܠܗܐ [5]ܫܒܘܐ [4]ܠܥܠܡܝܢ [3]ܟܘܟܒܐ. ܙܕܩܐ ܪܘܚܐ ܕܠ
[11]ܟܠܗ ܒܟ ܡܢܗܪ ܒܪܝܠܒܒܐ ܡܢ ܐܠܗ. [10]ܨܒܝܢܐ [9]ܒܟܒ ܡܢ. ܫܒܫ ܠܥܠܡ
ܙܝܢ ܠܥܠ ܒܪ ܒܟ. ܠܥܬܝܕ ܟܠܗ ܙܝܢ. ܠܥܫܠ ܥܠ ܟܒܢܒ ܙܝܢ
ܟܒܢܒܡ [13]ܠܐ ❖ [ܡܪ ܐܡ][12] ❖ ܟܢܐ ܠܐ ܠܥܒܒܟ ܙܝܢ ܒܟܒ
ܙܝܢ: ܟܒܢ: ܟܒܢ. [14]ܟܒܡ. ܟܒܢ ܟܒܢ ܡܫܝܚܐ [15]ܡ ܟܒܢ. ܟܒܢ ܟܒܢ
[17]ܒ. ܡܙܒ ܒܠ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܟܠܡ ܟܒ [16].ܟܒܢ ܟܒ ܟܒ. ܟܒ
ܒ [21]ܡܒ [20].ܒܒ [19]ܒܠ [18]ܠ
ܡܒ ܟܠܗ ܒ ܡܢ ܒܪܝܠܒܒ ܡܢ ܟ [22][ܠܥܠ ܡ] ܡ. ܟ ܠ
[23]:ܟ. ܠ ܟ | ܟ ܠ ܟ ܡ. ܡ ܟ ܠ ܟ ܠ ܟ ܡ ܟ ܠ fol. 22v
ܡ ܟ ܟ ܟ [24]ܡ: ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ
ܡ [27]ܟ [26]ܟ [25]ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] BC: ܡ ,ܡ
[3] D: ܟ
[4] D: ܠ
[5] D: ,ܫ
[6] D: ܡ
[7] A: ܟ
[8] C: ܡ ܟ
[9] E: ܠ ܒ
[10] E: ܨ
[11] C: ܡ ܟ
[12] ADEF: ̈ ܡ
[13] E om. this word.
[14] E: ܟ ܟ
[15] C om. this word.
[16] E: ̈ ܟ
[17] DE om. this word.
[18] DE: ܟ
[19] D: ܒ
[20] E: ܒ
[21] D: ܡ
[22] D: ܡ ܠ
[23] E: ܟ ܠ
[24] D: ̈ ܡ
[25] C: ܟ
[26] BC om. this word.
[27] BC: ܟ and D om. this word.

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܘܠܟ ܫܠܡ ܘܠܟ

ܡܟܝܚܐ ܡܫܘܚܐ ܡܠܐ ܗܝ ܐܦܠܐ[62] ܐܢ ܕ. ܟܬܒܝܢܟܠ[61] ܟܠܗ[60] ܟܬܒ. ܡܐܢܡܠ
ܟܬ. ܟܬܒܬܐܡ ܟܬܒܐ ܟܠܐܡ ܟܬܟܒ[65] ܐܢ ܠ. ܐܡܬܠ[64] ܡܠܐܡܐ[63].ܐܡܫܒܐܚܠ
ܒܟܐ. ܡܝܐ ܟܒܝܚܐ ܟܬܠܟ ܡܟܐ. ܐܠܐ ܡܠܡ ܗܟܬܐ ܡ ܡܠܐ. ܟܬܐܫܬܐ ܟܝܡ ܟܝܐܠ
ܟ[69]ܡܐܟܐ ܟܬܟܐ ܬܒܐ ܒܟ[68]:ܡܐܠܒܐ[67] ܡ[66] ܟܬܒ. ܡܡܠ ܟܒܝܚ ܟܝܒ
ܟܐ ܟܝܡ ܟܐ. ܟܠܠܐ ܡܐܒ ܟܐ [ܡܠܠܐܟܐ ܟܬܝܠ] ܟܐ ܠܚ. ܠ[70]ܒܝܠܟ
ܠܚܐ]. ܐܠ ܟܠ ܟܠܟ. ܟܝ ܟܒܟ ܟܝܒ.[72]ܟܐܟܠ ܟܠܠܐ ܡܒܐ ܡܠܠܟ
ܐ ܗܠܡ ܚܠܒ ܟܐ[76][75].ܡܐܟܐ[74]ܟܬܟ ܬܬܐ ܒܐ | ܒ. ܒܟ ܠܠܟ] ܟ[73][ܟܝ fol. 23v
.ܟܝܬܟ

.ܟܝܡ ܟܐ[77]ܟܟܬܟ ܟܟ ܟܐ ܟܡ ܟܒ. ܟܒ ܟܒܠ ܟ
[82]ܒܝܐ ܟܟ. ܟܟܒ ܡܠܟ[81]ܐܟ ܒܟ[80]ܬ. ܟܒ[79]ܟܝ[78]ܟ ,ܡ ܟܝ
ܟܒܠ[85]ܡ ܟܠ. ܟܒ ܟ[84]ܟܟܠ. ܟܟܠ[83]ܒ.

.ܟܠ[87]ܟ. ܟ ܟ[86].ܟ
ܟ[89]ܠ. ܟ[88]ܟ ܠ ܟ

[60] D: ܕ
[61] D: ܟܠܗ
[62] D: ܐܢ and E om. this word.
[63] B: ܐܡܫܒ ܚܠ
[64] BF: ܠܡܡ
[65] D om. this word.
[66] D: ܕ
[67] D om. this word.
[68] A: ̈ܐܠܒ
[69] D: ܐ
[70] D: ܒܝܠ
[71] E: ܟܬܝܠ ܡܠܠ
[72] E: ܟ
[73] AEF: ܟ
[74] C: ܟܬ and D: ܟ
[75] D: ܐ
[76] E: ;ܡܠܠ ;ܡܐ ܟ ܬ ܒ
[77] D: ܐ
[78] C om. this word and DEF: ܟ
[79] C: ܟ ܟ
[80] C: ܒ
[81] C: ܒ
[82] C: ܒ
[83] D: ܒ
[84] B: ܟ and D: ܟ
[85] D om. this word.
[86] D: ܟ ܒ ܟ
[87] D: ܐ
[88] A: ܐ
[89] D: ܟ

[92]ما بض سوا ما حدد بد [91]ربد [90]سلسله دهمه لا بحدب ده بر هُدد

[95]حدد [94].حاهُدد لا هدحاد هُد وهم لاد [93][.لحا كمه هجه حصيل بد بهيه

.دلهه بلم هج دملاد بلم [97]وهُدد .دلهه دحدهه .دلُحد سوم [96][هُدد دهه] لا

لا .دملاد هما هجدم بد [100]دهم لاد .دلهه [99]هُدده [98][هُدد بهكه] لا بد

[102][هُدد دلهه] لا بد .هلمد هوم [101]دهدلحد سوهده لاد .مهُاد مهُهُد هلمه

[107].دحدهده دلله [106]هتبد بده [105]دسدحل [104]بهكه | بد .دلحمل لاه [103]دبحل fol. 24r

لهُد دملاد هج بحد .دملاد بد دلحهُد دهُدحدهُد هُب .ها [108]هسهُد دبهد هُب

[109].مدمه دسهُ ها

[110]دسهده بد بلاد .دلهمهده دهُهمه دسهده هلاد .بحدب ده بد دحتجه

.بهمد [113]دسهُهد [112]دهُهجهُه دحدب بد دهجُ .بهمه [111]دسد لا بدد دهملد

[117][دحد دهمد] [116]بدد .حهمل [115]بحدد دسهمه دهُهجهُه بمهدد لاد [114]بلاد

[119]لد هجدمه بق .مدجه بحدهُ حده .مهُحدلل هد بحدهُ .دملاد بده [118]هجل

[90] C: دسلسله
[91] D: دهجد
[92] D om. this word.
[93] ABCEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[94] D: دسوا ما دحدد
[95] D: حد بحدب ده
[96] D: هُدد
[97] D: وهجدل هُجد لا
[98] D: هجدمه
[99] E: هُدده
[100] D: دهمد
[101] E: دهُهدلحد
[102] D: دلهمُ
[103] C: دسحدل لا
[104] CE: هُد بهكه and D: بهمُ
[105] DE: دسدحد
[106] C: هتبد
[107] A: ‡بدحده
[108] D: هسهُد
[109] CDEF: مدمد
[110] BEF: دسهدحد and C: دسهده
[111] E: دلحه
[112] E: بحدد دسهمه دهُهجهُه
[113] E: دسهُهد
[114] BC: بد بلاد
[115] E: بحدد
[116] CD: بد حد
[117] D: دهمد دحد
[118] C: هجل لا
[119] C: لحد

ܒܫ] ܚ[123].ܐܬܐ ܡܬܒܠ ܕ[122].ܫܩܦ ܠܫܚܬ[121] ܒܫܒܒ ܕ.ܐܒܫܡ ܐ[120]ܐܒܒܐܒܠܒ

ܒܢ[124] ܠܐܠܡ ܐܒܫ ❖ [ܐܢ ܡܒܐ ܐܠ[125] ܐܠ ܕܫܒ ܐ] ❖ ܫܟܒܐ ܐܡܠ

[126][ܐܫܒ ܐܠ ܫܒ ܐ] [127][ܐܒܐ ܐ[128]ܐ ❖

[120] D: ܒܠܒܒ
[121] D: ܠܫܚܬ
[122] D: ܫܩܦ
[123] DE: ܐܒܐ
[124] D: ܒܫ
[125] C om. this word.
[126] AD om. this bracketed phrase.
[127] D om. this word.
[128] ABEF om. this brackted phrase.

Start of H

* ❖ ܡܠܐ [ܕ ܡܠܐ][1] ܡܠܐ ܕܫܡܫ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ❖

ܐܝܟ[4] ܕܐ ܐܝܬ[3] ܠܗ[2] ܕܐ. ܐܠ ܠܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܗ ܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܕܐ ܐܝܟ
ܐܡܪ[5] ܠܐ. [ܕܐ ܐܝܟ][6] ܐܡܪ[7] ܐܝܟ[8] ܠܐ ܐܡܪ. [ܕܐ ܐܝܟ][9]
ܐܡܪ[10] ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ[12] ܐܡ ܕ[11]. ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ[13] | ܐܝܟ[14] fol. 24v
ܐܝܟ[18] ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ[16] ܕ[15] ܐܝܟ. ܐܝܟ[17] ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ
ܐܝܟ[22] ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ[21] ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ[20] ܐܡܪ[19]، ܐ ܐܝܟ. ܐܝܟ ܠܐ ܐܡܠ ܐܡܪ
ܐܝܟ[28]. ܐܝܟ[27] ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ[24] ܐܢ[23]. ܐܝܟ[26] ܐܝܟ[25] ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ
ܐܡܪ[35] ܐܝܟ[34]، ܐܡܪ ܐܡ ܐܝܟ[33] ܐܝܟ[32]. ܐܝܟ[31] ܐܝܟ[30] ܐܝܟ[29] ܐܡ ܐܡܪ
ܐܝܟ. ܐܝܟ ܐܡܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ[36] ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ.

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] CDH: ܐܡ ܐܟ
[3] D: ܐܠ ܐ
[4] D: ܐܝܟ
[5] D: ܐ
[6] D: ܐܟ
[7] D: ،ܐܝܟ
[8] D: ܐܒܐ
[9] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[10] BCFH: ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ; D: ܐܝܟ ܐܟ; and E: ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ
[11] E: ܐ ܐܝܟ
[12] D om. this word.
[13] D: ܐܝܟ and EH: ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ
[14] D: ܐܝܟ .ܐܝܟ and F: ܐܝܟ .ܐܝܟ
[15] D: ܐܟ
[16] BC: ܐܟ
[17] D: ܐ and H: ܐ ܐ
[18] D: ܐ and E: ܐ ܐ
[19] D om. this word.
[20] D: ܐܒܐ
[21] BC: ܐ ܐ ܐ
[22] D: ܐ and H: ܐ ܐ
[23] BC: ܐ ܐ
[24] D: ܐ and E: ܐ ܐ
[25] D: ܐ and FH: ܐ ܐ
[26] E om. this word.
[27] D: ܐ and H: ܐ ܐ
[28] DE: ܐ
[29] D om. this word.
[30] C: ܐ and D: ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
[31] D: ܐ
[32] D om. this word.
[33] DE: ܐ
[34] AF: ܐ
[35] D: ܐ
[36] D: ܐ

ܟܬܒ[38]ܢܝܣܝܢ ܢܝܣܢ[37]ܐܠܐ ܒ ܐܦ . ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ,ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܐܢ .ܢܣܒܪ ܟܬܝܒ

ܒ[39] ܟܬܒ ܢܝܣܢ.[40] ܐܠܐ ܒ ܐܦ[41].ܢܣܒ ܐܢ ܢܝܣܢ ܐܢ.[42] ܟܬܒ[43]ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܢܝܣܢ ܐܢ.[44] ܟܬܒ ܠ ,ܐܡܪ .ܢܝܣ ,ܐܡܪ[48] ܟܬܒ[47].ܢܣܒ ܟܬܒ[46]ܢܣܒ[45] ܒ ܟܬܒ

.ܟܬ ܠܟ ܟܬ .ܐܡܪ ܟܝ[51] ,ܐܢ[50] ܐ ,ܐܡܪ[49].ܟܬܒ ܠ ܢܣܒ ܟܬܒ ,ܐܡܪ

.ܢܝܣ ܟܬܒ ܠܟ

fol. 25r

.ܟܠ ܢܣܒ ܟܬܒ ,ܐܡܪ ܟܬ ܟܬ .ܐܡ ܢܣܒ ܐܢ ,ܐܡܪ ܢܣ ܢ | .ܟܠ ܢܣܒ ܟܬ

ܐ ܟܬ ܟܬ[55]ܟܬ[54] ܠ. ܢ ܟܬ[53].ܐ[52]ܠ ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ ,

ܟܬܒ[72] ܟܬܒܬܟ ܡܫܠ ܒܟ ܐܢ. ܐܡܪ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒܗ ܒܝܕ. ܐܦ ܐܢ[71] ܡܫܚܬܟ

.ܡܒܝܢܟ[75] ܟܬܒ[74] [ܟܬܠܐ ܐܡܪ] ܒܪܟܐ ܐܦ ,ܒܪܟ ܟܢ ܐܢ[73]. ܡܝܫܒܟ ܠ

[80]ܟܬܒܗ. ܡܒܠܟ[79] ܟܬܒܝܒ[78] ܟܬܠܚܐܟ[77] ܡܢܢ. ܡܢ[76] ܐܡܪ ܒܪܟ

.ܡܫܠ ܐܡܪ[86] ܟܬܟܒܒ[85] ܟܬܒܒ[84] ܡܢܢ. ܡܐܒܟ[83] [82,ܒܪܟ ܟܢ] ܟܐܟ[81]

ܟܬܒ[89] ܐܢ ,ܒܪܟ ܟܢ[88] ܡ ܐ. ܡܒܝ ܒܪܟ ,ܒܪܟ | ܟܢ[87] ܟܬܟܠ ܟܐ fol. 25v

.ܡܒܐ[93] [92]ܒܪܟ ܐܡܪ ܒܟ[91] ܡܫܒܝ] .ܡܒܟ ܟܬܠ[90] ܐܢ

ܒܟ[97] ܐܦܝܬܠ. [96]ܡܒܐ ܟܬܠ[95] ܡ[94] ܒܟܐ. ܒܟܐ ܡܒ ܟܬܠ ܡܒ

ܟ. ܟܠܐ ܟܠ ܒܒ ܟ[101] ܒܒ ܡܠ[100] ,ܐܦ ܐܢ[99] [98]ܠ ܐ ܒ ܒ ܟ]. ܟܬ

[105],ܐܦܒ[104] ܡܒܢ. ܡܒ ܟ ܡ ܐ ܠ ܟ ܟܬ ܟܠ[103] ܟ[102] ܒ

ܐܡܪ ܟܬܟܒ[107] ܡ ܒ ܡ.[106] ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܠ ܟ ܡ ܐ

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71 E: ܡܫܚܬ
72 E om. this word.
73 B: ܡ ܡ and C: ܡ
74 D: ܐܡܪ ܟܬܠ
75 D: ܟ
76 D: ܟ ܡ
77 DE: ܡ ܐ
78 D: ܠ
79 D: ܒ
80 D: ܡ
81 D: ܟ
82 BCEFH: ,ܒܪܟ ܐܢ
83 D: ,ܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܒܪܟ
84 DH: ܡ ܐ
85 D: ܒ
86 D: ܟ
87 D: ܟ
88 DE om. this word.
89 D om. this word.
90 D: ܐ
91 E: ܡ
92 E om. this word.
93 D: ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ
94 D: ܒ
95 D om. this word.
96 E: ܡ ܡ
97 D: ܡ
98 AEFH om. this word.
99 D om. this bracketed phrase.
100 D: ܡ ܟ ,ܐܦ ܐܢ
101 B: ,ܒ and D: ,ܒ
102 D om. this word.
103 D: ܟ
104 CEH: ܡ ܐ and D: ܐ
105 D: ܒ
106 D: ܟ
107 DE om. this word.

.ܡܫܒܚ ܠ ܡܚܠܦ ܡ ܡܠܟܘܬ ܡܢܐ[109] ܡܢܝ .ܡܫܒ ,ܡܩܕܡܝ ܐܒܗ[108].ܡܕܡ

.ܡܝܘ ܡܢܚ ܡܒܥܝܢ ܒܫ .ܡܫܒ ܐ[111] ܡܢܝ .ܠ ܒܟ ܒܛܠ ܡܐ[110] ܒܐ

ܒܒܐ ܐ ܒܒܟ[114] ܐ ܐ[113] ܒܒ .ܒܛ ܒܒܐ ܒܒ .ܐܒ[112] ܡܚ ܡ ܐ

ܫܒ .ܡܒ[116]ܡܒܟܐ ܡܒ . ,ܒܡ ܒ ܒ ܠ ܒ[115] [ܡ] .ܒ

ܐ[119] [118]ܒ ܒ .ܡܒ .[117].

.ܒ

ܡܒ ܐ[120] | ܐ fol. 26r

ܡ[126] [[,ܒ]125].[ ] ,ܒ[124] ܒ .ܒ .[123].[122] ,ܒ[121]

.ܒ[132] [131] [130] [129] .ܒ[128] [127][[

[137] [136] [135] .[134] [133] ,ܒ

[139] [138].[ ] ,ܒ[139] ܐ ܐ .ܐ ,ܐ ܐ ,ܐ

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108 EFH: ܒ
109 DH: ܡ ܐ
110 C: ܒ
111 D: ܐ and H: ܡ ܐ
112 D: ܒ
113 DE: ܒ
114 E om. this word.
115 AEF: ܡ
116 D: ܒ
117 DH: ܒ
118 D om this word.
119 C: ܒ and D: ܒ
120 D om. this word.
121 D: ܒ
122 D: ܒ
123 D: ܡ
124 BCH: ܡ ܐ and D: ܐ
125 E: ܒ
126 E om. this bracketed phrase.
127 D: ܒ
128 E: ܡ ܒ
129 D: ܐ and H: ܡ ܐ
130 D: ܒ
131 D: ܡ
132 E: ܒ ܡ ܒ
133 D: ܒ
134 BCE: ܡ ܒ
135 D om. this word.
136 C: ܒ
137 DE: ܐ
138 D: ܒ ܒ
139 D: ܐ ܒ

ܡܟܬܒܬ ܡܫܠ ܒܟ ܐܡܠܐ ܒܬܪ ܐܚܪ ܡܢ[141] ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ[140]. ܫܡܥ ܐܬܬܐ
ܐܠ[144] ܒܬܪ ܐܚܪ[143] ܒܚܒܝܒ. ܐܡܪ[142] ܐܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܠܗ
ܒܟ ܡܝܬ. ܒܡܨܥ ܐܚܪ[146] ܐܠܐ. ܐܒܕ ܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ[145] ܒܚܒܝܒ ܠ ܐܢ
ܐܡܠܐ[149] ܒܫܡ. ܐܒܐ ܐܢ. ܐܬܐ ܐܬ ܒܟ[148] ܒܡܫܝܚܐ[147] ܡܢ ܐܟ. ܒܢܝ ܐܚܪ
ܡܝܬ. [ܐܬܐ ܠܡܕ][150] ܐܬܐ

ܠ[154] ܐܡܪ[153] ܫܡܥܘܢ[152] ܐܡܪ. ܒܢܝ ܐܚܪ[151] ܫܚܪܒܥܐ ܐܟ

[158][ܐܡܪ ܫܡܥ] ܒܫܡ[157]. ܐܠܗܐ ܐܟ ܒܟ ܐܚܪ | ܐܟ[156] ܒܫܡ[155]. ܒܐܡܪ fol. 26v
[162]ܡܢ ܐܢ. ܐܟܬ[161] ܐܠܗܐ. ܒܫܡ ܐܡܪ ܐܟ ܐܒܐ[160] ܡܢ ܐܟ[159]. ܒܫܡ ܐܚܪ
[168]:ܐܟܪ[167]:ܐܚܪܬܝܟ[166]:ܐܚܪ[165]:ܐܟ[164]:ܐܚܪ[163][:ܡܢ ܐܢ] :ܐܡܪ
ܡܢ[171][:ܐܟ :ܐܚܪܟܚܐ :ܐܚܪ :ܐܚܪ :ܐܚܪ][170]:ܐܡܪ[169]:ܐܚܠ
.ܐܒܐ ܠ[174] ܐܟܬ ܐܡܪ[173] ܒܐܬ. ܐܢ[172] ܡܢ ܐܒܐ ܐܢ

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140 D: ܐܡܪ
141 D om. this word.
142 B: ܐܒܐ
143 D: ܒܚܒܝܒ
144 D: ܐܠ and EH: ܡܢ ܐܠ
145 D: ܒܚܒܝܒ
146 BCEFH: ܡܢ ܐܠܐ and D: ܐܠܐ
147 D om. this word.
148 D: ܡܫܝܚ
149 B: ܡܫܡ
150 C om. this bracketed phrase.
151 D: ܫܚܪܒܥ
152 DEH: ܐܡܪ
153 D: ܫܡܥܘܢ
154 D: ܐܡܪ and E: ܐܒܐ
155 C: ܐܒܐ and D: ܒܝܟ
156 DH: ܡܢ ܐܠ
157 D: ܐܠܗܐ and E: ܐܠܗܐ
158 D: ܐܡܪ ܫܡܥ
159 D: ܐܡ
160 D om. this word.
161 C: ܒܠܗܐ
162 CD om. this word.
163 AEFH: ܐܡ and D om. this word.
164 D: ܐܡ ܐܒܐ
165 CDE: ܐܒܐ
166 D: ܐܚܪ
167 D: ܐܚܪܬܝܟ
168 D: ܐܒܐ
169 BCD: ܐܚܠ
170 D: ܐܡܪ
171 D: ܐܟ :ܐܚܪܟܚܐ :ܐܚܪ :ܐܚܪ :ܐܚܪ
172 D om. this word.
173 C: ܒܐܬ
174 DE om. this word.

ܕܡܚܝܢ ܒܗܝ ܡܕܡ ܠܐ. ܠ ܐܡܪ ܢܫ[176]ܬܐ ܐܝ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܢ ܒܗܝ ܡܕܡ ܡܢ ܡܫܐ ܒܟ[175] ܡܫ

ܕܡܚܝܢ ܒܗܝ ܡܕܡ ܠܐ. ܐܝ ܐܡ ܐܢ ܠ ܫܬܐ ܡܟ ܒܟ ܐܢ. ܐܢܟ ܠܐܟܢ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܐ

ܐܢ ܒܗܝ ܡܢ [179][ܐܡܫܐ ܡܫܝܫܟ] ܐܐ[178].ܐܒܗܠܟ ܟܡܐ[177] ܐܐ. ܠܠܟ ܢܫܝ

ܫܝܒܥ] ܒܟ ܐܢ ܟܢ ܐܢܟ ܐܐܫܐ[182][ܐ ܐܝ] ܐ[181][ܐܡ ܠܟ] .ܡܠܟܐ[180]ܒܐܡܐ ܐܐ

ܡܠܟ[185]ܐܐ. ܫܟ ܡܝܐ ,ܫܒܟܡܟ ܫܝܐ ܡܫܐ ܐܒܗ[184]ܐ[183].ܐܡܗ

ܡܢ. ܡܐ ܠܟ ܐ. ܐܡܫ ܐܒܠܟ[187]ܐܒ. ܟ ܐܐ[186]ܐ ܫ ܫܟ. ܟ

ܐܢ ܒܗܝ ܡܕܡ ܠܐ. ܐܡܫ ܐܒܠܟ[188]ܫܝ ,ܫܒܟ ܐ ܫ. ܫ ܐ ܒܟ. ܐ ,ܫ ܐ ܐ

ܐܢ ܒܗܝ ܡܕܡ ܠܐ. ܐܡܫ ܐܒܠܟ[[[[189][ܐܐ | ܐ: ܐ fol. 27r

❖ [191][[[190]]]

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175 C: ܐ ܐ
176 D: ܐ
177 D: ܐ
178 D: ܐ
179 D: ܐ ܐ
180 D: ܐ
181 AE: ܐ
182 E: ܐ
183 D: ܐ ܐ
184 BC om. this word and E: ܐ
185 D: ܐ
186 D: ,ܫ and E om. this word.
187 D: ܐ
188 D: ܐ
189 C: ܐ ;ܐ ܐ ܐ and H om. this bracketed phrase.
190 D om. double bracketed phrase.
191 E om. this triple bracketed phrase.

Start of G

* * [1] ואמרו חכמינו זכרונם לברכה שלשה דברים צריכים הרחקה

ואלו הן: אשה ונכסים ומלאכה. אשה, שנאמר: ואל אשת רעך לא תתן שכבתך לזרע לטמאה בה. ונכסים, שנאמר: לא תחמד בית רעך. ומלאכה, שנאמר: ששת ימים תעבד ועשית כל מלאכתך. ואין הכוונה שלא יעשה אדם כלום אלא שלא יהא עסקו בהן עסק גמור.

ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים בשר. השכמת הבוקר. והשכבת הצהרים. והשינה בבתי כנסיות ובבתי מדרשות. השכמת הבוקר, שנאמר: משכימים בבקר ישבעו לחם. השכבת הצהרים, שנאמר: ונפשו תתענג מדשן. השינה בבתי כנסיות ובבתי מדרשות, שנאמר: אשרי אדם שומע לי לשקוד על דלתותי יום יום.

אמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים דם. ואלו הן: אכילת בצל ושום. ואכילת חלב. ואכילת בשר שור. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים זרע. ואלו הן: אכילת ביצים. ואכילת בשר בהמה. ושתיית יין ישן. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים שכחה. ואלו הן: אכילת גבינה. ואכילת בשר עוף. ושתיית יין חדש. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים חכמה. ואלו הן: אכילת דגים. ושתיית חלב. ואכילת בשר תרנגולת. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים שיער. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר חזיר. ואכילת בשר גמל. ואכילת בשר דגים טמאים. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים קרחת. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר כליות. ואכילת בשר מוח. ושתיית יין חדש. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים שיער. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר שור. ואכילת בשר תיש. ושתיית יין ישן. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים קרחת. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר כבש. ואכילת בשר תרנגול. ושתיית יין חדש. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים שכחה. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר עגל. ואכילת בשר תרנגולת. ושתיית יין חדש. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים חכמה. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר תרנגולת. ושתיית חלב. ואכילת דגים. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים זרע. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר בהמה. ושתיית יין ישן. ואכילת ביצים. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים דם. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר גמל. ואכילת בשר דגים טמאים. ושתיית יין חדש. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים שכחה. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר תרנגולת. ושתיית יין חדש. ואכילת גבינה. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים חכמה. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר כבש. ושתיית חלב. ואכילת דגים. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים שיער. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר חזיר. ואכילת בשר שור. ושתיית יין ישן. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים קרחת. ואלו הן: אכילת בשר כליות. ואכילת בשר מוח. ושתיית יין חדש. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים דם. ואלו הן: אכילת בצל ושום. ואכילת חלב. ואכילת בשר שור. ואמרו עוד שלשה דברים מרבים זרע. ואלו הן: אכילת ביצים. ושתיית יין ישן. ואכילת בשר בהמה. ואמרו עוד

[1] ABCDEF om. this chapter.

ᚱᚲᚢ ᚠᚢ ᚳᚻᚴ. ᚱᚲᚢ ᚢᚩ ᛗᛁᚦᚻᚴ ᚠᛁᚢ ᚠᚢ ᚷᛗᚲ. ᚱᛟᚩᛗ ᚻᚲᚳ ᚦᛋᚢ ᚳᛋᚳ. ᚻᚲᚢ ᚢᚩ :ᛗᛁᚦᚻᚴ

.ᚳᛋᚴ ᚢᚩ :ᛗᛁᚦᚻᚴ ᚦᚱᚻᚷᚢ ᚱᚲᚢ ᚳᛋᚳ .ᛗᛁᚦᚻᚴ

ᚳᛋᚴ ᚩᚻᚳ ᚷᛗᚲ ᚹᚱᛟᚢ ᚷᚢᚻ ᛁᚳᚠ ᚱᚴᚠ :ᚱᚦᚪᚦᚻᚴ ᚴᛋᚠᚱ ᚱᚻᛟᛟᛗ ᛞᚴ ᚴᛁᚢᚻ ᛁᚻ ᚱᚴ

End of GH ᚩ ᚴᚻᛟᛋᚳ ᚱᚴᛋᚠ ᛗᚻᛇᛁᛟᚻ ᚱᛟᚢ ᚱᛋᚪᛁᛟᛗ ᚳᚻ ᚱᚴᚩ ᚩ *

ܡܢ ܟܬܒ. ܟܠܡܐ ܟܝܢ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[1] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[2] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[3] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[4] ❖

[ܡܫܟܚ ܟܬܒ][5] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ ❖

[ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[6]][7] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[8]][9] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[10] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[11] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[12] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[13] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[14] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[15] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[16] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[17] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[18] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[19] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[20] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[21] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[22] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[23] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[24] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[25]][26] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ[27] ܐ ܐ[ܡܪ ܐ]ܢ ܐܡܪ.

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[1] ABCEF om. this word.
[2] D om. this word.
[3] D om. this word.
[4] D: ܠܗ
[5] BC: ܟܬܒ ܩܕܡܝܐ and DEF: ܟܬܒ ܩܕܡܝܐ
[6] BCF: ܡܢ ,ܡ and E: ,ܡ
[7] D: ܡܢ ,ܡܠܐ
[8] DF: ܟܬܠܝܢ
[9] BC: ܟܬܠܝܢ ܟܬܒ ܩܕܡܝܐ ,ܟܝ
[10] BCDE: ܟܝ ܟܝܢ
[11] BCDE: ܟܝ ܟܝܢ
[12] D: ܡܝܢ
[13] D: ܟܠ
[14] E: ܒܥܠܡܝ
[15] DE: ܟܝ ܕܢ
[16] D om. this word.
[17] BCD: ܟܝ ܠܒܫ
[18] D om. this word.
[19] BCD: ܟܡܢ
[20] B: ܟܠ ܐܚܪܢ
[21] E: ܒܟ ܒ
[22] D: ܡܐ ܠ
[23] DE: ܒܟ
[24] ABCDEF: ܒܫܒ
[25] ABCDEF: ܒܫܒ
[26] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[27] DE: ܒܟ

[[[28][ܫܒܝܩܐ ܡܢܐ]. ܫܒܝܩܐ ܡܢܐ]][29] | [30][. ܒܬܪ ܡܢܐ] 31ܡܢ 32[,ܥܡܕܡܢ ܪܒܐ] ܒܗܡܝܢ fol. 27v

. ܒܝܬܐ ܒܝܬ ܪܒ ܡܢܐ . ܕܐ 34ܪ ܦܬܐ ܒܝܬܐ 33ܡܢ ,ܥܡܕܡܢܐ ܒܗܡܝܢ ܪܒ ܡܢܐ

ܩܡܝܒܝ 37ܩܠ ܠܐ . ܒܕ 36ܦܬܠܒܐ ܦܚܡܐ ܡܢܐ . ܐ ܠܐ ܦܬܐ ܒܕܐ 35ܡܢ

.ܥܩ ܪܫܝܝܐ

. ܪܝܫܐ ܪܒ 38ܪܒ ܐ ܕܐ . ܪܐܝܐ ܥܒܕܐ ܪܒܐ ܟ ܕܐ ܡܪܒܝܐ ܡ ܕ ܕ

ܪܒܐ : ܪܡܒܪ ܪܡܐܝܐ 40:ܡܫܡܡܢ 39. ܪܒܐ ܠܐ ܫܒ . ܪܒܐ ܠܐ ܐ ܕ

ܩܐ ܪܡ ܩܐ ܟ ܩܐ . ܪܐܝ ܪ 41ܪܒܝܪܒ ܪܠ ܐ ܪܐ ܕ : ܪܒ

44ܐܢܫ ,ܥܕ ܦ ܪ ܕ 43. ܥܐ 42ܪ . ܪܐ ܟ ܐ . ܫ ܪ

. ܐ ܠܐ ܪܒ 47. ܪܡܐ 46ܐܒܐ . ܐ 45ܪܒ . ܪ

. ܪܐ ܡ ܪ ܪ ܫ 48ܫ ܟ ܪ ܕ ܠ ܐ ܪ ܐ ܡ ܪ ܡ

. ܫ ܪ ܪ ܪ 52ܪ 51ܪ . ܪ ܟ ܠ 50[.] 49ܪ ܡ ܕ

55ܟ ܪ . ܪ ܪ . 54. ܪ 53ܪ ܠ ܪ

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28 D om. this bracketed phrase.
29 E om. this double bracketed phrase.
30 DE om. this bracketed phrase.
31 DE: ܡܢܐ
32 D: ,ܥܕܡܠ
33 DE: ܡܢܐ
34 AB: ܪ
35 E: ܡܢܐ
36 BCD: ܦܬ ܠܒ
37 BC: ܡܠ
38 BC: ܪܐ ܥܒ D: ܒ ܪܐ and E: ܥ ܪܐ
39 D: ܫ
40 D: ܡ
41 C: ܪ
42 B om. this word.
43 A: ܐ
44 D: ܪ
45 DE: ܪ
46 D: ܒ
47 D: ܐ
48 BCDEF: ܫ
49 D: ܡ
50 D:]
51 D: ܒ
52 D: ܪ
53 C: ܪ and D: ܡ
54 D: ܪ
55 DE om. this word.

fol. 28r

[59]ةيضم ةيرصبم ىلإ [58].رصبلا | [57]ةهلحلل ىلإ [56]لإ ىتلا رشبلا رشب ام ريصي

ىلإ [63].ىوتسا ىتم ىهاو [62][ىلإ ىدؤي] [61]مدع .ىتيلاوتلا ىلعف ىقبو [60]ءاملع

ىلإ] .ىتم بجي [68][ىهلإ ىصوأ] [67][.ىلإ ىلإ] [66]ىلإ [65]ةيمست .ىسيئرلا رشبلا [64]:ةيلودلا

ىلإ] .ةيحيحصلا لبقت ةيفاض [71].ىلإ ىرت] ىلإ .ةفص ىسيئرلا رشبلا [70][69]مدع

:ىتيلاوتلا [74]ىلع .ةيفاضإ ىه ىلإ ةهلحلاةفاضإ ىرت [73].[ىهلإ ىسيئرلا رشبلا] [72][ةيحيحصلا

ىلإ ىرتشملا ىتيلاوتلا .ريغ [76]ةيفاضإ مدع ىسيئرلا [75].ىسيئرلا رشبلا .ىنعت ىلعأ

.ةهلحلل [79]ةيفاضإ ليصافت ةفاضإ .ريغ [78]مدع ىرتشملا [77].ةهلحلل لصتل لا

.ةفاض [81]ىلإ ام ةفاضإ لبقت ىلع .ىلإ ريشت ةيفاض [80]ةيحلم .ىلعتلاب ىلإ

.ملع ىتشلاب ىلإ ةيفاض .ىلصتلا ءيش ةيحلم ىلإ ةبوبحلا ىلعأ ىرت [83]مدع [82]لبق

,ام ىرمأ ةيلع [87]ىلعل [86]ةلهل [85][ىلإ ىلإ] ىلإ [84]مدعي .ىنعي بلط ىلإ ىلإ ىلإ

ىنعي ىلإ .ةهلحلل ىلعف [89]ةلمج ىلإ .ليصفت ىلإ [88]ةصيخلت ىلإ .ىلعفل

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[56] C: لإ and E: لإ ىف
[57] D: ةهلحلل
[58] D: ةيلع
[59] CD: ةيلم
[60] D om. this word.
[61] D: ىلإ
[62] D: ةيدؤي
[63] E: ةيسوأ
[64] A: ةيلودلا and D: ةيلوصلا
[65] D: ةيمست and E: ةمس ةيمست
[66] D: ىلإ
[67] D: ةيلإ
[68] D: ةيصوأ
[69] D om. this word.
[70] EF: مدع
[71] D: ةيفض
[72] B om. this bracketed phrase.
[73] D: ةيسيئرلا ةيلإ
[74] D: ىلع مدع
[75] D: ةيسيئرلا
[76] D: ةيم
[77] A: ةهلحلل
[78] D om. this word.
[79] D: ةد
[80] DE: مدع لإ
[81] C: ىلإ
[82] D: لإ
[83] D om. this word.
[84] B: مدعي ةيلع D: ىلإ and E: مدع ىلإ
[85] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[86] BC: ةمس لهل
[87] B: لصحل
[88] BCDE: ةيلإ ةصيخت
[89] D: ةلمج

ܟܬܒ ܗܘ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ[90] ܐܝ ܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠ ܐܦܠ ܥܠ ܡܕܒܚ ܟܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ | fol. 28v

ܠ. ܩܪܒܢܟ ܩܪܝܒ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ[92] ܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ[91]. ܐܡܪ ܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܟܬܒ ܐܟܬ ܟܬܒ

ܐܡܪ ܠܟ[96] ܐܢ[95] ܡ ܠܡܝܬ ܐܟܬ ܠ ܐܟܬܒ[94]. ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ[93] ܠ

ܐܡܪ[97] ܐܟܬ ܐܡ. ܐ ܐܢ[98] ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܟ ܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ

ܐܡ ,ܐܡܪ[102] ܐܡ[101]. ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ[100] ܐܡܪ ,ܐܡ: ܐܡܪ ܐ

ܐ[105] ܐܡ[104] ܐ ,ܐ[103] ܐ. ܐ ,ܐ[106]. ܐ

ܐ[109] ܐ[108]: ܐ[107] ܐ. ܐ ܐ ,ܐ. ܐ

ܐ[110] ܐ. ܐ ,ܐ ܐ[112] ܐ[111], ܐ. ܐ

ܐ[115]. ܐ[114] [ ] ܐ[113]

ܐ[116] ܐ[117]. ܐ ܐ. ܐ

ܐ[118] ܐ | ܐ. ܐ fol. 29r

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90 D om. this word.
91 D: ܐ ܐ
92 BC om. this word.
93 D: ܐ
94 D: ܐ
95 D om. this word.
96 BCD: ܐ
97 BCEF: ܐ ܐ
98 D: ܐ
99 D: ܐ
100 D: ܐ
101 D: ܐ
102 A: ܐ
103 E: ܐ ܐ
104 D: ܐ
105 BE: ܐ CF: ܐ and D om. this word.
106 A: ܐ
107 B: ܐ
108 A: ܐ and D: ܐ ܐ
109 D om. this word and E: ܐ
110 D: ܐ
111 D: ܐ
112 D: ܐ
113 C: ܐ and D: ܐ
114 D: ܐ]
115 D: ܐ
116 D: ܐ
117 E: ܐ
118 DE: ܐ

ܠ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ.[119] ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[120] ܟܠ[121] ܐܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[122] ܐܦ ܗܫ.

ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[123] ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[124] ܐܦ.[125] [ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[126]] ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[127]. ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[128] ܐܦ.

[ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[129]] ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ.[130] ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[131] ܐܦ. ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[132] ܐܦ.

[ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[133]] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ. [ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[134]] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[135] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ.[136] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[137] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ. [ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[138].] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[139] ܐܦ.

ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[140] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ.[141] [ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[142].] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[143] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[144] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[145] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ. ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[146] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[147] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[148] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ. ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[149] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[150] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[151] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ. ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ[152] ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ.

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119 D: ܚܝܡ
120 D: ܟܠܗܝܢ
121 D: ܡܢ
122 D: ܐܦ
123 D: ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
124 D: ܚܝ
125 D: ܐܦ ܠܐ
126 C: ܟܠܗܝܢ
127 D: ܟܠܗܝܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
128 B: ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ and D: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
129 D: ܐܡ
130 D: ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ and E: ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
131 D om. this word.
132 D: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
133 BC: ܐܡ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
134 D om. this bracketed phrase.
135 D: ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
136 D: ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
137 BDE: ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
138 E: ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
139 D: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
140 D: ܐܡ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
141 BC: ܐܦ and D om. this word.
142 D: ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
143 D om. this word.
144 D: ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
145 D: ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
146 C: ܐܡ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
147 D: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
148 D: ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
149 D: ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
150 D: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
151 D: ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ
152 C: ܐܦ ܗܫ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܠܐ

ܗܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘ

ܘܐ[185]ܡܐ ܕܠ[184]ܐܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܐ[183]ܡܐ ܕܐ[182]ܡܐ

ܘܐ[187]ܡܐ ܐܫ ܕ[186]ܫ ܐ ܕܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ

ܐ[190]ܡ ܕ[189]ܡܐ ܕܐ[188]ܡܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ

ܐ[192]ܕ ܐ[191]ܡ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ | ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ fol. 30r

ܐ[195]ܘܐ ܐ[194]ܕ ܐ[193]ܫ

ܐ[197]ܐ[196]ܘ

ܐ[202]ܐ[201]ܐ[200]ܐ[199]ܐ[198]

ܐ[207]ܐ[206]ܐ[205]ܐ[204]ܐ[203]

ܐ[210]ܐ[209]ܐ[208]

ܐ[215]ܐ[214]ܐ[213]ܐ[212]ܐ[211]

ܐ ܐ ܐ

[216]ܟܝܐ. ܟܬܒܐ ܟܠܟ ܒܟ ܒܒܐ. ܟܬܒ ܥܡܪ ܐܢ ܬܬ ܒܘܡ ܒܐ ܟܐ

[222]ܥܡܐ [221]ܐ. ܟܡܠܟܬ ܐ [220]ܒܐ ܟܐ. ܟܐܘܐ ܟܒ [219]ܐܟܟ [218].ܟ [217]ܟܣܒ

[225]ܒܟܠ. [224].ܟܡܒ ܟܒ ܟܠܟ ܐ ܟܒ [223].ܟܬ ܟ ܒ

[228]ܟ. ܠܟ ܟ ܒ ܐ | .ܟ [227][ ] [226]ܒ fol. 30v

ܟ ܟ ,ܒ ܠ [230].ܟ ܟ ܒ [229].ܒ ܒ

ܟ ܥ ܟ.

.ܟ ,ܟ [231]ܒ. ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ.

ܟ [234] ܐ [233]ܟ ܒ. ܟ ܒ [232]ܟ

ܟ ,[235]ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܒ ܟ. ܟ ܟ

.[236]ܟ ܟ ܟ ܐ ܟ ,ܟ [240].ܟ [239][238][237]ܟ ܟ

ܟ ܒ. [241] ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܟ

ܟ [243].[242]ܟ ܟ ܟ

.ܟ

[216] BC: ܟ ܒ
[217] BCDEF: ܟ
[218] C om. this word.
[219] D: ܟ
[220] D om. this word.
[221] D om. this word.
[222] D: ܥ
[223] D: ܟ
[224] D: ܟ
[225] D: ܟ
[226] D: ܟ
[227] D: ܟ
[228] C: ܟ
[229] C: ܟ
[230] E: ܟ
[231] C: ܟ and E: ܟ
[232] BC: ܟ
[233] D: ܟ
[234] C: ܟ and E: ܟ
[235] D om. this word.
[236] D om. this word.
[237] E: ܟ
[238] E: ܟ
[239] E: ܟ
[240] E: ܟ
[241] C: ܟ
[242] C: ܟ ܒ
[243] D: ,

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܡܢ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܡܢ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܚܪܢܐ[244] ܕܐܝܟ

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܡܢ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܡܢ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܚܪܢܐ[245] ܐܣܝܡܐ ܡܫܚ ܠܫܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܪܝܫ ܥܠܡ ܫܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܪܝܫ ܥܠܡ ܫܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܪܝܫ ܥܠܡ

ܕܐܒܪܗܡ. ܐܒܪܗܡ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ[246]. ܐܒܪܗܡ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ[247] ܐܡܪܝ | ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܠܝܐ ܐܝܟ ܠܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܡܪ fol. 31r

ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝ[248]. ܐܒܪܗ ܐܒܪܗ[249] ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝ

ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝ ܐܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܒܪܗܡ. ܐܠܗ ܐܝܟ[250] ܐܡܪ[251] ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ

ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܗ

❖ ܩܕܫ ܒܗ ܐܬܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ. ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܬܐ [1][ܡܠܐ ܕܐ] ܡܠܐ ❖

[7][ܒܪ ܡܟܝܐ] [6]ܐܢ [5]ܩܡܐ [4].ܠܐܚܪܐ [3]ܡܟܝܐ. ܩܕܫ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܫܪ ܐܢ [2]ܒܫܠܐ ܐܢ ܠܐ

[10]ܐܡܪ. ܒܪ ܡܢ ܒܪ ܒܪܟ ܐܢ [9].ܟܠܗܘܢ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܪܐ ܠܟ. ܠܐܚܕ [8]ܠܐ

ܡܕܡ ܡܫܡܥ ܠܐ [14]ܐܢ ܐܡܪ [13][ܒܪ ܒܪܟ] ܡܕܡ ܡܫܬܘ. ܡܫܬ [12][ܒܪ [11]ܡܟܝ]

[19]ܡܕܡ [18].ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ [17]ܫܡܥ [16][ܩܕܫ ܓܒ] [15]ܠ. ܟܠܗܘܢ ܓܒ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܫܬܘܕܥ

ܟܠܗܘܢ ܡܫܡܥ. ܠܡܐ [23]ܐܡܪ ܠܐ [22][.ܐ ܒܪ ܩܕܫ] ܡܕܡ [21][20]ܒܪ ܐܡܪ]

[27]ܐܢ ܟܠܗ [26][.ܐܡܪ ܠ ܐܡܠ] [25]ܠ [24]ܐܢ ܩܕܫ | ܡܫܡ ܠܡܐ ܐܢ ܟܠܗ. ܐܡ fol. 31v

ܡܪ ܟܠܩܫ. ܡܢ ܡܫܝܚ [30]ܟܫܩ [29].ܐܡ ܡܡܠ [28]ܡܐܡܪ. ܩܫ ܐܡ ܠܟ

[35]ܡܐ ܠܩܫ ܠܐ [34].ܠܐܚ [33]ܩܫܩܫ ܠܐ ܐܫܩ [32]ܐܢ ܠ [31].ܩܫ

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[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] DE: ܠ ܒܫܠ
[3] BCDE: ܫܪ ܡܟܝ
[4] E: ܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܐܚܪ
[5] C: ܐܢ
[6] E om. this word.
[7] D: ܒܟܝ
[8] BCEF: ܠ
[9] E: ܟܠܗܘܢ
[10] BC: ܐܢ ܐܡܪ D: ܐܡܪ and EF: ܐܡܪ
[11] BC: ܡܟܝ
[12] D: ܒܟ
[13] D: ܒܟܬ
[14] D om. this word.
[15] CE om. this word.
[16] D: ܩܫ
[17] E: ܫܡܥ ܠ
[18] D: ܡܪ
[19] D: ܐ
[20] B om. this word.
[21] D: ܐܡ
[22] D: ܐܡܪ
[23] D: ܐܡ
[24] D om. this word.
[25] C om. this word.
[26] D: ܐܡܪ ܡ and E: ܐ ܐܡܠ
[27] D om. this word.
[28] A: ܐ
[29] E: ܐ
[30] E: ܟ
[31] BCDF: ܩܠ
[32] D om. this word.
[33] D: ܩܫܩܫ
[34] D: ܡܠ
[35] BC: ܡܐ and D: ܐ

ﻣﻦ .ﻗﺎﺋﻢ ﻣﻘﺎﻣﻪ ﻣﻦ ﻳﺪﻳﻪ[38].ﻳﺮﺟﻮ ﻣﻨﻪ ﻣﺎﻟﻪ[37] ﻣﺎﻟﻪ .ﻣﻌﻪ[36]ﻣﺤﻤﺪ
ﻣﻦ .ﻣﻌﻲ ﻣﺎﻟﻪ .ﻣﺎ ﻣﻌﻪ[40]ﻣﻦ ﻣﻠﻚ ﻣﻌﻪ ﻣﻦ .ﻣﻌﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻣﺴﻚ[39] ﻣﻦ ﻣﺎﻟﻪ
ﻣﻌﻪ[43] ﻣﻦ ﻣﺎﻟﻪ[42].ﻧﻌﻤﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻣﻌﻤﻪ[41]ﻳﺠﻞ .ﻣﻌﻲ ﻣﺨﺎﻓﻪ ﻣﻌﻪ ﻣﺎ ﻣﻦ ﻣﺎﻟﻪ
.ﻣﻌﻪ[45]ﻣﻘﻌﻤﻪ ﻣﻨﻪ[44] ﻣﻦ ﺩ .ﻣﻨﻮﻟﻪ ﻣﻨﻌﻪ .ﻣﻠﻌﻞ ﻣﻌﻪ ﻣﻠﻚ .ﻣﻌﻪ
ﻣﻌﻪ ﻣﻠﻚ ﻣﻪ ﻣﻌﻪ[46].ﻣﻨﻌﻪ ﻣﻌﻠﻌﻪ ﻣﻨﻮﻩ ﻣﻨﻪ ﻟﻚ .ﻣﺎ ﻋﻪ ﻣﻦ ﻣﻠﻪ ﻣﻪ
.ﻣﻌﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻣﻌﻪ ﻣﻨﻪ[49]ﻣﻌﻪ ﻟﻪ[48].ﻣﻌﻪ ﻣﻨﻪ ﻣﻪ ﻣﻌﻪ[47]ﻣﻪ ﻟﻠﻪ
.ﻣﻌﻪ ﻟﻪ | ﻣﻌﻲ ﻣﻪ .ﻣﻌﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻣﻪ ﻟﻠﻪ[56].ﻣﻌﻪ ﻣﻦ[55].ﻣﻪ[54]ﻣﻌﻪ fol. 32r
.ﻣﻌﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻣﻨﻪ ﻣﻌﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻟﻠﻪ .ﻣﻌﻪ ﻣﻌﻪ ﻟﻠﻪ ﻣﻪ .ﻣﻠﻪ ﻣﻪ ﻟﻠﻪ ﻣﻠﻪ
[62]ﻣﻌﻪ ﻟﻪ[61]ﻣﻪ ﻣﻌﻪ ﻣﻦ ﻟﻪ ﻣﻪ .[60]ﻣﻌﻪ[59]ﻣﻌﻠﻪ[58]ﻣﻌﻠﻠﻪ[57]ﻣﻪ
ﻣﻦ[66][[.ﻣﻌﻠﻪ[65]ﻣﻪ[64][ﻣﻌﻠﻪ][63] ﻣﻦ ﻟﻪ ﻟﻠﻪ .ﻣﻌﻠﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻣﻦ ﻣﻪ[[]]. ﻣﻌﻠﻪ
ﻟﻠﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻟﻠﻪﻣﻪ .ﻟﻠﻪﻣﻪ ﻣﻌﻪ ﻟﻠﻪ .ﻟﻠﻪ ﻣﻪ .ﻟﻠﻠﻪﻟﻠﻪ ﻣﻠﻪ ﻣﻌﻠﻪ

[36] D: ﻣﺤﻤﺪ
[37] BC: ﻣﻦ ﻣﻪ and D: ﻣﻪ
[38] D: ﻣﻦﻟ
[39] D om. this word.
[40] BC: ﻣﻌﻲ
[41] D: ﻟﻠﻪ
[42] D: ﻧﻌﻤﻪ
[43] D om. this word.
[44] D om. this word.
[45] D: ﻣﻘﻌﻤﻪ and E: ﻣﻠﻌﻠﻪ
[46] D: ﻣﻌﻠﻌﻪ and E: ﻣﻨﻌﻪ ﻟﻪ
[47] BC: ﻣﻦ ﻣﻪ and D: ﻣﻪ
[48] D: ﻣﻌﻪ
[49] D: ﻣﻠﻪ
[50] D: ﻣﻌﻪ
[51] D: ﻣﻌﻪ
[52] D: ﻣﻦ
[53] D: ﻟﻠﻪ
[54] D: ﻣﻌﻪ
[55] D: ﻣﻦ
[56] BC: ﻣﻦ ﻣﻌﻪ
[57] D: ﻣﻪ
[58] B: ﻣﻌﻠﻠﻪ
[59] C: ﻣﻌﻠﻪ ﻣﻌﻠﻪ
[60] C: ﻣﻌﻠﻪ
[61] BC: ﻣﻦ ﻣﻪ and D: ﻣﻌﻪ
[62] BCE: ﻣﻪ ﻣﻦ
[63] D om. this word.
[64] B om. this bracketed phrase.
[65] F om. this word.
[66] C om. this double bracketed phrase.

ܗܘ ܕܐܠܐ ܕܐ ܐܒܕ ܐܡܪ[67]ܒܚܩܕܫܐ ܐܒܕܬܐ ܒܝܬܗ. ܐܒܕ ܒܠܥܕ ܐܬܐ
ܐܬܪ ܐܬܡܐ[69]ܡܢ ܐܒܩܐ[68].ܐܪܟܐ ܐܬܪ ܡܕ ܒܫܐܪ. ܐܟܚܫ ܐܡܪ
ܐܒܠܐ ܡܢ[72]ܐܬܐ. ܒܫܐ[71][ܐܟ ܐܟ ܐܟ] .ܒܬܟ[70][ܐܕ ܒܠܐ]. ܒܚܠ
ܠܚܫ ܐܒܠ.[73]ܒܝܒܐ ܐܪܟܫ ܐܒܬ.[74]

.ܐܬܬ ܩܚܒ ܐܕ .ܐܟܫ ܐܕ ܠܐ ܐܟܒ ܒܫ ܐܐ .ܒܫ ܐ[75]ܒܗ
.ܒܗ ܐܒܐ ܒ[78]ܫܐ ܡܢ ܠܐ. ܐܒܒ ܠܒ[77]ܒܫ[76]ܐܒ ܒ ܐܐ

.ܠܐ ܐܟ | [82][ܐ ܡܢ[81]][ܐ ܐ[80]ܐܬ. ܐܬ ܐ[79]ܐ ܐ fol. 32v

.ܐ[83]ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ.

ܐ ܐ .ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ,ܐ[84]ܐ ,ܐ[88]ܐ[87]ܡ ܐ .ܐ[86]ܐ[85]ܐ ,ܐ
[89].ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ,ܐ[92]ܐ[91].ܐ ܐ[90]ܐ ܐ.
.ܐ ܐ ,ܐ[93].ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ

[67] F: ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
[68] E: ܐ
[69] D om. this word.
[70] D: ܐ
[71] D: ܐ ܐ ܐ
[72] E: ܐ
[73] E: ܐ
[74] E: ܐ
[75] BCF: ܐ ܐ
[76] F: ܐ ܐ
[77] D: ܐ
[78] E: ܐ
[79] D: ܐ
[80] D: ܐ
[81] D om. this word.
[82] C: ܐ ܐ
[83] D: ܐ
[84] D: ܐ
[85] D: ܐ
[86] D: ܐ
[87] D om. this word.
[88] D: ܐ
[89] C: ܐ ܐ
[90] C: ܐ and F: ܐ
[91] C: ܐ
[92] BC: ܐ
[93] D: ܐ

ܡܬܝܗ ܠ ܪܥܝ ܐܡ [95]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܒܝܥ ܠܫܢܐ. ܪܫܝܠ ܠܐܚܕ ܪܒܟ [94]ܡܥܠ ܪܥܐ ܐܡ.

ܪܟܐ ܫܠܚ [98][ܟܬܒ ܡܐܡܪ] [97]ܪܚܩܒܟ. ܫܠܐ ܠܐܚܕ ܐܡ [96]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܡܪ ܒ ܡܫܝ

ܪܚܠܫܝܟ. ܪܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܠܐ ܪܒܐ ܒ [100]ܫܠܐ. [99]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܒܘ. ܐܝ ܠܐ

ܫܒܐ ܒܪ ܠ ܟܫܘ ܠܐ ;ܡ [102]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܚܩܒ. ܡܫ ܫܠ ܠܐ ;ܡ [101]ܡܐܡܪ.

ܒ ܪܐܡ ܐܡ [106]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܚܠܐܒ [105]ܪܡܪ. | [104]ܡܟܝ ܐܒܐ ܐܡ [103]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܒܫ fol. 33r

ܪܚܒܐ ܪܚܒܫܟ ܡܠ ܒ ܦܝ ܐܡ [108]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܒܝ. ܪܚܫ [107]ܐܡܐ. ܪܚܒܐ.

ܫܠ ܐܒ ܐܡ [110]:ܡܐܡܪ ܐܠ. ܪܚܫܒ ܡܠ ܒ ܡܐܡ ܐܡ [109]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܡܐ

ܪܫܐܠ ܚܚܝܚ ܫܫ ܐܡ [112]ܡܐܡܪ ܫ. ܫܫܐ ܪܐ ܐܡܠ ܪܡܪ [111]ܒܐ. ܫܒ

ܐܡ [116]ܡܐܡܪ ܪ [115]ܪܡܪ [114]ܡܟܝ ܐܒܐ ܐܡ [113]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܥܒܠ ܡܝ. ܫܫ

[118]ܪܐܠܟ. ܪܡܪ ܫܒܐ ܪܐܒ ܒ. ܡܠ [117][ܡܟ ܪܚܩ] ܪܫܐ ܐܡ [119].ܡܐܡܪ

[123]ܐܡ [122]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܝ] ܪܒ [121].ܪܐܠ [120]ܪܫܐ [ܪܐܠ ܐܡ

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94 D: ܪܥܠ
95 D: ܐܡ
96 D: ܐܡ
97 D: ܪܒܚܒ
98 D: ܐܡ ܐܡ
99 A: ܐܡ and D: ܐܡ
100 D: ܒ ܠ
101 D: ;ܡ
102 D: ;ܡ
103 A: ܐܡ and D: ܐܡ
104 D: ܡܟ
105 D: ܪܡܪ
106 A: ܐܡ and D: ܐܡ
107 D: ܐܒ
108 A: ܐܡ and D: ܐܡ
109 D: ܐܡ
110 D: ܐܡ
111 E: ܒ
112 A: ܐܡ and D: ܐܡ
113 A: ܐܡ and D: ܐܡ
114 D: ܡܟ
115 D: ܪܡܪ
116 D: ܐܡ
117 D: ܡܐ
118 A: ܪܐܠ ܐ
119 D: ܐܡ
120 F: ܪܫܐ
121 C: ܪܐܠ ܪܫܐ and E: ܪܫܐ ܪܐܠ
122 A: ܐܡ and D: ܐܡ
123 C: ܪܝ ;ܡܐܡܪ

ܐܡ[128] ܐܡ[127]:ܡܐܡܪ ܪܒܐ ܪܒܐܡ .ܐܡܪ ܠܐ[126] ܪܫܐ[125] ܠܚܝܡܐ .ܪܒ[124]ܡܐܫܐ

.ܒܐ ܪܒܐܬ ܐܡ[133]:ܡܐܡܪ ܪܫܠ[132] ܐܒ[131].ܫܐ ܠ[130] ܒܐܡ[129]ܐܒ ܒܐ ܒܓ

[136].ܡܐܡܪ ܪܒܐ[135][.ܒܐ ܪܒܠܐ .ܒܫ ܡܒܐܠ ܐܡ] [134]:ܡܐܡܪ ܪܒܐ ܪܫܐ

ܪܒܐ ܪܒܫ .ܪܐܒܫܐ ܒܐ ܐܡ[139]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܐܡܐ[138][.ܒܐ[137]ܪܫܐܫܐ] ܐܡ

[142].ܫܐ ܪܐܡ] ܐܡ[141].ܡܐܡܪ | ܡܫܐ ܠ ܠܒܐ .ܠܐ ܪܐ ܒܐ[140]:ܡܐܡܪ fol. 33v

[147]ܐ] [146]ܒܐ ܒܡܒܐܫܐ ܐܡ[145]ܡܐܡܪ ܪܒܐ.[144]ܪܐܢܫ[143]ܪܒܐ ܐܡ

[ܪܒܐ ܪܐ] ܪܐ ܡܒܓ ܗܪ[151]ܐܠ[150]ܒܐ ܐܡ[149].ܡܐܡܪ ܦܐ ܒܐ[148].ܐ

[155].ܪܒܒܐ ܪܐ ܐܡ[154].ܡܐܡܪ ܪܐ[153]ܫܫܐ .ܪܒ ܒ ܐܡ[152].ܡܐܡܪ

.ܪܐ ܐ ܒ[159]ܪܐܢܫ :ܪܐܦܓ ܒ[158]ܪܒ[157].ܡܐܡܪ[156]ܪܫܐ ܐ

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124 A: ܐܡܫܐ
125 C: ܠ ܐܫ
126 BCDE: ܪܫܐ
127 A: ܐܡܪ and D: ܐ
128 E om. this word.
129 E: ܒ
130 D om. this word and E: ܐ
131 C: ܫ
132 D: ܒ
133 A: ܐܡܪ and D: ܐ
134 A: ܐܡܪ D: ܐ and C: ܡܪ
135 C: ܒ ܪܒ .ܫ ܡܒܐ ܡ
136 A: ܐܡܪ and D: ܐ
137 B: ܪܫܐ and C: ܪܫ
138 D: ܪܫܐ
139 D: ܐ
140 A: ܐܡܪ and D: ܐ
141 D: ܐ and F: ܐܡܪ
142 D: ܪ ܪ
143 C: ܪ ܠ
144 D: ܪ
145 A: ܐܡܪ and D: ܐ
146 D om. this word.
147 D: ܪ
148 BC: ܐ ܒ
149 A: ܐܡܪ and D: ܐ
150 A: ܒ
151 D: ܪ ܠ
152 D: ܐ
153 D: ܫ
154 A: ܐܡܪ and D: ܐ
155 E: ܪ
156 E: ܒ
157 D: ܐ ܐ
158 C: ܪ ܐ and D om. this word.
159 AD: ܐ

ܗܘ ܕܡܥܒܪ[160] ܒܥܒܪ[161] ܫܠܫ ܪܓܠ. ܟܠܡܬ ܡܫܬܡܫ:[162] ܠܟܠ[163] ܟܠܟܡ[164] ܒܟܡ

❖ [ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܟܬܒ][165] ܟܬܒ[166] ❖

[160] D: ܒܟܪ
[161] C: ܒܥܒܪ
[162] AF: ܡܫܬܡܫ
[163] DE om. this word.
[164] E: ܠܟܠܟܡ
[165] F: ܒܟܬ
[166] AD om. this bracketed phrase.

ܒܟܠܡܐ [4][ܡܪܝܐ ܒܪ] ܟܬܒܐ ܕܝ .[3]ܡܐܡܪ, ܐ[2][ܦܪܫ ܠܗ] ܟܠܗܝܐ ܡܫܟܚܐ ܟܝܕ
ܦܪܫ[6]ܗ. ܟܬܝܒ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܢ. ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܡܫܬܩܠ[5]ܡܠܐ ܫܥܐ ܠܗ. ܟܡܠܟ ܡܒܪܟ
[ܠܗ ܫܡ]ܐ[7] ܟܬܒܐ ܕܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܫܬܩܠ[8]ܟܠܗ. ܡܫܡܫܢܐ ܒܠܟ ܫܒܚ ܟܡܠܟ
ܟܫܒܚ ܟܝܡܐ ܟܒܪ ܫܡܝܐ[10]ܦܪܫ ܠܗ ܟܝܢ ܫܒܚ[9]. ܟܬܒܐ ܟܝܡܐ ܟܒܪ ܫܡܝܐ
ܟܝܬ ܐܢ[14]. ܫܡܝܐ ܠܥܝܫ | ܠܐ ܒܢ[13]ܟܬܒ. ܠܐ ܫܢ[12]ܡܫܡܫܢܐ ܠܐ ܕܝܡܬܐ fol. 34r
ܫܡܐ ,ܡܝܡܐ[16]:ܡܥܡܪܐ ܐܦ ܠ[15]ܫܒܫܒܬܐ. ܡܫܐ ܫܝܒ ܠ ܟܬܒ ܫܡܥ ܟܡ
ܟܝܡ ܡܫܫܒ. ܟܡ ܡܫܐ ܠܐ. ܡܫ

ܟܐ ܟܝ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܫܒ[18]ܫܫܒ. ܫܡܫ ܒܡܫ ܫܐ ܐܡܪ. ܫܐ ܟܐ[17]ܫܡܡܫ
[19]ܟܡܐ. ܫܫܒ ܫܡܫ ܡܠܡܫ ܡܫܝܫܫ ܟܝ ܐܡܪ. ܦܡܡܫ ܫܝܫ. ܡܒܫ
ܐܩܡ. ܟܫܒ ܟܝ ܫܡ ܐܩܡ ܡ ܡܐ ܟܠܐ[20]ܡܓ ܠܐ. ܟܝ ܟܡܐ ܫܫ
ܟܡ ܫܫ. ܫܫ ܡܡ ܫܫ ܟܝ. ܫܝ ܐܡ. ܫ ܟܐ ܟ
ܟܡ. ܫ ܫ ܫ ܟ ܫ[21]ܫ ܐ. ܫ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܫ
ܟ. ܫ ܫ ܫ[22][ܟ] ܟ. ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ.

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] EF: ܦܪܫ
[3] D: ܡܫ
[4] B: ܒܢ ܡܪ and C: ܡܫ ܒܢ ܡܪ
[5] E om. this word.
[6] D: ܠ ܕ
[7] E: ܫ
[8] D: ܟ ܫ
[9] C: ܫ ܠ
[10] CDF: ܦܪ ܠ
[11] E: ܟ
[12] CF: ܡ
[13] D: ܫ
[14] D: ܫ
[15] D: ܫ
[16] A:]
[17] C: ܟ
[18] E: ܫ ܦ ܡ
[19] DE: ܟ
[20] D: ܫ and E: ܠ
[21] D om. this word.
[22] D:] and E:]

ܟܠ ܕܐܒܝܕ ܐܠܐ ܕܟܚܒܝ[24]ܐܡ ܒܗ ܕܒܪ ܚܒܪܝܢ ܕܠ[23]ܫܒܩ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܒܝܢ

[29]ܒܝܫܘܥ ܟܬܒ ܒܗ ܕܒܝܬ[28]ܐܚܝܢ ܟܬܒ ܕܒܪ[27]ܒܗ[26].ܟܒܪܢܣܐ[25]ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ

.ܟܠܒܟ ܟܒܝܐ | [32]ܒܝܫܘܥ[31]ܟܘܪܐ .ܐܐܝ ܐܡ ܐܚܝܢ ܒܝܫܘܥ[30]ܡܢ ܟܘܪ fol. 34v

.ܟܬܒ ܠ ܒܒܐ[35]ܟܘܡ ܟܬܒ ܟܘܪ ܠܒܟ .ܫܒܚ[34]ܟܠܚ ܫܘܫ ܟܬܒ[33]ܟܬܠܝܟܐ

.ܠܚܡܐ ܟܒܟܒ ܒܝܐ ܟܠ[37]ܟܘܪ .ܟܡ ܠ ܒܒܐ ܫܡܥ[36]ܟܘܪ

ܟܝܟ ܒ ܟܬܒ[41]ܡ] [40]ܕ[39].ܫܟܒ[38]ܟܝܟ ܟܬܒ ܟܡ .ܡܠ ܠ ܡܠ

.ܫܒܪ ܫܒܪ ܟܝܪ ܐ ܒܪ ܒ[44]ܡ ܠܒܟ[43][.ܟܫܒ ܟܒ ܟܒܟ ܒ[42]ܫܘܪ

ܟܒܠ ܒ ܡܝܐ .ܟܫܒ ܡܝܟ ܒܪܝܟ ܟܝܐ ܡܫ ܫܘ ܡܟ

𐎗𐎍𐎐 𐎚𐎌𐎗] ❖ [56𐎓𐎌𐎗𐎓𐎌𐎗𐎓𐎌𐎗𐎍𐎐 𐎓𐎍𐎗𐎍𐎐] 𐎗𐎔𐎌 55:𐎗𐎍𐎗𐎌𐎗𐎍𐎐𐎐 54𐎗𐎓𐎌𐎍𐎐𐎊

❖ 57[𐎗𐎍𐎊𐎆𐎗 𐎊𐎁𐎗𐎍𐎍𐎗 𐎗𐎌𐎍𐎍𐎗]

[54] A: 𐎓𐎌𐎍𐎐𐎊

[55] BCE: 𐎗𐎍𐎗𐎌𐎗 𐎗𐎌𐎐𐎐

[56] ADF om. this bracketed phrase; C: 𐎓𐎌𐎗𐎍 𐎓𐎌𐎗 𐎓𐎌𐎗𐎗 𐎓𐎗𐎍𐎗 𐎓𐎍𐎗𐎍𐎗; and, E: 𐎓𐎌𐎗 𐎓𐎌𐎗𐎗 𐎓𐎗𐎍𐎗 𐎓𐎍 𐎗𐎌𐎗

[57] DE om. this bracketed phrase.

❖ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܬܐ [1][ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ] ܐܡܪ ❖

ܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܐܢ [3]ܠܐ ܡܫܐ: ܡܫܐ ܡܝܬܐ: ܡܚܝܢܐ [2][: ܠܐ ܐܡ]: ܩܒܪܐ ܒܬܪ | ܚܠܐ ܫܪ fol. 35r
ܫܪܐ. ܚܠ ܐܡ ܒܟ ܙܕ ܡܫܐ. ܐܡܪ [4]ܡܫܐ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ. ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܐ: ܠܐ ܒܟ ܡܢ
ܫܠ ܫ ܥܒܕ] ܕܐ. ܥܒܪ ܫܬܠܚ [5]ܐܠܐ ܠܐ. ܡܫܟܚ ܒܥܐ. ܡܐ ܚܠ ܫܥܐ ܒܫܡ
[7][ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܒܫܪ [6]ܒܥܐ. ܥܒܕ ܫܪ ܡܫܐ [8]ܐܡܪ ܒܥܐ. ܥܒܚܐ ܡܪܐ ܡܫܐ
ܐ ܫܩܥ ܠ ܥܒܐ [9].ܐܝܟ

ܐ ܡܫܝܚ ܕܐ] .ܐܐ ܡܐܐ ܡܝܬܐ ܠܐ. ܫܪ ܐܐ [10]ܒܫܠܚ ܐܐ ܡܝܬ ܡܐ ܡܝܬܐ
ܡܫܠ ܡܠܐ ܐܡܪ .ܐ ܐܓ ܡܠܫ [14][ܐܦ ܡܠܫ [13]ܠܐ [12]ܒܫܠܚ [11].ܒܐܡܐ
ܠ ܥܦ ܡ ܐܐ .ܐܡܐ ܐܝܬܐ ܥܥܐ ܡ .ܡܠܫ ܚܠ [15]ܒܥܚܐ ܒܥܐ ܡܟܐ .ܡܒܐ
[18]ܐܡ ܐܐ .ܡܠܫ ܐ ܠܐܐ ܚܡܫ ܒܡܚ ܐܡ .ܒܐܡܐ ܠܐܚ [17]ܡܐ [16]ܡܠ .ܡܠܫ
.ܡܠܫ ܚܠ [19]ܡܟܚܐ. ܩܫ ܥܐܒ ܡܟܐ. ܡܚܒ ܥܡܠ ܐܦ ܫܐ ܫܡ ܐܡ. ܡܝܬ ܡܝܬܐ
[ܠܐ ܡܫܝܚ ܐ ܠ ܥܦ ܡ ܐܐ .ܐܐ ܡܠܫ][20] ܐܡ ܡܫ [21]ܐ ܡܫܟܚ .[22]ܡܠܐ ܚ ܡܚܒܐ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] ADE: ܐ
[3] C om. this word.
[4] D: ܒ
[5] D: ܫܪ ܠ
[6] C: ܐ
[7] E: ܫ ܚܠ ܫ ܒ ܡܫ ܡܫ
[8] C: ܐ ܐ and E: ܐ
[9] C: ܐ
[10] BCD: ܐ ܠ
[11] C: ܒ
[12] D: ܐ ܠ
[13] D: ܠ
[14] A om. this bracketed phrase.
[15] C: ܐ and D: ܒ
[16] C: ܡ
[17] BC: ܡ
[18] D: ܐ and E om. this word.
[19] D: ܡ
[20] DE om. this bracketed phrase.
[21] C om. this word.
[22] DE: ܡ ܠ ܥ ܠ ܐ ܡ

| [27]ܡܗܠܠ [26][25]ܟܬܒܐ ܐܚܪ] . ܐܦ ܟܬܒ[24] ܒܗ ܟܠ ܟܬܒܝ ܒܟ [23]ܡܫܟܚܢ ܟܝ fol. 35v

.ܟܬܒ ܡܠܟ ܒܟ [31]ܟܬܒܢ ܟܠ [30].ܟܠܫ ܡܬܟܬ [29]ܟܝ ܟܢ .ܐܟܬ [28]ܐܟܬ

ܫܟܒ [33][.ܗ ,ܒ [32]ܒܠܟ] ܒܗ ܟܐ ܟܡܠ ܒܢܟ ܒܟ ܟܬܒܐ ,ܒ ,ܒ ܠ ܒܗ ܟܬܟܢܟ

ܟܬܒܐ .ܒ ܟܐ ܟܬܝܐ ܒܗ ܟܬܟܢܟ :ܒܝܟ ܟܢܟ ܟܠ .ܡܠܟܐ ܡܢܟܬ ܟܐ

ܫܢ] ܟܟܢ [34]ܟܝܟ .ܟܫܝ ܟܟ ܫܟ .ܟܝ ܟܟ ܟܡܠ ܫ ܒܟ

ܡܠܟ .ܫܟ ܟܟ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܡ[35]:ܟܫܟ

[37],ܡܬܟ .ܟܫܝ ܟܟ ܟܡ[36]ܡܟ .,ܡܟ ܟܟ ܒ ܫܟ ܟܟ

[42]ܟܡ [41],ܗ ܟܬܝ [40]ܟܬܟ [39]ii ܟܟ ܟ .ܟ [38]ܟ

ܡ ܟܬ ܟ ܟ ܟ

ܡܝܝܕܥ[57] ܐܢ ܠ. ܡ ܡܕܒ ܡܙܒ ܠܐ ܡܕܐܒܗ[56].ܡܗ ܩܠܐ ܡܙܩ[55] ܡ ܐܒ
ܠܒ[61]ܡܗ[60]:ܡܕܐܒܗ ܠܐ[59]ܡܝܝܕܥ ܡܙܒ[58]ܠܕ. ܡܙܒ ܠܐ ܡܕܐܒܗ
[65]ܠܒ[64][ ]ܙ ܒ ܐ ܠ[63][.ܒ]ܒ ܡ[62]ܒ.
ܡ[69] ܙ ܠ[68].ܠ[67][ ] ܡ[66] .ܡ
ܐ[75] ܒ[74].ܙ[73] ܠ ܩ ܠ ܒ[72] ܐ[71] ܠ[70] .
[78].ܡ[77] ܙ[76] .ܠ .ܒ
.ܐ ܡ ܡ ܐ :ܐ ܡ ܐ

ܡܕܐܒܗ[79] .ܡ ܒ . ܐ ܡ ܐ ܠ ܡ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܠ ܡ ܐ
[84]ܡ[83] .ܡ[82] ܒ[81][ ] .ܐ ܒ[80] ܡ
[88] | [87].ܡ ܐ ܡ[86] .ܡ[85] ܒ . ܐ ܒ fol. 36v
ܡ .ܠ ܐ ܡ[89] .ܡ ܡ ܐ .ܒ ܠ ܡ

[55] D om. this word.
[56] D: ܡ
[57] D om. this word.
[58] D: ܠ
[59] E om. this word.
[60] C: ̈-ܡ
[61] BCDE: ܡ
[62] E: ܒ
[63] D: ܐ ܒ
[64] D: ܙ ܒ
[65] E om. this word.
[66] C: ܡ; D: ; and E: ܡ
[67] D: ܡ ܡ and E om. this bracketed phrase.
[68] B: ; C: ; and F: ܠ
[69] C: ܠ ܙ
[70] C: ; D: ; and E: ܡ
[71] D:
[72] DE: ܐ
[73] D om. this word.
[74] D:
[75] D:
[76] D: ܡ
[77] D om. this word.
[78] BC: and D om. this word.
[79] DE: ܙ
[80] D: ܒ
[81] B: and C:
[82] D: ܒ
[83] D om. this word.
[84] D:
[85] E:
[86] D: ܡ
[87] B: ; D: ; and E:
[88] D:
[89] F om. this word.

ܐܒܗܬܢ[93] ܡܢ ܕܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܡ[92] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ. ܕܒܗܬܟ[91] ܐܝܟ ܡܢ[90] [ܐܡ ܡܝܟ]

ܕܐܡ ܒܦܩ ܐܒܗܬܢ ܟܢ ܒܢ ܒܢܐ. ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ.

ܟܢܡܟ ܡܢܐ. ܐܟܐ ܟܢ [95ܫܠ ܬ] ܟܠ 94[ܒܢ ܐܝ] [96]ܐܒܗܬܢ[97] ܟܠ ܐܟ

[101]ܟܒܬܢ ܐܡ. ܐܦܐ ܠ ܒܬܟܒܟ[100].ܐܠܟ[99] ܟܝܟ ܟܢܡ ܒܦܟ. ܡܫ[98] ܐܟܒ

ܐ] [104].ܐܠܟܒ ܠܠܐ ܠܢ ܟܢܡ[103].ܐܟ ܒܢ[102] ܡܢ. ܐܒܗܬܢ ܒܒܐ

ܠ ܐܦܐ. ܐܠ ܐܟ ܐ[108].ܡܫܠ[107] ܐܟ[106] ܡ ܒܝܠ. ܐܝ ܐܬܟ[105] [ܡܐ

[109].ܬܠ ܐ. ܒܐ ܐܒ ܐܒ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܟܘܡ ܐܝܟ[122] ܡܫܟܚ. ܕܐܡܪܘ ܐܢ ܐܒܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܒܥܩܒܝܐ[121] ܠܥܠ ܟܘܡ[120] ܩܕܡ

ܡܐܡܪ[125]. ܬܓܠ[124] ܟܘܡ ܥܠܘ[123]. ܟܘܡ ܠܐ ܟܬܝܒ ܐܢ. ܟܐܡ

ܐܡܪ[130] ܒܪܟܐ ܠܒܪܟܐ[129] [ܠ ܐܡ] ܠܐܟܐ[128]. ܠܐ ܒܥܝ ܐܡ[127][126]ܟܐ ܡܢ ܠܐܟ

ܩܡ ܟܐܝܠ[133] ܟܐܢ ܐܒܕܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ[132] ܟܐܢ[131] ܟܐܢ. ܟܐܝܬܐ ܠܗ

ܟܬܠܐ ܠܐܡ. ܟܐܢܐ ܠܐ[135] ܠܗ[134] ܟܠܐܟܐ. ܟܐ

ܒܝܕܐ ܐܢ. ܐܢ ܟܒܐ. ܐܡܪ[139] ܟܐܢ[138] ܟܐܢ. ܟܐ ܠܐ ܐܡ[137]. ܠ ܒܐ

ܐܢ ܒܐܐ. ܟܐ ܒܝܕ ܐܢܐ ܟܐ ܐܡ ܐ. ܐܡ[141] ܐܡ[140] ܟܐ ܐ

ܐ. ܐܟ ܟܐ ܐܡ ܐ[144] [ܟܐ ܐ] ܐ[143] ܐܢ ܐ[142] ܟ

[ܐ ܟ ܐ ܐ.][145] ܟ ܐ ܟ. ܟ ܐ[146].

ܟ[147] ܐ | ܐ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܟ fol. 37v

ܐ.

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120 C: ܩ ܕ
121 D om. this word.
122 BC: ܡ ܟ
123 BC om. this word.
124 C om. this word.
125 D: ܬ
126 C om. this word.
127 E om. this bracketed phrase.
128 D: ܐ
129 E: ܐ
130 B: ܒ and D: ܒ
131 D: ܐ
132 D: ܐ
133 D: ܐ
134 C: ܐ and D: ܐ
135 D om. this word.
136 BCD om. this word.
137 F om. this word.
138 D: ܐ
139 D: ܐ
140 D: ܐ
141 C: ܐ and D: ܐ
142 BC om. this word.
143 DE: ܟ
144 B: ܟ
145 E om. this bracketed phrase.
146 C: ܐ
147 D: ܐ

ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ[148] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ[149] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ.

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ: ܫܥܬܐ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ:[150] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ:[151] ❖ [ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ][152] ❖

[148] DF: ܡܕܡ
[149] D: ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ and E: ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ
[150] A: ܫܥܬܐ
[151] A: ܫܥܬ and D: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܡ
[152] D om. this bracketed phrase.

ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܐܬܠܝܐ ܡܝܟܐ ܡܠܐ ܥ[3]ܠܡܐ. ܐܡܝܢ ܗ[2]ܫܡܥ ܐܡܪ[1] [ܡܠܐ ܕܐ] ܡܠܐ ❖

❖ ܡܝܟܐ ܕܐ ,ܡܐܪܒܐ

ܐ[8]ܪܚܡ ܠܐ ܫܡܥ. ܐܝܟܐ ܠܐ ܐܓܐ ܐܢ[7],ܡܐܪܒܐ[6] ܐܝܟܐ ܫܡܥܘܢ[5],ܡܐܬܠܝܐ[4] ܡܢ

,ܡܐܪܒܐ ܡܝܟܐ[10] ܐܡܪ[9]. ܡܝܟܐ ܕܐ ܡܢ ܫܡ ܐ. ܐܝܟ ܢܐܒܐ ܠ ܐܝܟܐ ܐܓܐ. ܐܝܟ

ܡܢ ܐ[13]ܡ [ܫ: ܫ] ܐܒܝܟ ܐ[12]. ܐܝܟ ,ܐܬܠܝܐ[11] ܐ[ܫ]ܬ ܐܓܐ ܢ ܐ[ܫ]ܡ ܐܝܟ ܒܝܟ

ܐ[15]ܢ[14] ܟ ܫ ܢ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ,ܡܐܬܠܝܐ ܡܝܟ ܐ. ܐ[ܫ]ܐ ܡ

ܐ[16] ܫ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ[17]ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܡ ܐ. ܐ

ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ.

ܡ ,ܡܐܪܒܐ ܒܪ ܡܝܟܐ ܡܠܐ. ܡ[19],ܡܐܬܠܝܐ ܡܝܟܐ[18] [ܐ ܐ] fol. 38r

ܐ[20] ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ[21] [ ]ܡ ܐ ܐ

ܐ[24]ܐ. ,ܡܐܪܒܐ[23] ܠ ,ܡܐ[22]: ܐ

ܐ[26] [,ܡ] ܐ[25]ܐ.

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] C: ܫ
[3] C: ܠ
[4] D: ܐ
[5] E: ܐ
[6] B: ܐ
[7] AC: ܐ
[8] D: ܐ
[9] E: ܡ
[10] C: ܐ
[11] D: ܐ
[12] C: ܐ
[13] D: ܐ
[14] D: ܐ
[15] E om. this word.
[16] BCE: ܐ
[17] E: ܐ
[18] D: ܐ
[19] ADEF: ܐ
[20] CD om. this word.
[21] D:]ܡ]
[22] A: ܐ and D: ܐ
[23] F: ,ܡ
[24] BC: ܐ and D: ܐ
[25] C: ܐ
[26] D: ܐ

ܠ[28]ܡܒܪܟ ܐܢ. ܐܡ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܡܝܟܐ ܟܬܒ ܐܚܐ ܕܐܒ ܐܒܘܗ[27] ܕܐ ܐܡ

ܒܟ ܒܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܐ[33]ܡܒܪܟ ܠܗ[32]ܠ ܐ[31]ܕ ܢܐܪ[30]. ܐܒܘܗ ܠ ܡܚܟܡܢ[29]. ܐܒܝܗ

. ܐܢܐ ܒܟ ܐܝܟ ܗܘ ܠܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܕܡܢ ܐ[35]ܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܒܝܐ[34]ܡ ܐܒܐ ܐܡܪ

ܒܐ ܐܡܪ[39]ܡܒܪܟ ܡܝܟ[38]ܠ ܒܐ[37][ܢܘ ܐܡ]. ܐܒܐ ܐܒܐ[36]ܐ ܢܐ ܒܟ

ܐ[41]. ܡܢܘ[40]ܫܡܥܘܢ ܐܡ ܡܝܟ ܒܐ ܐܢ ܢܐ. ܐܒܝܐ ܡ ܐܡ. ܒܠܚܡ

ܠ] ܫܡܥܘܢ ܐܢ ܐ. ܐܒܐ ܠ ܡܚܟܡ ܐܢ[43]ܐܒܝܗ ܠ[42]ܡܒܪܟ

ܐ. ܐܢ ܒܟ[46]ܡ ܐܩܫ ܐ. ܐܒܢ ܐܩܫ[45]ܐ ܢܐ[44][. ܐ]

ܒ ܐ[48]ܡ ܐܒܠ | [47][. ܐ] ܒ ܒ ܐ. ܐܚܟ ܠ ܐ ܒ ܐ fol. 38v

[51]. ܐ ܐ ܐ[50]ܐ[49] . ܐ ܐ ܐ

[54][:] : ܐ ܐ[53][52]. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

[57] ܐ[56]. [55] ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܐ[58] ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

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[27] D om. this word.
[28] A: ܡܒܪܟ
[29] BCE: ܐܒܢ ܒܝܟ
[30] B: ܐܒܢ ܒܠܚ
[31] C om. this word.
[32] E: ܠ ܠ
[33] E: ܡܒܪܟ
[34] D om. this word.
[35] E: ܠ
[36] E: ܐ
[37] D: ܢܘ
[38] C om. this word.
[39] A: ܡܒܪܟ
[40] E: ܫܡܥܘܢ
[41] C: ܐ
[42] AC: ܡܒܪܟ
[43] BCE: ܐܒܢ ܒܝܟ
[44] D: ܒ
[45] C om. this word.
[46] CD om. this word.
[47] D: ܐ
[48] E om. this word.
[49] E: ܐ
[50] A om. this word.
[51] C: ܐ
[52] DE: ܫܡܥܘܢ
[53] A: ܐ
[54] ADE: ܐ and F: ܐ
[55] D: ܐ
[56] BC: ܐ
[57] DEF: ܐ
[58] C: ܐ

ܕܗܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ. ܘܐܦ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܪ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܐܡܪ[59]ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ. ܕܗܝ

❖ [2]ܡܫܡܫܢܐ ܕܐ ܕܫܡܫ ܒܪܟ ܐܠܗܐ [1][ܐܠܗ ܒܪ] ❖

ܕܫܡܫ ܒܫܡܝ ܩܝܡܬܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܪܘ ܫܒܥ ܫܒܚ ܠܐ [3]ܐܝܟܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܐܝܟܐ ܕܐ ܡܫܝܚ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܒ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܒ ܒܪ
ܐܝܬ ܐܝܢ ܐܢܐ. ܐܒܪܟ ܐܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠ ܐܝܟ [4][ܐܝܢܐ
[9]ܐܢܐ [8]ܐܡܝ. ܐܫܒܥ ܐܬܐ ܐܝܢ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܝ ܐܬ ܒܟ [7]ܢ [6]ܐܠܗ [5].ܐܝܟ

[10]ܐܝܢܐ ܕ ܐܝܬ ܐܒܪ. ܐܫܒܥ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܢ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܝ ܐܝܟ ܒܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܡܫܝܚ ܒܫܡ ܐܡܪ. ܕܢܐ ܐܝܟ [12]ܐܝܢܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ [11]ܐܡܝ. ܠ ܐܒܪ ܐܒܟ

.ܐܝܟ ܟܡ ܡܫܐ ܡܫܝܚܒ ܐܝܟ ܒܫܡ [14]ܐܡܝ. ܩܫܐ [13]ܟܡ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ

ܐܠܗ ܫܒܟ ܐܠܗ [18]ܐܢܐ [17]ܒܟ [16][.ܐܒܪ ܠ ܐܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܒܐ] [15]ܫܒܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ

.ܒܪ ܠ | ܡܫܝܚܐ ܒܐ fol. 39v

ܡܫܝܚܐ [19][.ܡܫܝܫ ܡܫܝܚܐ] ܫܡܫ. ܐܝܟ ܒܐ ܡܫܒܥ ܒܒܪ ܡܫܝܚܐ

ܟܢ ܐܠܗ ܫܒܥ ܐܫܐ [21]ܠ [20][ܫܒܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ]. ܐܠܗ ܩܕܫ ,ܡ ܒܝ ܫܒܟ
ܡܢ ܒܟ ܐܝܡ [22]ܐܡܫ ܫܒܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܐܒܐ ܫܒܐܡܝ ܠܐܠ ܠ. ܐܝܟ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] C: ܡܫܝܚܐ
[3] C: ܐܝܟܝ
[4] D: ܐܝܢ ܡܫܝܚܐ .ܐܝܫ ܫܐܠ ܫܒܥ ܐܢ .ܐܡܪ ܫܐ ܒܟ
[5] D: ܐܝܫ
[6] D: ܐܠܗ
[7] BC om. this word.
[8] D: ܒܟ
[9] BC om. this word.
[10] D: ܐܝܢ
[11] D: ܒܟ
[12] D: ܐܝܢ
[13] D om. this word.
[14] D: ܒܟ
[15] D: ܫܒܥ ܒ
[16] E: ܐܝܟ ܒܐ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪ ܠ
[17] E: ܒܟ
[18] CE: ܐܢ
[19] D: ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܝܫ
[20] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[21] D: ܠ
[22] D: ܐܡܫ

ܒܢ[27] ܡܢܢ. ܟܬܒܐ[26] ܟܬܒ[25] ܥܠ ܡܫ ܒܝ[24][.ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ] ܡܫܬܠ[23]
ܟܠܡܐ ܟܝܐ[28][ܫܒܢ ܠ] .ܫܒ ܟܝܒܐ ܟܫ ܟܐ ܡܢ ܟܠܡܐ
ܟܒܦܐ ܟܐܒܐ ܟܐ ܟܠܡܐ. ܟܐ ܒ ܠܠ ܦܒܐ ܟܐ ܡ ܟܢ. ܟܐ
[30][29]ܟܟ ܠ ܟܒ. ܟܐ ܒ ܥܒܐ ܟܐ ܟ] ܟܟ ܠ ܒ. ܟܐ ܒ
ܠ. ܟܐ ܟ[32][ܟܠܡ] ܡ[31].ܟܐ ܒ ܦܒ ܟ ܟܐ
.ܟ ܟ[33]

[36][ ] ܒ. ܟ ܡ ܡ[35][34].ܟ ܡ]ܐ]ܟ]ܟ
ܟ]ܟ[37] .ܟ]ܟ[38][.ܟ]ܟ
ܟ]ܟ[39]:ܟ]ܟ | ܒ]ܟ]ܟ]ܟ]ܟ[40] fol. 40r
ܟ[46]]ܟ[45]]ܟ[44]]ܟ[43]]ܟ[42].ܟ]ܟ[41]]ܟ
.ܟ]ܟ[47]]ܟ[48]:]ܟ]ܟ[50][ ]ܟ[49]]ܟ
]ܟ[51]]ܟ]ܟ]ܟ]ܟ]ܟ

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[23] E:]ܡ
[24] D:]ܟ]ܟ
[25] D om. this word.
[26] D:]ܟ
[27] BC:]ܒ and D:]
[28] D:]ܫ
[29] C om. this word.
[30] D:]ܟ and E om. this bracketed phrase.
[31] D:]ܟ]ܒ]ܟ]ܟ]ܟ]ܟ]ܟ]ܟ.
[32] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[33] B:]ܫ
[34] A:]ܡ
[35] D:]ܡ
[36] E:]ܟ]ܟ
[37] E:]ܟ
[38] C:]ܟ]ܟ
[39] C:]ܟ]ܟ
[40] C:]ܟ
[41] D om. this word.
[42] D:]ܟ
[43] E:]ܟ
[44] D:]ܟ
[45] D:]ܒ]ܒ
[46] B:]ܟ and D:]
[47] D:]ܟ
[48] D:]ܟ
[49] C:]ܟ
[50] D:]ܟ]ܟ
[51] DE:]ܟ

ܕܐ ܟܝܐ[53]ܟܬܒ .ܒ ܟܝܬܒ ܟܠܟ ܡܒܬܠ ܟܒܟ .ܟܐܐ[52]ܟܬܒ ܡ ܕ :ܡܒܒܒ

ܠܒܒܐ ܟܠܐܒܒ.

ܟܬܒ .ܟܒܐ ܒܬ ܡܐܐ ܡܥܟ[55] ܒܐ ܡ ܒܒ ܒܐ .ܟܬܒ[54]ܡ ,ܐ ܡ ܠܒ

ܡܒܐ ܠ ܟ ܐ ܡ .ܡܒܒ ܟ ܡ ܠ .ܟܬܟ ܐܡܒ ܡ ܐ ܡ ܡ

ܟ ܟܒ ܟܒ ܡ[57] ܒ ܒ .ܟ ܒ ܡ ,ܐ ܟ ܠ

ܠ .ܐ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܡ .ܟ ܡ ,ܐ ܟ[61] .ܡ[60] ܡ[59] .[58]ܐ

ܡ[65] .[ ][64]ܟ[63]ܡ[62] .ܟ ܡ ܡ ܐ ܡ ܟ ܡ[69]ܟ[68]ܡ[67] .ܡ ܡ ܡ | ܒ fol. 40v

.ܐ ܟ ܡ[70]ܡ ܟ ܡ ܡ .ܠ ܟ ܡ ܡ ܡ

ܡ .ܡ ܟ ܡ ܡ[71]ܡ ܡ .ܒ ܡ ܡ ܡ .ܡ

ܟ ܒ .ܡ ܟ ܡ[73] .[72]ܡ ܡ ܟ ܡ ܡ .ܟ ܡ ܡ[74]ܡ ܟ

ܟ[78] .ܟ[77] ܡ[76] ܡ[75] .ܡ ܡ ܟ ܡ ܟ

[52] D: ܡ
[53] D: ܡ
[54] C: ܡ
[55] D: ܡ
[56] D: ܡ
[57] F om. this word.
[58] D: ,ܐ
[59] C: ܡ
[60] C om. this word.
[61] E om. this word.
[62] E: ܟ ܡ
[63] C: ܡ
[64] D: ܡ ܐ ܡ ܟ
[65] BCE: ܡ
[66] C: ܡ
[67] A: ܡ ; C: ; and E: ܡ
[68] D: and E: ܡ
[69] D: ܡ
[70] D: ܡ
[71] BCDE: ܡ
[72] A: ܡ
[73] DE: ,ܡ
[74] C: ܡ
[75] C: ܡ
[76] BCD: ܒ
[77] C: ܡ
[78] BC: ܡ ; D: ; and E: ܡ

ܡܢ[82] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ[81] ܡܫܟܚܬܐ ܕܠܟ[80] ܒܪܚܡܐ. ܠ ܫܝܢ ܕܐ[79] ܐܡܪܐ ܒܬܪܟܬܐ. ܐܬܥܠܝ ܒܪܟ

.ܡܨܒܚܐ ܥܡܟ[83] ܐܠܐ ܠܡܐ ܕܐ ܢܝܡ ܠܟ. ܐܟܚܟ ܒܟ ܡܒܫܐ

ܟܬܐܪ: ܐܡܠܬܐ: ܒܫܡܫܐ: ܐܒܬܐ ܐܒܠܒܟ: ܐܒܚܬܟ[84] ܡܐ ܒܒܢܝܐ

ܐܒܠܒܝܟ, ܒܟܬܐ: ܒܐܝ ܐܠܐ[85] ܐܟܐ ܠܟ. ܐܒܫܝ ܒܐܝ ܐܟܚܝ ܒܝ. ܒܫܝܟܐ: ܐܒܐ

ܒܐܠܟ ܐܡܟ ܫܠ ܐܢܐ ܫܫܟܐ. ܐܒܫܟܟ ܒܐܝ ܐܟܒܐ ܐܒܠܒܟ ,ܒܐܐ[86].ܒܒܬܝ ܒܒܝܒܐ

.ܒܒܫܐ[87][ܠܡ ܥܡܐ] | ܐܒܚܬܟ ܒܐ ܐܝ. ܐܒܠܟܐܟܠ ܫܠ ܐܢܐ ܒܟܟܐ. ܐܟܟܐ ܫ fol. 41r

ܒܟ ܐܢܡ ܒܐ[90]ܐܡܟ. ܒܒܠܟ ܟܝܬܐ ܐܟܟܐ.[89][.ܒܒܫ[88]ܒܠܟܒܟ] ܟܐ ܟܒܐ

❖ ܒܟܟ[95] ܒܟܠܟ[94] ܠܟܠ[93],ܒܟܟܫ ܒܠܟܐ.[92] ܐܟܬܐ ܡܠ ܐܒ[91]:ܒܪܠܟ ܟܐܪܟ

[ܐܒܠܥ ܟܫܟ ܫܟܐܒ]❖[96]

[79] E: ܐܡܠܐ
[80] D: ܒܪܟ ܠܟ
[81] D om. this word.
[82] C: ܐܡܠܟ
[83] D: ܫܟ ܠܟ
[84] BC: ܒܒܝܐ
[85] D: ܐܟ
[86] C: ܒܒܟ
[87] B om. this bracketed phrase.
[88] F: ܐܠܟܒܟ
[89] DE: ܒܒܠܟܒܟ
[90] E: ܐܡܠܐ
[91] D: ܒܪܟ ܠܟ
[92] ABF: ܐܐ
[93] B: ܐܟܫ
[94] D om. this word.
[95] D: ܒܠܟܠ
[96] D om. this bracketed phrase.

ܟܬܒ ܒܗ ܫ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܠܥܠܡ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܐܠܗܐ [1][ܡܠܟ ܐܠ] ܡܠܟ ❖

❖ [2][ܪܒܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܟܝܢܐ] ܠܐ

[5]ܟܝܢ. ܐܢܫ ܐܢܐ ܐ[4]ܟܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܠ [3]ܒܥܐ ܒܢ ܝܗܒ ܒܥܐ ܒܝܫ ܐܢ ܠ ܝܗܒ
[7].ܐܠܐ [6]ܟܝܢ. ܗܠ ܒܥܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܪܒܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܗܠ ܝܗܒ ܗܠܟܐ
ܐܠܗܐ [12].ܐܬܐ [11]ܒܐܕܢ ܒ ܐܠܐ. ܗܠ [10]ܝܗܒ ܫܠܝܐ [9][.ܒܢ ܐܕ] ܐ [8]ܒܢܐ
ܐ [14].ܒܢܐ ܐܠܐ ܒ ܒܢܝܢܐ [13]ܒܢܐ. ܐܠܐ ܐܡ ܒܢ ܐܡ ܐ ܐܬܐ ܐ. ܐ
ܪܒܐܠܝܐ ܪܒܠܟܐ ܫܢ ܐܡܐ ܐܠܐ ܒ ܒܒܐ [16]ܝܗܐ ܒܢ [15]ܒܢ. ܐܠܐ ܗ
[18]ܫܢܐ ܒ ܝܐ ܪܒܒ ܟܢ. ܐܒܒ ܐܬܐ ܐ ܟܬ: ܐܒܒ [17]ܪܒܐ
ܗܢ. ܐܠܐ ܒ ܒܐ ܐ ܫ ܐ ܐ ܟ. ܪܒܐ [19]ܐ. ܟ ܫ ܒ ܐ [21]ܗܢ fol. 41v
ܐ. | ܫ ܒ [22]ܟ. ܐܢܫ ܐܡ ܐ ܐܠܐ ܒ ܒܐ ܒܢܝܢܐ
ܐ ܗ. ܒ [26]ܒ ܒ. ܟ [25][ܐܠܐ ܒ] ܒ ܒ [24]ܟ [23]ܐ

[1] AD om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] D: ܪܒܐ ܝܗ
[3] B: ܒ
[4] B: ܐ
[5] D: ܗ ܟ
[6] D: ܗ ܟ
[7] D: ܐ
[8] D: ܒ
[9] D: ܒ
[10] D: ܝ ܗ
[11] A: ܒ and D om. this word.
[12] D: ܐ
[13] CE: ܒ and D: ܒ
[14] B: ܒ and C: ܒ
[15] B: ܒ and D: ܒ
[16] E: ܗ ܝ
[17] BC: ܪ
[18] C: ܫ ܐ
[19] C: ܐ
[20] D: ܐ ܐ
[21] C: ܒ ܗ
[22] D: ܒ
[23] D: ܐ
[24] BCD: ܒ
[25] D: ܐ ܒ
[26] C om. this word.

ܐ̈ܝ ܕܐ ܐ̈ܝ ܒܗ ܕ̈ܒ ܐ̈ܝ ܕ̈ܒ ܐ̈ܝ ܕ̈ܒ ܐ̈ܝ

ܕܚܠܠ.[59] ܕܟܬܠ[58] ܚܫܫ ܕ[57]ܡ ܟܚܝܢ ܚܝܐ.[56] ܟܚܬܫ | [55]ܫܒܚܬ ܡ ܟܬܠܚ fol. 42r

ܐܝ ܟܬܢ ܚܝܐ: ܟܬܒܬ[61] ـܘܡܚܘܢܡ ܚܠ ܡ[60] [ܚܫܫ ,ܡ] .ܟܚ ,ܡ ܟܚܐܝ

ܟ .ܟܚܝܢ ܟܝܒ ܕܠܠ ܟ ܚܒܚ. ܐ .ܟܡܡ ܕܠܘ ـܒ ܟ ـܚ

.ܠ ܟ ܡ

ܟ ܕ ܠ .ܚ ܐ ܫ ܟ ܕ ܟ ܚ ܟ .ܟ ܫ ܟ ܕ ܡ ܚ

ܡ[65] ܐ[64].ـ ܟ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ [63][:ܡ ܠ] :ܟ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ[62] ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ

ܟ ـ[68] ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ[67] ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ[66] ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ[69].ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ[71] ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ[70] ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ

ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ[72] ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ[71] ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ

.ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ

ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ[74],ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ .ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ[73][ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ ـ

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܐܢ ܒܗ. ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ [ܚܝܒܐ ܕܚܝܒ] ܡܫܠܡܢܐ.[79] ܚܝܒ[78] [ܡܫܠܡܢܐ
ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܚܨܝܦ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ.[83] ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ.[82] ܡܫܠܡܢܐ[81]

ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[84]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[85]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[86]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[87]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[88]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[89]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[90]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[91]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[92]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[93]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[94]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[95]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[96]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[97]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[98]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[99]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[100] fol. 43r

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[101]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[102]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[103]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[104]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[105]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[106]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[107]

ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܫܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢ ܒܗ[108]

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78 D: ܡܫܠܡܢܐ
79 C: ܚܝܒ
80 D: ܚܝܒ ܚܝܒ
81 D: ܚܨܝܦ
82 D: ܫܒ
83 D: ܚܒ
84 D om. this word.
85 D: ܒܫ
86 C: ܕܡܫܠ and D: ܕܡܫܠ
87 D om. this word.
88 D: ܒܕ
89 D: ܒܗ ܐܝܟ
90 C: ܐܚ
91 D: ܡܫܠܡ ܒܕ
92 E om. this word.
93 D: ܚܝ
94 D: ܒ
95 D: ܒ
96 CE: ܒܒ
97 D: ܡܫܠܡ ܒܕ ܐܢ
98 D: ܒܗ
99 D: ܡܫܝ ܒܫ
100 E: ܡ ܡܫ
101 D: ܡܝ ܒܫ
102 D: ܒܕ
103 A: ܡܫܠܚ ܐܚ; D: ܡܫܠܚ ܚ; and E: ܡܫܠܚ
104 D: ܒܗ ܒܕ
105 D: ܐܝ
106 E: ܡܫܠܚ
107 A: ܐܚ
108 D: ܡܫܠ ܫܠܚ

ܠܥܡ ܟܬܒܗ ܡܠܟܐ[110] ܒܥܒܪܝܐ ܡ ܡܢ ܐܢ. ܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ[109] ܠܐܫܬܥܐ ܕ

ܡܥܒܕ ܟܗܢܐ ܒܢ ܐܚܪ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܒܣܦܪ[112] ܡ[111] ܡܢ ܐܚܪ. ܟܗܢܐ

ܠܥܡ ܒܢ ܐܬ ܒܝܬ :ܡܐܡܪܐ ܐܚܐ[114].ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܟܬ[113],ܡܒܟ

.ܟܬܒ ܟܗܢܐ ܕܝ[115][ܟܬ ܟܬ] ܒ ܟܫܒ ܟܗܢܐ ,ܐܫ ܒܟ ܟܠܐ

.ܟܫܒ ܠܒܐ[119]ܟܬ ܟܝ[118].ܟܗܢܐ ܟܒܐ[117]ܟܬ[116],ܡܒ

ܟܗܢ. ܐܒ ܟ ܟܫܒ[120]: [ܡ ܐ:] ܒ ܟ ܟܬ ܒ ܡ

ܒܫܐ ܟܗܢܐ[122]ܡ ܟ[121][ܡ ܐ]. ܟܒ ܒ ܟ

ܒ ܟ ܡ ܟ ܒ[124]:ܟ :ܟܗܢ[123][ܡ ܐ]: ܟ ܟ ܒ ܟ

ܒ ܒ[125]ܡ[126]ܐ: ܐ[127][ܡ ܐ]: ܟ ܟ[128]ܟ ܒ | ܐ[129]ܒ[130]ܟ ܒ fol. 43v

ܒ. ܟ ܡ ܟ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ

❖ ܟܬܒ ܡܠܐ ܟܡܐܝܬܐ ܟܠܡܐ ܐܠܗܐ [1][ܡܠܐ ܕܐ] ܡܠܐ ❖

ܟܡܠܟ ܥܡܐ [2].ܟܡܐܬܡܠܐܥܐ ܟܒܝܒܐܝܐ ܟܡܙܟܥܐ ܟܡܢܐܕܐ ܟܝܥܐ ܒܐ ܟܡܟܐܠܟ
ܟܝܐܥ ܠ ,ܐܡܐ .ܟܡܐܒܐ ܟܐܠܟ ܥܙܐ .ܒܐܙ ܒܐ ܐܠ ܒܐ ܡܡܐ .ܐܠ ܟܐܐ
.ܟܡܙܥܐ [4][ܒܐ ܟܐܡܐ] ܟܐܐܡܐ ܟܐܙܐ .ܟܡܙܐ ܟܐܐ [3]ܠܙܡܐ .ܒ ܟܐܐ ܟܐܐ
.ܟܡܙܥ [5]ܒܐܙܐ

ܟܒ ܐܐ [7].ܟܐ ܐܒܐܠ ,ܐܐ .ܟܐܡ ܠܐܡ ܟܐܐ [6]ܟܐܥ ܟܠܡ ܟ ܒ ܐܐ
.ܟܒܐܥ ܟܠܟ ܟܐ ܟܐܙ [10][ܟ ,ܡ] .ܟܐܐ ܟܐܥ ܒ [9]ܟܡܐ .ܡܡ [8]ܟܐܐ

| ܟܠ ܠ ܐܐܡܡܟ ܟܐܐ ܒܟ .ܟܠܡ ܟܠܟ ܐܡ [12]ܒ ܐ .ܠ ܐܐ [11]ܐܠܙ fol. 44r

[13],ܟܐ ܡܡ .ܟ ܡ [14]ܟܡ ܙ .ܟ [15].ܟܙ ܟ

[ܡ ܟ][16] ܐ ܟܙ [17] ܟ .ܟ [18]ܙ .ܟ [19]ܟܡ ܟ ܙ ܐ ܟ
.ܟ ܐ ܟ [21]ܙ .ܟ [20]ܟ ܠ ܟ .ܟ ܐ ܟ ܟ ܟ
.ܟ [22][ܟ] ܒ ܟ .ܟ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ .ܟ
[ ] [23]ܟ ܐ ܟ .ܟ ,ܟ .ܟ ,ܡ

[24],ܟ ܐ .ܟ

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[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] D: ܟܡܐܬܡܠܐ
[3] BCD: ܠ
[4] D: ܟ
[5] D: ܐ
[6] E: ܟ
[7] E om. this word.
[8] DEF: ,ܟ
[9] DE: ,ܟ
[10] D: ܟ
[11] BD: ܒ
[12] BC om. this word.
[13] C: ,ܡ
[14] D: ܟ
[15] D: ܟ
[16] D: ܡ
[17] E: ܟ
[18] C: ܙ and E: ܒ ܙ
[19] D: ܟ
[20] D: ܟ
[21] E: ܙ
[22] EF: ܟ
[23] DE om. this bracketed phrase.
[24] E: ,ܟ

ܐܦܣܬܪ[25] ܫܡܥ. ܡܫܘ ܒܟ ܐܡܝܢܐ ܩܕܠܐ ܐܦܟ ܐܒܟ. ܐܟܠܐ ܡܟܝܒ ܠܗܘ
ܡܢ ܐܠܗ. ܫܒܥ[28] ܒܢܝܠ ܡܠܐ ܐܒܘܡ ܐܡܫܝܚ. ܐܦܟ ܡܫܐ ܠܐ[27] ܐܝܡܢ. ܐܠܐ[26] ܐܫܬܐ
ܡܫܐ[29] ܒܡܫܝܚ. ܫܠ ܫ ܢܬܟܬܒܝܢ ܒܟܒܟ ܐܒܘܡ. ܐܦܬܐ ܒܟܒ. ܐܦܟ ܒܠܟ
ܡ. ܡܒܩܫ ܠܐ[31] ܡܒܠܠܟ[30][.ܡܒܫܟ ܡܒܫ] ܐܦܟ ܡܟܠ ܡ ܡܐܫ. ܡܒܠܟ
ܫܟܠ ܒܡ ܡܐܠ ܫܒܠ ܡܟܠ ܡܟ ܐܫ ܡܒܠ[32] ܐܒܝܒ ܡ. ܡܫ ܠܢ ܐܐܫ ܡ
ܐ[37] ܐܒܝܒ[36] [ܐܠ[35] ܡܠ ܫ[34] ܐܒܝܒ ܒ ,ܫܐ ܡ | ܒ ܐ. ܐܐ ܡ[33]. ܒ ܐ fol. 44v
ܐ[41] ܡ ܐܫ[40]. ܐܒܝ[39][ܒ] ܐ ܡ[38][ ]
ܡ ܡ ܐܒ ܐ ܐܫ. ܐ ܡ ܐ ܡ. ܐ ܡ ܐ[42]. ܡ ܐ
ܡ[45]. ܐ ܐ[44] ܡ

ܒ[48] ܐ. ܡ ܡ[47] ܐ[46] . ܐ ܐ ܒ
[49] ܐ[52] ܡ[51] . ܐ[50]

[25] EF: ܐ
[26] CF: ܫ
[27] C: ܐ
[28] BD: ܒ and C: ܒ
[29] C: ܡ
[30] DE: ܡ
[31] D: ܐ
[32] BCF: ܐ
[33] E: ܐ
[34] C: ܐ and D: ܐ
[35] D: ܡ and E: ܡ
[36] D om. this word.
[37] B: ܐ
[38] D: ܐ
[39] BCF: ܒ
[40] D: ܐ
[41] DE om. this word.
[42] C: ܐ
[43] D om. this word.
[44] D: ܐ
[45] D: ܐ
[46] C: ܐ
[47] D: ܐ
[48] D: ܐ and E om. this word.
[49] D: ܐ
[50] D: ܐ
[51] BCDEF: ܐ
[52] CD om. this word.

ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܠܡܪ[56] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕ[55]ܐܬܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܗܘ ܕ[54].ܐܡܪ ܠܡ[53] ܐܠܗܝܢ

ܒܝܕ ܐܠܐ[57] ܐܠܐ. ܟܕ ܢܬܟܢܫ ܫܘܒܐ ܐܚܪܐ ܗܘ. ܐܠܐ ܟܕ ܢܬܟܢܫ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܬܒ

ܟܝܕ ܐܠܐ. [ܐܠܐ ܕܢܬܟܢܫ] ܐܠܐ ܒܝܕ ܕ[59]ܟܬܒ ܐܢ[58] ܐܠܐ ܒܝܕ ܕ

ܐܢ ܟܬܒ ܗܘ. ܟܬܒ ܐܠܐ ܕ[60]ܟܬܒ. ܟܬܒ ܐܠܐ ܒܝ ܗ ܕ ܟܬܒ ܐ. ܟܐ ܐܢ

ܐܠܐ[61] ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܟܐ. ܟܠ ܗ ܟ ܟܠ ܠܗ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ﻣﻦ ﻭﺍﺣﺪ .ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻢ [80ﻭﺍﺣﺪ ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻢ] ﻫﻮ .ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻢ ﻭﺍ [79ﻭﺍﺣﺪ ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻢ] [78ﻭﺍﺣﺪ ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻢ] ﻫﻮ

ﻫﻮ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻣﻦ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻟﺠﻨﺲ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻣﻦ .ﻣﻌﻨﻰ ﻣﺎ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻟﻨﻔﺴﻪ | ﻭﻫﻮ .ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻣﺎ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻟﻐﻴﺮﻩ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻣﻦ .ﻣﻌﻨﻰ ﻫﻮ fol. 45v

ﻣﻦ ﻏﻴﺮ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ .ﻻ ﺑﺪ ﻭﺟﻮﺩ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ .ﻣﻌﻨﻰ ﻫﻮ ﻣﻦ [82ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ] [81.ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻢ

[86ﻻ ﺑﺪ] [85ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ .ﻻ ﺧﻠﻖ ﻟﻠﻌﺎﻟﻢ [84ﻟﺠﻨﺪ .ﻣﺘﻜﺮ ﻣﻦ ﻫﻮ ﻏﻴﺮ [83.ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ

ﻭﻏﻴﺮ ﻣﺘﻜﺮ ﻣﺘﻌﺪﺩ .ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻟﻠﻌﺎﻟﻢ ﻫﻮ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻭﻟﻴﺲ .ﻭﻫﻮ ﻟﻴﺲ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ ﻣﺘﻜﺮ

[88:ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩﻩ ﻟﻪ ﻟﻴﺲ .ﻟﻠﻌﺎﻟﻢ [87ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻤﻴﻦ ﻟﻠﻌﺎﻟﻢ ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻢ .ﻣﺘﻌﺪﺩ ﻣﺘﻜﺮ

[92 ❖ [ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻤﻴﻦ [91ﻟﻠﻌﺎﻟﻢ [90ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻢ :[89ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻤﻴﻦ ﻭﻟﻠﻌﺎﻟﻢ

[78] D: ﻭﺍﺣﺪ
[79] D: ﻭﺍﺣﺪ
[80] D: ﻭﺍﺣﺪ
[81] E: ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻤﻴﻦ ﻣﺘﻌﺪﺩ
[82] BCD: ﻣﻦ ﻟﻠﻌﺎﻟﻢ
[83] C presents this word upside down.
[84] D: ﻣﻦ ﻟﻠﻌﺎ
[85] BCD: ﻣﻦ ﻟﻠﻌﺎ
[86] B: ﻟﻠﻌﺎ
[87] E: ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻤﻴﻦ
[88] A: ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ
[89] DE: ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻤﻴﻦ ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻤﻴﻦ and F: ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻤﻴﻦ
[90] C: ﻣﺘﻜﻠﻢ ﻟﻠﻌﺎ
[91] C: ﻭﻫﻮ ﻣﻮﺟﻮﺩ
[92] D om. this bracketed phrase.

[1]❖ ܡܫܟܚ ܒܬܚ ܡܠܐ ܕܐ ܡܠܐ ❖

:ܡܚܐ ܠܐ ܡܗܡܪܗܐ ܒܫܡ ܒܫܒܬ .ܡܝܢ ܡ[2]ܕܝ ܡܟܡ .ܡܫܡ ܡܕܡܝ ܡܟܝ ܕܝ ܡܢ
ܡܗܡܒܬ .ܒܠܟ ܒܡ ܚܟܒܗܢ ,ܡܐ :ܡܒܡܐ [4][ܡܗܢܒܡܐ .ܡܝܟܐ] ܠܐ [3][ܕܝ ܢܐ]
.ܥܡܗܢܐ .ܡܡܠܐ ܕܝܟܒ[7]ܡܝܒܢ ܡܝܢ ܕܫܐ[6]:ܬܐ ܒܠܟ[5]ܒܫܢ .ܡܫܟܚ
ܡܫܒ ܐܠ ܡܕܡܝ .ܡܗܟܫܟܗ[9][:ܡܝܐ ܒܢܢܟܐ] [8]ܟܒܥ :ܡܗܥܐܟܒ :ܡܗܐܝ
.ܡܠܐ ܡܝܥ ܟܐ ܐܠ ܒܢܟ ܐܟ[10]ܐ ܡܕ ܐ .ܟܠܠ

ܡܒܥܒ ܡܥܥܗ ܒܫܒ ܗ ܢܒ .ܥܢ ܡܟܝܫ ܥܥܟܒ | ܟܝܟܐ ܕ ܡܡܟܐ fol. 46r
.ܥܡܗܢ ܡܗܟܝ ܟܐ ܐܠ[12]ܒ .ܥܢ ܡܟܝܫ ܥܥܟܒ ܟܝܟܐ[11]ܒ .ܢܩ ܢܩ ܢܢ
ܩܟ ܒܡܠܠ ܕ ܐܟ .ܡܫܟܚ[13]:ܟܝܢܒܥܒ ܐܠ ܕ ,ܡܥܗܢ ܡܝܐ ܕ ܡܟܝܫ
ܩܫ ܗܟܠ ܡܗܫ ܕ ܒܟ .ܡܗܟ ܡܗܡܫܟ ܫ ,ܟܒܡܗ ,ܗܟܝ ܟ ܐܡܡ ܡܗܟ
ܥܢ .ܟܡ ܒܫܫܗ ܡܠܡ ,ܟܥܫ ܒܡܫܫ ܥܠܡ ܒܡ ܡܟ .ܟܫ ܫܥܩܗ ܡܐ ܕ .ܟ
[14]ܡܐܫܫ ܥܟ ܟܝܟܐ ܡܗܡܫܗ ܟܫܠܡܫ ܡܡܟܐ ܕ ܒܡ ܡܐܝ ܡܟܝܫ ܥܟܡܗ
[15].ܡܗܫܡ ܡܒܕ ܡܡ ܡܫܫܗ ܟ ܫܗܫ ܫܫ ܒܡ ܐܡ ܡ .ܟܫܫ

[18],ܟܗܫ ܟܫ ܐܠ [17]ܟܝܡ ܫܫ ܫܡ ܡܐ .[16]ܡܫܫܠ ܫܡ ܡܒܕ ,ܟܗܫ
.ܐܫ ܡܫܫ ܫܠܫ ܟܫܫ ,ܡܗܡܡ ܡܐܡ ܟܝ ܫܫ ܫܗܡܗ ܡܐ ܡܫܒ
.ܫܠܫ ܡܫ ܟܝ ܥܠܡܗ ܡܐ .ܡܗܟ ܟܫܫ ܫܫܫ ܐܡ ܠܟܗ

[1] DE om. this chapter.
[2] C: ܡܗܫ ܕܝ
[3] AF: ܕ
[4] BC: ܡܝܗܗ ܡܗܢܒܡ
[5] C: ܒܫܢ
[6] BCF om. this word.
[7] C: ܡܫܫ
[8] C: ܡܗܠܥ ܡܟܥ
[9] C: ܡܐܝ ܡܗܢܒܡ
[10] C om. this word.
[11] BC: ܫܫ
[12] C: ܕܗܗܫ
[13] A: ܕܟܫܫ
[14] C: ܕܐܫ
[15] ABCF: ܡܗܫ
[16] C: ܕܫܫ
[17] BC om. this word.
[18] A: ܕܗܫ

ܐܡܪ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ[19] ܘܐܙܕܡܢ ܒܬܫܒ̈ܬܐ ܗܘ ܫܪܝܪ ܐܢ ܕ | fol. 46v
ܒܪܝܫܐ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܒܪܝܫ ܥܒܕ. ܡܢ ܒܪܝܫ ܒܪܝܫܐ ܡܢ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫ
ܠܐ ܩܛܠ ܘܠܐ ܢܓܢܒ ܘܠܐ ܢܣܒ ܣܗܕܐ ܒܪ ܩܪܝܒܟ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ[20] ܩܡ
ܠܟ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ[21] ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ
ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ
ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ
ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ.
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ
ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ
ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ
ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ
ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ.
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ
ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ
ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ
ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ
ܐܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܩܡ ܘܐܙܕ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܒܝܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܒ̈ܝܬ ܐܡܗ.

ܐܬܐ ܕܐܒ ܠܘܬ ܒܪܗ[22] ܘܐܡ ܠܘܬ ܒܪܬܗ. ܐܦ ܒܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܒܩ ܠܐ ܒܐܒܘܗ
ܘܠܐ ܒܐܡܗ. ܘܐܦ ܒܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܒܩ ܠܐ ܒܐܒܘܗ ܘܠܐ ܒܐܡܗ. ܘܐܦ ܒܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ
ܢܫܬܒܩ ܠܐ ܒܐܒܘܗ ܘܠܐ ܒܐܡܗ. ܘܐܦ ܒܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܒܩ ܠܐ ܒܐܒܘܗ ܘܠܐ ܒܐܡܗ.
ܘܐܦ ܒܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܒܩ ܠܐ ܒܐܒܘܗ ܘܠܐ ܒܐܡܗ. ܘܐܦ ܒܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܒܩ ܠܐ
ܒܐܒܘܗ ܘܠܐ ܒܐܡܗ. ܘܐܦ ܒܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܒܩ ܠܐ ܒܐܒܘܗ ܘܠܐ ܒܐܡܗ. ܘܐܦ ܒܢ ܐܢܫ
ܠܐ

ܕ. ܒܢ ܚܝ ܠܡ[36] ܡܢ. ܥܒܕܘ ܥܒܕܟ ܒܢ ܚܝ ܟܬ ܐ. ܟܬܒܟ
ܟܠ ܡܚܒܬ ܒܡܠ ܐܝ ܒ. ܐܡ ܟܬ ܟ. ܟܬܒ ܟܬ ܒ. ܟܬ ܒ
ܠܐ ܡܡܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܒ ܡܠ ܠܡ. ܡܚܒ

ܟܠ ܟ ܡ ܐ. ܐܠ ܟ ܟ[37] ܟ ܟ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܟܚ ܟ[38] ܡ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܟ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܫܡܥܐ ܗܘ. ܫܡܥܐ ܡܫܠܚ ܐܡ ܐ[48]ܠ ܠܐ ܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܢܝܬܐ ܢܝܬ ܐܢܐ

ܐ[49]ܠ ܡ: ܐܝܟ ܡܩܠ ܠܚܛܐ ܝܬ ܐ. ܐܬ ܒܟ ܢܝ ܐܬܐ ܢܝܬ ܢܝܬܡܐ

ܒܫܡ ܐܠܐ. ܒܟܠ ܫܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܒܐ ܐܒܐ. ܐܠܡ ܒܟ ܐܟ ܐ ܠܟ

ܒܝܡ ܐܒܐ[50] ܕ ܐ. ܒܠ ܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܡܒ. ܐܠܡ ܒܟܐ ܐ

ܐܠ ܡܒ. ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐܒܐ. ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܒ ܐ.

ܒ[52][ ] ܐ[51]ܐ [ ]: ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

. ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ

ܐ[53]. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܐ[54]. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ | ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ fol. 48v

ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

❖ ܟܝܢ ܡܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܒܟ ܡܠܐ ❖[1]

ܟܬܒ. ܠ ܒܟ ܟܟܝܩ ܠܒܩܠܠ ܟܒܝ ܟܒܝܒܝ ܟܝܟܟ. ܒܒܟ ܠܟ ܒܟ ܒܟ[2]ܟܝ
ܠܒܩܠܠ. ܟܒܠܒܝ ܟܝܒܠ. ܟܠܟ ܓ ܠܐ ܒܟܠܟܒܟ ܠܐ ܒܟ ܟܟܝܩ ܠܒܩܠܠ
ܠܟ ܟܐܝ ܒ ܒܓ ܐ. ܟܒܒ ܠܒܟ ܟܐ. ܐܡܒܒ ܡܠ. ܟܒܝܒ ܟ
ܟܝ ܐ. ܠ ܟ ܟܝ ܒ ܒܓ ܐ. ܠ ܡ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܐ. ܠ
ܟܒ ܒ[4]ܟ ܐ. ܠ ܟ [3][ܒ ܓ] ܟ ܐ. ܠ ܟ ܐ ܒ
. ܟ ,ܒ ܡ ܒ ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܒ ܟ ܓ ܒ ܠ ܒ . ܟ[5][:] :
. ܟ ܒ ܟ[6] ܠ ܒ ܟ ܠ ܡ

ܟ ܟ ܟ ܠ ܒ ܐ ܡ ,[7]ܐ ܡ ܟ ܡ ܐ | ܟ ܓ ܠ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܒ ܟ fol. 49r
ܐ ܒ ܡ ܓ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܟ.[9] ܟ ܓ ܐ[8] ܒ ܟ. ܡ ܓ ܐ ܡ
ܟ ܟ ܓ ܐ. ܟ ܡ ܟ ܒ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ,ܒ ܓ ܐ ܡ
ܡ ܟ ܐ ܡ. ܟ ܓ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ[10].ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ
. ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ. ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ[11] ܐ ܡ. ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ
. ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ. ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ

ܒ ܡ ܟ ܐ. ܟ ܐ ܡ[12]ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ,ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ,ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ,ܐ ܡ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܡ ,

ܫܡܗ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܫܬܟܚ ¹³ܡܢ ܫܡܗ ܫܡܐ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܐܠܐ ܒܟܠ. ܫܡܝܐ ܫܡܫܐ ܫܡܝܢ
ܒܫܡܐ ¹⁴[ܫܡܫܐ ܫܝܠܗ] ¹⁴ܫܡܠܐ ܫܠܝܐ ܫܝܢ ܫܫܠ ܠܐ | ܕܐ ܡܢ fol. 49v
.ܫܡܐ ܒܫܡܐ ¹⁶ܡܫܝܒܐ. ¹⁵ܫܡܐ ܠܐ ܫܡܐ ¹⁵ܒܫܡ ܐܠ ܒܟ. ܫܡܫ

ܫܝܡܗ] ¹⁷[ܡܢ ܗܝ] ¹⁷ܦܝܫܐ. ¹⁸[ܫܡܝܐ ¹⁸ܫܡܝܐ ¹⁹.ܫܝܐ ¹⁹ܫܡܝܐ ¹⁸ܫܡܝܐ ¹⁸ܫܡܝܐ ¹⁸

ܒܪ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܡܪܝ ܫܘܥ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ

ܟܬܝܒܐ ܟܬܒܐ. ܟܬܝܒܝܢ ܒܗ ܠܗ. ܟܬܒ ܡܚܫܒ ܒܥܝܢ ܠܗ. ܒܥܐ ܒܠܒ ܟܬܝܒ
ܟܬܒܐ ܒܫܘܠ ܒܗ ܒܠܒ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܫܬܡܥ. ܒܥܐ ܠܐ ܒܥܝܢ ܠܡܫܬܡܥ.

[38]ܠܗ ܠܒܫ ܠܐ ܟܒܟܒܗ ܡܡܐ ܟܡܟܒܗ. ܡܠܡ ܟܝ ܗ ܒܒܟܒ ܒܒ ܒܝܟ ܟ
ܠܡܫ ܟܡܗ. ܒܒܟܒܗ ܠܒܒ ܒܗ. ܒܝܟ ܟܟ ܡܗ ܒܒ ܒܡ ܟܟ ܟܬܒ. ܟܒܟ
ܗ ܡܝܡܗ ܒܠܒ ܟܡ. ܟ ܡ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ

❖ ܡܫܡ [ܚܕ ܡܫܡ][1] ܕܚܕ ܫܬܝܬ ܟܠܗ ܕܡܫܟ ❖[2]

ܒܥܘܪܟ ܡܢ[4]ܐܠܐ. ܐܝܟܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܦ ܥܡ ܟܠܗ. ܐܒܪܗ ܐܒܐ ܠ ܐܦܟܒܐ[3]ܘ ܐܠ

ܐܒܐ ܒܝܬ ܐܦܟܘܡ ܡܢ ܐܡ ܐܒܫܬܐ ܒܝܠܐ ܠܒܟ ܩܡ ܐܒܝ.[5]ܐܒܪ | ܐ ܐܦ ܠܐ fol. 51v

ܒܝܢ ܐܡܪ. ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܒܪ ܐܠ. ܐܡܢܝܬܐ ܒܝܠܐ ܡܫܝ ,ܒܟܢ ܠܓ. ܐܒܟܐ

ܐܡ. ܐܒܟܐ[6]ܒܝ ܐܢ ܒܝܐ ܐܦܟܘܡ ܡܢ ܐܡ. ܐܟܢܐ ܐܦܫܐܢܫܐ ܐܦܝܠܟܐ

ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܒܐ ܐܦܟܐ ܐܦܝܢ ܐܟܒܟ ܐܦܝܢ ܐܡ ܐ. ܐܒܐ ܬܫܟܝ ܐܠ ܠܝܬܐ:

ܐܝܢ ܐܦܫܝ ܡܢ ܐܟ ܠܟ. ܐܡܢܝܬ ܐܟܫܟ ܫܐܟ. ܐܡܠܝ ܐܒܠ ܐܒܟ

ܐܝ ,ܟܢ ,ܟܢ ܫܠ ܫ. ܟܠ ܐܒܐ ܐܡ ܐ. ܐܦܐ

ܫ ܒܝ ܐܦ ܐܦܒܐ ܟ ܐܒܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐܦ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܕܢܚܠܓ ܠܗܝ ܫܠܡ. ܠܡܐ ܫܝܢܬܐ[16] ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܢܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܝܬܐ ܟܠܗ ܟܝ ܢܬܐ
ܠ ܟܠܝܬܐ. ܟܫܝܚܐ ܡܢܗܪܐ ܠܡܫܝܚ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܥܒܪܐ[17] ܒܗ ܡܢ ܡܐ ܚܙܐ
ܫܠܝ. ܢܚܠܓ ܐܝܬܝ ܟܬܝܒ ܐܝܟܢܐ ܠ: ܟܪܚܐ ܟܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܫܝܐ.
ܟܫܝܚ ܠܫܡܐ. ܡܫܠܝ[19] ܠܐܠܗܐ[18] ܟܝܢ ܠܗ. ܚܠܝ ܐܝܟ ܟܬܝܒ ܩܡ ܗܢ
ܠܐܪܥܐ ܟܬܒ ܟܝ[20] ܫܝܡ ܟܐ. ܟܬܒ ܒ ܟܐܝ ܗܢ ܠܒ ܟܝܢ ܠܗ ܫܢ ܐܟܐ
.ܐ

ܟܝ. ܢܚܠܓ ܟܬܒ[23] ܟܐܢ[22] [ܠ ܐ] ܟܝ. ܟܬ ܟܝ ܒ[21] ܡܚܟ
.ܫܟܐ ܟܬ ܟܬܒ ܟ | ܟ[24] ܠ ܒ ܐ ܡ ܗ ܟ ܠ ܟ ܟ fol. 52v
.ܟ ܟ ܟ. ܒ ܟ[25] ܟ ܐ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܠ ܐ ܒ ܟ
ܒ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ
ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ[26].ܟ
ܟ[27] ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ.
ܟ[28].ܟ

.ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ.
ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ. ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ.
ܟ[30].ܟ[29]ܟ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ
ܟ[31] ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ
ܟ[34][.ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ] ܟ[33].ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ[32] ܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ.

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[16] C: ܫܝܚ
[17] C om. this word.
[18] A writes this word upside down.
[19] C: ܐܠܗ
[20] BCF: ܠ ܫ
[21] C: ܒ ܟ
[22] B: ܠ
[23] C: ܟ
[24] C: ܟ ܟ
[25] F: ܐ ܫ
[26] C: ܟ
[27] A: ܠ ܟ
[28] B: ܟ ܟ
[29] BC: ܟ
[30] BC: ܟ
[31] C: ܠ
[32] BC om. this word.
[33] C: ܟ ܟ
[34] AF om. this bracketed phrase.

ܝܫܘܥ]ܠ ܡܪܝ[38 ܠ ܚܠܦ ܗܘ ܠ.37ܡܠܝܐ ܡܫܠ ܕ36ܡ ܠܡܐ]ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܪܢ.[35]ܝܫܘܥ

ܕܐܪܡܝ39 .ܟܬܒ ܟܠ ܕ ܐܡܪ .ܡܢ ܠܐ ܠܡ ܡܝܪ .ܐܡܪ]ܐ ܕ[ܐܡܪ ܠܡ ܡܫܠ

ܐܝܫܘܥ ܐܡܪ .ܐܫܬܟܚ ܐܠܐ ܐܬܪ ܐܝܟ | ܐܡܪ .ܐܬܡܫܟ40[ ]ܐܫܬܟܚ ܐܬܝ ܐ fol. 53r

ܕ ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܐ.42ܡܗܝܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܡܢ ܠܐ ܐ.41ܐܡܪ ܐܡ ܐ ܐ.

ܐ .46ܐܡܪ ܢܘ 45ܟܬܒ ܡ44ܡܗܝܠܐ 43ܐ ܡܗܝܠ]ܐ ܐ[ܐ .ܐܝܫܘܥ]ܐ ܐ[

ܐ 47ܐ]ܐ]ܐ]

ﻣﺎﺷﺎﺀ ﷲ[66] ﺑﺎﺭﻙ[65] ﺍﻟﻠﻪ[64] ﺍﻟﺮﺣﻤﻦ ﺍﻟﺮﺣﻴﻢ[63]. ﺍﻟﺤﻤﺪ ﷲ ﺭﺏ ﺍﻟﻌﺎﻟﻤﻴﻦ ﻭﺍﻟﺼﻼﺓ ﻭﺍﻟﺴﻼﻡ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺳﻴﺪﻧﺎ ﻣﺤﻤﺪ ﻭﻋﻠﻰ ﺁﻟﻪ ﻭﺻﺤﺒﻪ ﺃﺟﻤﻌﻴﻦ. [ﻭﺑﻌﺪ][67] ﻓﻘﺪ ﺳﺄﻟﺖ ﺃﻥ ﺃﺫﻛﺮ ﻟﻚ ﺑﻌﺾ ﻣﺎ ﻳﺘﻌﻠﻖ ﺑﺎﻟﻌﻠﻢ ﻣﻤﺎ ﻳﺴﻊ ﺍﻟﻤﺮء ﺟﻬﻠﻪ. ﻭﻗﺪ ﺭﺃﻳﺖ ﺃﻥ ﺍﻟﻌﻠﻢ ﻳﻨﻘﺴﻢ ﺇﻟﻰ ﻗﺴﻤﻴﻦ[68]. ﻗﺴﻢ ﻳﺘﻌﻠﻖ ﺑﺎﻟﺪﻳﻦ ﻭﻫﻮ ﻓﺮﺽ ﻋﻴﻦ[69]. ﻭﻗﺴﻢ ﻳﺘﻌﻠﻖ ﺑﺎﻟﺪﻧﻴﺎ[70] ﻭﻫﻮ ﻓﺮﺽ ﻛﻔﺎﻳﺔ[71] ﻭﻗﺪ ﺍﺧﺘﻠﻒ ﺍﻟﻨﺎﺱ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻘﺴﻤﻴﻦ[72] ﺍﻟﻤﺬﻛﻮﺭﻳﻦ.

ﻭﺍﻋﻠﻢ ﺃﻧﻲ ﻟﻢ ﺃﺟﺪ ﺃﺣﺪﺍ[73] ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﻘﺪﻣﻴﻦ ﻳﻔﺮﻕ ﺑﻴﻦ ﺍﻟﻔﺮﺽ ﺍﻟﻌﻴﻦ ﻭﺍﻟﻔﺮﺽ ﺍﻟﻜﻔﺎﻳﺔ. ﻭﻟﻜﻦ ﻳﻈﻬﺮ ﻟﻲ ﺃﻥ ﺍﻟﻔﺮﺽ ﺍﻟﻌﻴﻦ ﻫﻮ ﻣﺎ ﻻ ﺑﺪ ﻣﻨﻪ ﻟﻜﻞ ﻣﻜﻠﻒ ﻭﻫﻮ ﻣﺎ ﻳﻠﺰﻣﻪ ﺍﻟﺸﺮﻉ ﺃﻥ ﻳﻌﻠﻤﻪ[74] ﻭﻳﻠﺰﻣﻪ[75] ﺍﻟﺸﺮﻉ ﺃﻥ ﻳﺘﻌﻠﻤﻪ[76] ﻭﻳﻠﺰﻣﻪ[77] ﻭﻳﻠﺰﻣﻪ ﻏﻴﺮﻩ ﺇﺫﺍ ﺳﺄﻟﻪ[78]. ﻭﻣﺎ ﻋﺪﺍ ﻫﺬﺍ ﻓﻬﻮ ﻣﻦ ﺑﺎﺏ ﺍﻟﻔﻀﺎﺋﻞ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﺮﺍﺗﺐ ﺍﻟﻌﻠﻴﺔ. ﻭﻫﺬﺍ ﻣﺎ ﻳﻈﻬﺮ ﻟﻲ ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺃﻋﻠﻢ. [ﻭﻗﺪ ﻗﺎﻝ][79] ﺑﻌﺾ ﺍﻟﻌﻠﻤﺎﺀ ﻣﺎ ﻳﺪﻝ ﻋﻠﻰ ﻣﺎ ﺫﻛﺮﺕ. ﻭﻫﻮ ﻣﺎ ﺭﻭﻱ ﻋﻦ ﺍﻟﺤﺴﻦ ﺍﻟﺒﺼﺮﻱ[80] ﺭﺣﻤﻪ ﷲ ﺗﻌﺎﻟﻰ ﻭﻏﻴﺮﻩ.

ﻭﺍﻟﻌﻠﻢ ﺃﻳﻀﺎ ﻗﺴﻤﺎﻥ. ﻓﻌﻠﻢ ﺍﻟﻌﻘﻞ ﻭﻫﻮ ﻣﺎ ﻟﻴﺲ ﻓﻴﻪ ﺃﺛﺮ ﺍﻟﺴﻤﻊ. ﻭﻋﻠﻢ ﺍﻟﺴﻤﻊ ﻭﻫﻮ ﻣﺎ ﻻ ﻣﺪﺧﻞ ﻟﻠﻌﻘﻞ ﻓﻴﻪ. ﻭﺍﻟﻌﻘﻞ ﻫﻮ ﺍﻟﻐﺮﻳﺰﺓ[81] [ﺍﻟﺘﻲ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﺮﺃﺱ][82] ﻟﻠﺘﻤﻴﻴﺰ. [ﻭﻫﺬﺍ][83] ﻫﻮ ﺣﺪ ﺍﻟﻌﻘﻞ ﻋﻨﺪ ﺑﻌﺾ ﺍﻟﻨﺎﺱ. ﻭﻗﺎﻝ ﺑﻌﻀﻬﻢ ﻫﻮ ﻏﺮﻳﺰﺓ ﻳﺪﺭﻙ ﺑﻬﺎ ﺍﻟﻌﻠﻢ[84] [ﻭﻫﺬﺍ] ﻳﺪﻝ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺃﻥ ﺍﻟﻌﻘﻞ ﻟﻴﺲ ﻫﻮ ﺍﻟﻌﻠﻢ ﻭﺇﻧﻤﺎ ﻫﻮ ﺁﻟﺔ ﻟﻠﻌﻠﻢ ﻛﺎﻟﻴﺪ ﻟﻠﻘﻠﻢ ﻭﺍﻟﻘﻠﻢ ﻟﻠﻜﺘﺎﺑﺔ. ﻭﻫﺬﺍ ﻫﻮ ﺍﻟﺼﺤﻴﺢ ﻋﻨﺪﻱ ﻭﻋﻨﺪ ﻛﺜﻴﺮ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺤﻘﻘﻴﻦ ﻭﻫﻮ ﺍﻟﺬﻱ ﻳﺪﻝ ﻋﻠﻴﻪ ﺍﻟﻘﺮﺁﻥ ﻭﺍﻟﺴﻨﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻐﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﻌﺮﻑ ﻭﺍﻟﻌﺎﺩﺓ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻌﻘﻮﻝ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﺸﺎﻫﺪ ﻭﺍﻟﺘﺠﺮﺑﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺃﻋﻠﻢ.

fol. 54r

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63 A: ﺍﻟﺮﺣﻤﻦ ﺍﻟﺮﺣﻴﻢ
64 C: ﺍﻟﻠﻪ
65 BC: ﺑﺎﺭﻙ
66 C: ﻣﺎﺷﺎﺀ ﷲ
67 BC: ﻭﺑﻌﺪ
68 BC: ﻗﺴﻤﺎﻥ ﻓﻠﻠﻪ
69 BC: ﻓﺮﺽ
70 BC: ﻭﻗﺪ ﻳﺤﺪﺙ
71 BC: ﻛﻔﺎﻳﺔ
72 C: ﺍﺧﺘﻠﻔﻮﺍ
73 F: ﺃﺣﺪ ﺃﺣﺪ
74 BC: ﻳﻌﻠﻤﻪ
75 BC: ﻳﻠﺰﻣﻪ ﺍﻟﺸﺮﻉ and F: ﻭﻳﻠﺰﻣﻪ ﺍﻟﺸﺮﻉ
76 BC: ﻳﺘﻌﻠﻤﻪ
77 BC: ﻭﻳﻠﺰﻣﻪ
78 BC: ﺳﺄﻟﻪ
79 CF: ﻭﻗﺪ ﻗﺎﻝ
80 C: ﺍﻟﺒﺼﺮﻱ
81 C: ﺍﻟﻐﺮﻳﺰﺓ ﺍﻟﻌﻘﻠﻴﺔ
82 BC: ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﺮﺃﺱ ﻟﻠ
83 F: ﻭﻫﺬﻩ
84 CF: ﻭﻫﺬﺍ

ܟܘܡܪܐ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ ܀ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ[85] ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܕܝܢ ܠܟ ܀ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ ܩܘܡ ܘܣܒܠ ܡܛܠܬܟ ܘܗܠܟ ܠܒܝܬܟ ܀

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ ܠܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܐܢܫ ܒܟܦܪ ܘܡܫܟܚ ܠܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܐܢܫ ܒܟܦܪ ܘܡܫܟܚ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒ ܘܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒ ܠܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܐܢܫ ܒܟܦܪ ܘܡܫܟܚ[86] ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒ ܘܐܡ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒ ܠܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܐܢܫ ܒܟܦܪ ܘܡܫܟܚ ܀ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ ܩܘܡ ܘܣܒܠ ܡܛܠܬܟ ܘܗܠܟ ܠܒܝܬܟ ܀ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ ܩܘܡ ܘܣܒܠ ܡܛܠܬܟ ܘܗܠܟ ܠܒܝܬܟ ܀

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ ܩܘܡ ܘܣܒܠ ܡܛܠܬܟ ܘܗܠܟ ܠܒܝܬܟ ܀ ܘ

❖ ܗܠܐ [ܕ ܗܠܐ][1] ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܠܝ[2]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ[3] ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[4] ❖

ܐܢ ܡܫܬܐ[5]. ܐܝ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[6]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[7]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[8]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[9]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[10]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[11]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[12]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[13]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[14]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[15]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[16]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[17]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[18]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[19]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[20]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[21]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[22]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[23]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[24]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[25]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[26]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[27]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[28]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[29]. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܚܝ[30].

fol. 55r

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[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] C: ܐܡܪ
[3] CD: ܠܗܘ ܕܐܢ
[4] ABCEF om. this word.
[5] C: ܐܡܫܬܐ
[6] BCDEF: ܕܐ ܐܝܟ
[7] D: ܐܡܪ
[8] BCDE: ܠܟ ܕܐܢ
[9] BC: ܕܘܕ ܐܘܡܐ
[10] BDEF: ܐܒܘܗܝ
[11] C: ܐܡܪ ܠܗܘ
[12] AF: ܐ̈ܡ and DE: ܒܟܐ
[13] C: ܐܒܘܗܝܟܘ
[14] D: ܗܠܐ ܐܒܘܗܝܟܘ ܐܒܘܝܢ
[15] C: ܐܒܘܟܫܟܘ ܟܬܒ and DE: ܐܒܘܟܬܒ
[16] D: ܐܘܡܝ
[17] D: ܐܒܝ
[18] DE: ܐܒ̈
[19] D: ܒܝܟ
[20] D: ܠܗܘ ܗܠܐ ܡܢ
[21] D: ܒܬ ܠܟ
[22] D: ܒܡ
[23] D: ܐܒܟܗܘ
[24] BCD: ܐܡ ܠܟ and E: ܐܡ ܠܟ ܐܠ
[25] A: ܐ
[26] E: ܐܝ ܒܬ .ܐܝ ܒ
[27] E: ܒ ܒ
[28] A: ̈ܐܗܠ and DE: ܐܗܠ
[29] CD: ܒܬ ܠ
[30] E om. this word

ܫܘ[32]ܐܬܟܢܫܝܬܐ .ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܟܝܦܐ ܐܢ ܫܘ ܕܐ ܐܠܐ .ܐܡܪ[31]ܐܝܡ ܝܟܢ
ܠܐ ܒܢ ܐܝ .ܐܬܟܬܒ[34] [ܐܢ ܓܢ][33]ܟܝܦ .ܐܬܫ ܐܫܒ ܒܘܓ .ܐܬܟܬܠ
[ܐܢ ܒܢ ܐܝ .ܐܬܟܬܒ ܓܢ ܐܢ][35]ܐܠ ܒܢ ܐܝ .ܐܬܟܬܒ ܓܢ ܐܢ[36]ܡܟܝܟ ܡܐܠ .ܐܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܒܢ ܐܢ
ܡܐܠ ܐܟܐ[39]ܐܠ .ܡܐܠ ܐܟܐ [ܐܡ ܠ][38]ܐܢ[37]:ܡܐܬܠ ܐܠ
ܡ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܒܘܢ[40].ܐ ܐܒ ܐܟ ܐܠ ܒܝ .ܐܟܢ ܡ ܐܡ ܠ ܐܡ .ܐܡ
[41].ܟܐܠ

[44][ܐܒܐ .ܬܟ ܐ ܐܠ ܒܝ][43] [ܐ ܐ ܐ][42]ܐ ܡ
ܐ ܐ ܐ .ܡ ܐ ܐ ܐ[47]ܐ ܐ .ܐ[46]ܐ .ܐ | ܐ ܐ ܐ .ܡ[45]ܐ fol. 55v
.ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܐ .ܡ ܐ ܐ[48]ܐ ܐ .ܐ ܐ[49] ܐ ܐ ܐ .ܐ
.ܐ[51]ܐ ܐ[50]ܐ ܐ .ܐ[52]ܐ .ܐ[53].ܐ ܐ .ܐ
.ܐ[54].ܐ .ܐ ܐ[56]ܐ ܐ .ܐ[55]ܐ .ܐ

[31] D om. this word.
[32] E: ܐܬܟܢܫܝܬܐ
[33] D: ܟܝܦ
[34] B: ܐܬܟܬܒ
[35] BCDEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[36] E: ܡܟܝܟ
[37] A: ܐܬܟܬܠ
[38] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[39] D: ܐ ܐ
[40] C: ܐ
[41] BCDE: ܡܟܝܟ
[42] E om. this word.
[43] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[44] E: ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
[45] D: ܐ
[46] C: ܐ
[47] BCE: ܐ
[48] D: ܐ
[49] D: ܐ
[50] DE: ܐ
[51] DE om. this word.
[52] BD: ܐ
[53] D: ܐ
[54] D: ܐ
[55] BD: ܐ
[56] D: ܐ

ܐܠܗܐ ܡܫܬܒܚ ܐܠܗܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܚܝ. ܐܒܐ [58]ܕܓܡ [57]ܐܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܒܪܗ

ܡܝܬ ܚܫܒܬ [59][ܡܢ ܐܡ]. ܐܒܐ ܕܒܪܬ ܡܝܬ ܠܐ. ܐܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܐ

ܐܠܗܐ ܠܐ ܚܫܟ ܟܬܒ ܪܒܬ ܟܬܒܬ ܟܬܒܐ ܟܬܒ. ܐܠܗܐ ܡܠܟܐ [60]:ܡܬܒܪܟ

ܠܐ ܕܒܟ [61]ܐܠܗ. ܒܪܝܫܝܬ ܒܪܝܬ ܟܠ. ܠܒ ܐܠ ܒܪܐ ܟܬ ܫܡܝ ܚܟܡ

ܐܝܟ ܠܐ ܕܒܟ [64]ܒܪܝܬܗ ܟܬܒ. ܐܠܗ ܠܐ ܕܒܟ ܡܝܬ ܚܫܒܬ [63]ܐܢ [62]ܡܢ. ܐܠܗ

.ܒܪܟܬ ܟܒܪܝܬܐ ܟܠܡܬܐ | ܟܬ [67]ܟܐܡ ܐܝܟ [66]ܠܐ ܗܘ [65][ܟܬܒ ܠܟ]. ܚܟܡ ܟܬܒܚܠ fol. 56r

ܥܠܡ ܟܠܗ [69]ܟܬܠܟܐ [68].ܒܟܝ ܥܠܡ ܟܠ. ܥܠܡ ܫܬܒ ܐܠܗ ܠܐ ܡܢ ܟܬܒܚ

[73]ܟܒܪܟ ܥܡܐ [72]ܦܬܒܚ. ܡܝܒܪܟܐ [71]ܡܝܒ [70]ܥܠܡ. ܥܠܡ ܪܒܚ ܐܠܗܐ ܡܠܟ. ܟܫܠܚ

ܥܡܠܐ ܫܒܚܬ. ܒܪܝܬ ܐܝ [76]ܡܢ ܟܬܒ ܗܘ [75]ܐܒܐ. ܥܠܡ ܫܬܒܚ [74]ܒܬܒܠܒܐ. ܟܒܐܠܟ

ܟܒܪܒܐ. ܟܒܟܫܟ [77]ܒܬܒܠ ܦܝ ܟܐܡܬܐ. ܟܒܐܫܟ ,ܐܠܗ ܒܒܝܟ ܩܕܠܐܟ ܟܒܩܐ

ܟܡܟ [79][.ܟܒܐܒܦܒ ܟܐܡ ܟܒܐܒܦܒ] [78]ܟܟܒܒܬ ܟܒܪܒ. ܟܫܠ ܟܐܡ ܟܫܠ ܟܒܒܬ

.ܟܒܡܐܦܒ ܒܗ ܟܟܠܐܐ ܟܫܠܐ ܒܗ [80]ܫܠܐ. ܩܦܠܟ ,ܦܝ ܦܒܟ

.ܟܐܝ ܦܠ ܬ ܐܗ ܟ ܒܬܡ. ܒܝ ܟܬܒܠܒܪ ܬܗ ܟܦܡܐ [82]ܟܝܬ [81][ܡܢ ܟܒ]

ܟ] [84][ܟܡ ܠܟ] .ܩܐܒ ܟܬܒܠ ܟܩ ܟܐܗ [83][.ܟܒܦ ܟܬܒܠ ܟܒܝ ܡܢ ܟܐ]

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[57] DE: ܐܠܗ
[58] D: ܓܡ
[59] C: ܡܢܐ and DF: ܐ
[60] A: ܬܐܒܪܟ
[61] DE: ܟܠ
[62] DE: ܡܢ ܥܡ
[63] BCD: ܟܐ
[64] C: ܒܪܝܫܝ ܒܪܝ
[65] F: ܟܬܠܟ
[66] D om. this word.
[67] E: ܟܐܡ
[68] D: ܒܟܝ ܒܝ and E: ܒܟܝ ܒܥܐܒ
[69] BC: ܟܬ ܠܟ and DE: ܟܬ ܠܟ
[70] BC om. this word.
[71] D: ܒܝ
[72] DE: ܦܬܒܚ
[73] C: ܬܐܒܠ
[74] D: ܒܬܒ ܒܒܐ
[75] BCE: ܡܢ ܟܒܡ and D: ܡܢ ܓܡ
[76] BCDE om. this word.
[77] BCD: ܒܬܒ ܠ
[78] D: ܟܒܒܬ
[79] D: ܟܒܐܒ ܟܐ ܟܒܐܒ
[80] D: ܫܠܐ
[81] D: ܡܢ ܥܡ and E: ܡܢ
[82] DE: ܟܝ
[83] F: ܟܒܦ ܟܬܒܠ ܟܩ ܟܐܗ .ܟܒܦ ܟܬܒܠ ܟܒܝ ܡܢ ܟܐ
[84] EF: ܟܟܠܟ

ꡖꡍꡊꡕ ꡗꡕ ꡈꡍꡊꡗ. ꡊꡎꡖꡈꡕ ꡊꡊꡎꡕ ꡈꡍꡈꡕꡎ ꡈꡖꡗ ꡈꡍꡈ [85]ꡊꡎꡖꡈꡕ ꡊꡎꡍ ꡗꡕ

ꡈꡍꡈꡕ ꡈꡍꡈꡎ [87.ꡈꡖꡗ ꡈꡖꡗ] ꡈꡎꡗꡊꡎꡍꡕ. ꡍꡎꡕ[86]ꡈꡎꡍ [88]ꡎꡗ ꡈꡖꡗ[89] ꡈꡎꡎꡕ ꡈꡎ ꡎꡗ ꡈꡖꡗ.[90]ꡈꡎꡎꡕ ꡈꡍꡎ

ꡕꡗꡈ ꡈꡎꡎꡕ ꡈꡎ ꡈꡗꡕ.

ꡈꡍꡍꡎꡕ[94] ꡎꡈꡍꡎꡈ ꡍꡎꡈꡕ ꡈꡎꡈꡕ. ꡈꡍꡎꡕ ꡈꡍꡎꡕ | ꡊꡊꡍꡎꡈꡖꡗ[93] ꡈꡖꡗ.[92] ꡈꡎꡈꡕ[91] ꡈꡍꡎ ꡗꡕ ꡖꡎꡈ fol. 56v

ꡎꡖꡍꡕ. ꡖꡎꡈꡖꡎꡗ ꡊꡍꡎꡈꡖꡕ[99] [ꡍꡎꡍꡕꡖꡖꡗ,ꡍꡎꡍꡕꡖꡖꡗ,][98] ꡈꡖꡍꡕ[97] ꡎꡖꡍꡕ[96]:ꡍꡎꡕꡕꡎꡎꡈ[95] ꡍꡖꡗꡕ

ꡕꡎꡎꡈꡕ ꡈꡎꡈꡎꡈꡖꡗ[102] ꡖꡗ ꡈꡖꡗ. [ꡎꡗ ꡕ]ꡎꡖꡍꡕ[101] ꡈꡖꡍꡕ. ꡈꡖꡗꡖ ꡗꡍꡎꡕꡕ ꡈꡎꡕꡕꡈ[100] ꡊꡊꡍꡕ

ꡕꡕꡈ ꡖꡈ ꡎꡗ ꡕꡗꡈ ꡕꡖꡗ ❖ ꡖꡈꡖꡗ ꡈꡎꡍꡕꡎ[103]ꡕꡍꡖꡗ. ꡈꡎꡎꡕꡕꡎꡎꡈ ꡊꡊꡍꡎꡈꡖꡕ ꡊꡎꡎꡈꡕ

ꡈꡎꡎꡕ.[104] ꡎꡈ ꡈꡎꡎꡕ[105] ꡈꡎꡎꡕꡕꡎꡎꡈ ꡎꡎꡈꡎꡈꡖꡕ ꡈꡎꡎꡕꡕꡎꡎꡈ[106] ❖

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85 E: ꡊꡊꡎꡕ ꡈꡎ ꡊꡎꡍ ꡕꡗ
86 D: ꡎꡎ
87 D om. this word.
88 E om. this bracketed phrase.
89 C: ꡖꡎꡎꡕ ꡍꡗꡕ and DE: ꡍꡎꡎꡎꡕ
90 C: ꡎꡎꡕ ꡍꡎꡕ and DE: ꡍꡖꡎ ꡎꡎꡕ
91 B om. this word.
92 CD: ꡈꡍꡎ ꡖꡖꡕ
93 C: ꡊꡎꡍꡎꡈ and E: ꡊꡊꡍꡎꡈꡖꡗ
94 D: ꡈꡍꡎꡎꡈ
95 BCE: ꡍꡖꡗꡕ
96 A: ꡊꡎꡕꡕꡎꡎꡈ
97 BCDE: ꡎꡖꡍꡕ
98 F: ꡊꡎꡍꡕꡖꡖꡗ
99 DE: ꡊꡊꡍꡕꡖꡖꡗ ꡊꡊꡍꡎꡈꡖꡗ
100 B: ꡊꡊꡎꡕ ꡕꡕ
101 C: ꡈꡖꡍꡕ
102 D: ꡊꡊꡖꡗ
103 C: ꡍꡗꡕ and E: ꡈꡖꡍꡕ
104 C: ꡈꡎꡎꡈ ꡍꡎꡎꡈꡕ
105 D: ꡕꡎꡈꡎꡎꡈꡎꡈ
106 C: ꡈꡎꡎꡕ

❖ [1]ܟܬܒܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܥܠ ܐܠܗܐ ❖

[4].ܒܪܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܡܪܝ ܟܠ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܫܒܚ ܐܢ ܕܢ ܒܟܠ ܝܘܡ [2]ܡܢ ܕܝܡ ܒܟܠ ܫܥܐ [3]ܒܪܟ ܫܡܟ. ܟܕ ܐܬܝ ܒܫܘܠܡ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܡܪܝ ܟܠ ܥܠܡܝܢ. ܐܡܝܢ. [10]ܐܢ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ. ܒܪܟ ܐܬܬܐ ܐܢܫ ܟܬܒ ܠܫܘܠ ܡܟܬܒ ܡ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܠ [9].ܐܢ ܐܢ ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܡܪܝ ܟܠ ܥܠܡܝܢ. [13]ܒܪܟ ܒܟ ܟܬܒ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܡ ܐܢ ܕ. ܐܦ [12][11],ܡܐ ܐ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܡܪܝ ܟܠ ܥܠܡܝܢ. [16][15].ܒܪܟ ܒܟ ܟܬܒ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܠ ܐ ܐ [14]ܐ] ܒܟ ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܡ [17]ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܢ ܗܘ ܒܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܬܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܫܡܫ ܠܐ ܐܝ[33]ܐܡܪ ܠܟܝ[34]

.ܗܘܐ[39] ܗܘ ܕܡܠܟ[38][37]ܘ[36]ܐܡܪ ܐܠܐ ;ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܗܘ[35].ܕܡܠܟ

ܦܪܝܫ ܐܬܐ ܗܘ ܗܘ[41]ܐܡܪ ,ܐܡܪ[40][ܕܐܒܗܬܗ ܐܝܟܘܠ] ,ܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܕܐܡܪ

.ܠܡ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ .ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܝ .ܐܡܪ ܐܢ[43]ܐܠܐ[42][ܐܢ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ] ܫܡܥܘܢ .ܐܬܝܠܝܕܐ

ܐܡܪ ܫܡܥ[45][.ܐܠܐ ܫܡܥ] ܕܡܠܟ ܐܝܟܐ .ܐܢ ܗܘ ܐܦܣܘܣ ܐܦܣܐ[44]ܐܡܪ ܐܠ

ܡܥܒܪܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܕܡܠܟ[48][.ܐܡܪ[47]ܐܦܣܘܣ[46]ܐܢ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ] ܕܐܡܪ ܫܢ ܐ

ܐܡܪ[50]ܐܡܪ[49] ܐܢ ܐܡܪ .ܐܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܦܣ ܐܠܐ .ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ

ܐܠ[51] ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ[53]ܐܡܪ[52]ܐܡܪ .ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܠ

.ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܕܢ ܐܠ ܐܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ[54],ܐܦܣܐ .ܐܡܪ

ܐܡܪ ܫܢ ܐܡܪ[55],ܐܦܣܐ .ܐܦܣܐ ܐܝܦܐ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܦܠ ܫܦܫ | ܐ fol. 57v

.ܐܦܣܐ ܐܠ .ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܝܫܐ[56]ܐܠ ܐܡܡ ܐܝܫ ܐܡܐ .ܫܦܫ

.ܫܡ ܐܠ[60]:ܐܦܣܐ ܐܡ] [59],ܐܦܣܐ .ܐܦܣ ܐܦܣ[58]ܐ ܐܝܫ ܫܢ

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[33] D: ܫܡ
[34] C: ܡܫܝܚ
[35] E om. this word.
[36] A: ܐܦܣ
[37] A: ܐܦܣ
[38] D: ,ܐܦܣ
[39] DE: ܕܢ ܐܠ
[40] D: ܐܒܗܬܗ ܐܝ
[41] D: ܫܠ
[42] D: ܐܬ ܐܡܠ
[43] E: ܐ ,ܠ
[44] E: ܐܦܣ
[45] E: ܐܠ
[46] C: ܐܬ
[47] D: ܐܦܣ
[48] B: ܐܢ ܐ .ܐܡ ܐܦܣ
[49] B om. this word.
[50] DE: ܐܦܠ
[51] D om. this word.
[52] D: ܫܡ
[53] D om. this word.
[54] D: ܫܠ
[55] D: ܫܠ
[56] DEF: ܐ ܫ
[57] D: ܐ
[58] C: ܐ
[59] D: ܫܠ
[60] A: ܐܦܣ

ܒܢܐ .ܟܬܒܐ [63]ܟܝܢܐܝܬ ܟܝܢܐ ܟܠܡ ܒܢ [62][.ܬܫܡܫܐ ,ܫܡܫܐ ܕܠ] ܐܢܐ [61][ܡܠܐ

.ܟܬܒܝ ܟܫܡܐ ܟܠܡ [64]ܠ ܐܟ ܟܡܐ ܠܐ .ܟܠܡ ܟܝܢܐܝܬ ܦܟܡܐ ܟܬܒܐ

[68]ܐܡܐ .ܟܫܐܠ ܝܟܝ ܫܟܒ [67]ܐܡ .ܟܠܡ [66]ܟܝܢܐܝܬ ܟܬܒܝ ܠ ܟܐܒ [65]ܟܒܐܦܟܡܐ

ܟܠܟ ܟܠܟܐ .ܠ ܟܠܟܐ ܟܝ ܐܡ .ܠ ܫܟܒ ܟܠܟܐ ܟܐܢ .ܟܠܒ ܫܟܒ ܫܟܒ

ܟܒܐܢ ܟܒܟܡ [70][.ܟܬܒܝ ܒܒܟܐ] ܝܟܡ ܟ ܟܠܟܐ ܒܒܟ ܟ ܗ .ܠ [69]ܫܟܒ .ܠ

.ܟܫܟܒ ܐܩܡ ܠܐ [72].ܦܐܠ ܦ ܟܡܐ ܝܡ [71].ܦܐܠ ܦܒܒ ܒܟ .ܟܒܐܬ ܦܠܠ

ܒܢ ܝܢ ܟ .ܟܡ ܡܐ ܠܒ [73][ܡܝ ܕ ܟܫܐܐ .ܟܝ ܟ ܟܠܠ] ܡܝ ܕ ܟܝ

.ܠ ܝܠ ܟܠܟܐ ܐ ܟܠ ܟܝܠ ܒܢ ܟ .ܟܠܟܐ ܡܠܟ ܐܟ ܒ ܟܠ .ܟܬܒܝ

[76]:ܟܒܐܐܒ | [75]:ܟܝܠܟ [74]:ܟܒܠܠܒ ܠ ܐ .ܫܟ ܐܡ ܦܝ ܟܠ ܗ fol. 58r

[80][[79][ܟܐܝ ܐ] ܒܒܒܠܝ ܫܫܟ]] ❖ [78]ܟܟ [77]:ܟܒܝܟ ❖

[61] CD om. this bracketed phrase.
[62] D: ,ܫܡܫܐ ܫܟ ܟܠ ,ܫܡܫܐ
[63] BDF: ܟܝܢܐܝ
[64] D om. this word.
[65] C: ܐܒܐܦܟ
[66] BCDF: ܟܝܢܐ and E om. this word.
[67] D: ܟ
[68] BC: ܐܡ and D: ܟ
[69] DF: ܫܟܒ ܐܡ and E: ܫܟܒ ܟܝ ܐܡ
[70] D: ܒܟܫ
[71] BCD: ܦ ܟ ܠ
[72] D: ܦ ܟ ܠ
[73] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[74] AF: ܐܟܠ
[75] A: ܐܝܟ and F: ܐܝܟ
[76] A: ܐܠ and F: ܐܠ
[77] AF: ܐܟ
[78] B: ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ; C: ܟ ; D: ܟ ܟ ܟ ; and EF: ܟ
[79] B om. this bracketed phrase.
[80] CD om. this double bracketed phrase.

❖ [2][ܗܘ ܕܒܪ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܠܟ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ [1][ܡܢܐ ܕܐ] ܡܢܐ ❖

ܗܘ ܕܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ. ܐܦ ܠܐ ܒܢܐ[4] ܐܒܝܢܬܐ[3]. ܐܟܡܐ ܕܐ ܐܝܡܬ ܐܬܐ ܐܦ ܡܢ ܕܢ ܠܬ[6] ܐܫܬܡܥ. ܐܟܐ ܐܠܐ ܗܘ. ܐܒܬܐ ܐܫܬܡܥ[5] ܐܫܬܡܥ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܟܐ ܐܒܕ ܐܠ ܐܫܬܡܥ. ܐܟܐ ܐܠܐ ܗܘ. ܐܒܬܐ ܐܫܬܡܥ[7] ܐܠܐ ܡܢ. ܐܢ ܐܟܐ ܐܒܕ ܐܠ ܐܫܬܡܥ. ܐܟܐ ܐܠܐ ܗܘ. ܐܒܬܐ ܐܫܬܡܥ[8] ܠ ܐܠܐ ܐܟܐ. ܐܢ ܐܟܐ ܐܒܕ ܐܠ ܐܫܬܡܥ. ܐܟܐ ܐܠܐ ܗܘ. ܐܒܬܐ

.ܒܚܕܐ ܒܚܕܐ ܕ. ܠ ܐܒܝܪ ܐܢ ܐܦ .ܒܚܕܐ ܒܚܕ ܠܐܚܪ[26]ܐܢܐ .ܠܐܚܪ ܠ | ܐܡ ܐܢ fol. 58v

.ܪܒܠܫ ܪܒܚ ܠ ܠܗ [27].ܒܢ ܒܪܟ] .ܠ ܐܒܝ ܐܡܪ ܪܒܚ ܠ ܠ

ܟܠ ܪܐܒ .ܪܒܥ ܒܠܒ ܒܥ[30]ܒܚܒ[29][28].ܐܥܒ ܕܟܝܐ ܪܙ.] .ܐܙ ܪܡܥ

[34]ܒܠܪ .ܪܐ [33]ܥܒܠܒ ܡ ܐܒܒ [32]ܒܠܪ .ܒܒܒܥ[31]ܪܒܙ ܪܒ .ܠ ܟܠ

[35]ܠ ,ܒܙ ,ܒܠ[38]ܠܒ .[37].ܒ ܪ ܪܒ ܠ ܠ .ܠ ܐܒ[36]ܒ

ܒ ܟ ܪ ܥ[39][ ] .ܪ[40]ܪ ܠ ܒ ܠ .ܪ

ܒ ܟ ܪ ܥ[44]ܒ .[43][ ] .ܒ ܠ[42]ܐ[41]:ܙ

ܪ] [46]ܪ ܪ ܐ .[45].ܥ ܪ ܐ .ܠ

ܥ ܪ ܒ[48]ܒ ܒ ܐ ܪ ܪ[47].ܠ

.ܐ ܪ ܒ ܠ ܒ ܐ ܠ

ܪ ܙ ܐ ܐ ܪ .ܪ ܒ ܠ[50] .ܐ :[49]ܥ ܒ ܐ

ܥ] ܪ .ܥ]]] | fol. 59r

ܪ ܐ[54]ܠ ܠ ܐ ܐ .ܪ[53][[ ][52]ܠ[51].ܪ

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[26] BDE: ܐ ܐ and C: ܐ
[27] D:] and E:]
[28] F: ܐ
[29] B: ; C: ; and D om. this bracketed phrase.
[30] E:
[31] ABDEF: and C:
[32] C:
[33] DF:
[34] D om. this word and E:
[35] D:
[36] D:
[37] C:
[38] F:
[39] E:
[40] C om. this word.
[41] A:
[42] D: and E:
[43] D:
[44] A:
[45] D:
[46] D:
[47] DE:
[48] D:
[49] A:
[50] D:
[51] E:
[52] C:
[53] F om. this double bracketed phrase.
[54] E om. this word.

ܡܬܒܥ ܗܘ ܠܗ ܟܬܒܐ ܒܟܠ ܫܥ. ܘܐ[56]ܟܬܒ ܥ ܟܬܒܐ. ܟܬܒ[55]ܡܬܟܠܡ
ܠܗ ܟܠܒܐ[59][ܫܝ. ܠ] ܐܝܟܐ[58]ܡܕܡ. ܫܒܩ ܒܫ ܡܬܒܥ[57]ܡܕܡ. ܫܒܩ ,ܫܒܩܫ
[63]ܡܒܟܬܒ. ܠܗ[62][ܠܥ ܡܒܠܠ[61]ܒܫ[60] ܟܬܒ ,ܫ ܟܬܒܐ. ܟܒܒܟܬ
.ܫܒܩ ܒܫ]

[68][67].ܘܐ ܒܟ] [66][ܠܐ ܘܐ ܟܬܒ .ܠ ܥܥ][65]ܫܬܒܥ ܟܬܠ[64][ܡ ܟܒܒ
.ܫܒ ܒܟܒܟܐ ܐܫܬܟܒܫ ܟܒܥ ܒܟ[71].ܐܫܬܟ[70] ܒܟ ܫܟܒ[69]ܒܟܒܝ

[73].ܒܒܥ ܫܫ ܟܒܒ ܝܒ ܟܬܠ ܫ ܟܒ[72]ܒܟ ܟܒܝ ܟܬܠ. ܟܫ ܒܒܥ ܟܒܫܠ
ܡܝܒ ܫ ܟܫ ܟܒ ܡ[75][ܟܒ ܒܟ]. ܟܒܒ ܟܒ ܟܝ[74]ܟܒ ܡ ܟܒ
ܫܒܒ ܫ ܒܠ ܒܟܒ ܟܒ ܟܒ ܫ. ܟܬ ܟܒ | ܟ ܬ. ܟܒ ܟ fol. 59v
ܒ ܝ ܟ ܟ ܬ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ

ܗܘ ܕܢ ܐܝܟ ܕ[87]ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܕ[86]ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܕ[85]ܐܠܐ ܕ[84][...] [83]ܐܠܐ ܕ[82]ܐܦܣܩ ܠܗ ܐܟ ܕ
ܐܬܪ ܕ[88]ܐܦܣܩ ܐܬܪ ܕ.

ܐܦ ܕ[89]ܐܢܫ ܐܡܪ ܕ[90]ܐܠܗ ܐܬܪ ܕ ܐܦ ܠ ܐܡܪ ܕ ܐܦ ܐܢ ,ܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܕ[91][...] ܐܡܪ ܕ
ܐܬ ܕ[92][...]ܐܦ ,ܐ[[[...]]][93] ܐܦ ܐܡܪ ܕ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܕ[94]ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܕ[95]ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܕ[96]ܐܡܪ
ܐܡ ܕ[97]ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܕ[98]ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܕ[99]ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܕ ܐܦ ܐܡܪ ܕ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܕ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܕ
ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܕ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܕ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܕ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܕ ܐܦ ܐܢ

ܒܫܒܪ ܗܠ [102].ܐܦܝܒܘ ܡܢ ܫܡܥ .ܒܝܕܟ ܒܫܒܪ ܪܒܘܚ ܒܟ ܫܠ ,ܐ

[104]ܡܚܠܨܝܢ ܩܡ .ܫܡܥ ܟܠ ܒܪ ܐܢ ܠ .ܫܡܥ ܒܟ [103]ܡܪܡ .ܥܒܕ ܫܦܝ

.ܥܝܪ ܫܡܥܢ ܫܪ ܐܠ ܫܡܥ .ܒܟ ܒܓܘܫ ܫܪ ܐܠ [105].ܫܠܟ

ܫܡܥ ܫܠܫܪ [107][ܠܟܟ ܫܪܒ] ܟܟ ܒܟ ܢܦܟ ܐܠ [106].ܫܒܟ ܡܢ ܒܟܒ

[109].ܫܟܟ ܫܓܠܫ ܫܟܢܟ [108][ܫܩܫ ܫܪܒܝܟ] ܩܡܢ .ܫܒܟ ܫܓܟ ,ܢܟܢ

[[.ܫܟܟ ܫܒܪ ܫܟܢܟ [110][ܫܠܫ ܫܪܒܝܟ ܡܪܟ]]111

ܠ .ܒܟܟ ܫܓܕ ܫܒܫ | ܒܟ .ܫܫܪ ܫܡ ܫܒܢܟ ܫܒ ܟܪ ܫܠ ,ܢܟܒܠ fol. 60v

❖ 114[ܟܪܢ ܡܟܠܠ] 113ܫܒܟܫ ܐܠ .ܫܠܫ 112,ܢܩܫܢܟ ܒܟ ܟ ܒܟ ܟܪܫ ܟܟ ܒܪ

❖ 116[115ܟܟܩܠ ܫܫܪ ܟܪ]

102 C: ܐܦܝܒ
103 D: ܡܪ
104 C: ܟܡܠܨܝ and E: ܡܟܠܨ ܝ
105 D: ܫܠ
106 D: ܒܟ
107 D: ܠܟܟ ܪ
108 D: ܫܩܫ ܟܝܟ
109 C: ,ܢܟܢ
110 D: ܫܠ ܟܝܟ
111 BC om. this double bracketed phrase.
112 A: ܢܩܫ
113 A: ܫ and C: ܠ ܫܟܝ ܫ ܫ ܫ
114 C: ܟܪ ܟܪ ܟܠ and E: ܟܪ ܟ
115 C: ܩܠ
116 DE om. this bracketed phrase.

❖ [1][ܡܠܐ ܕܐ ܡܠܐ] ܫܪܝܪܐ ܕܒܪ ܫܡܥܘܢ [2][ܟܐܦܐ ܠܐ] ❖

[4][ܫܒܥ ܫܢܝܢ] .ܟܐ ܒܪܝ ܒܪܝܫܝܬ ܒܠܥܐ .ܒܪܒܪ ܐܢ [3]ܟܐܦܐ ܫܠܚܬܐ ܕܝ
[5].ܡܥܟܒ ܠܝ] ܒܪܒܪ ܟܐ ܥܒܕܝܢ .ܒܪܒܪ ܟܐ ܒܝܬܐ ܒܐ ܟܬܒܟ .ܥܡ ܫܒܪ
.ܡ ܫܒܪ ܠ ܟܡ [8]ܫܒܥ ܒܐ [7]ܟܬܒܬ .ܟܡܥ ܒܟ [6]ܫܒܥ ܒܢ ܟܡ ܒܐ ܟܒܪ
ܠܟ [10].ܡܡܝ [9][ܟܐܦܐ ܟܬܒ ܒܓ .ܒܓܠܟ] ܟܐܦܐ ܟܒܪ ܒܐ ܟܬܟ
.ܠ ܝܟ ܦܩܡܡܢ ܟܝ ܥܒ ܟܐܝܟ ܒܐ ܟܒܟ .ܒܒܪܟ ܠ [11][ܫܠܡܢ ܫܐܡܢ]
ܒܓܒܟ ܟܣܥ ܫܠܡܢ [15][ܟܒܥ ܟܐܠܟ] [14]ܟܒܟ .ܠ [13]ܥܠ ܟܥܫ [12]ܥܡܥ ܠ
ܠ. ܬܫ[16]ܟܫ .ܠ ܥܠ ܫ[17]ܡܥܟ ܡܢ ܒ ܥܡ [19][18]ܫܠܡܢ ܟܐܡܡܟ] ܠܟ
.ܠ ܡܒܟ [20]ܡܒܟ ܟܬܟ

ܫܒܥ ܫܟܡ ܐܒܡ ܫܠܡܟ ܒ .ܐܐܡܡܟ ܟ ܥܠ [22][ܒܢ ܟܒ] [21]ܡܢܢ
[24]ܒܟ ܒܢ .ܥܟܐ [23]ܟܢ ܒܢ .ܥܠܐ ܟܡ ܒܢ .ܫܥܟ | ܟܠ fol. 61r
.ܐܒ [28]ܟܥ ܠܟ .ܫܠܡܢ ܥܠ [27]ܡܡ [26].ܡܐ ܫܢ [25].ܒ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] ABCEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] A: ܟܐܦܐ
[4] D: ܫܒ ܡܟ
[5] F: ܡܥܟ ܠ .ܡܥܟ ܠ
[6] C: ܟܐܦܐ
[7] F: ܟܬܟ
[8] E om. this word.
[9] C om. this bracketed phrase.
[10] D: ܡܡܝ ܟ
[11] DEF: ܟܩܡ ܫܠܡܢ
[12] C: ܥܡܥ
[13] D: ܥܠ
[14] D: ܟ
[15] D: ܟ ܟܐܠ
[16] D: ܫܠ
[17] D: ܡ
[18] F: ܫܠ
[19] D: ܫܠ ܟ
[20] E: ܡ
[21] BD: ܡ ܟ
[22] D: ܒ
[23] C: ܟ
[24] C: ܐ and E: ܫ
[25] CD: ܐ and E: ܐ
[26] B: ܐ
[27] E: ܡ
[28] D om. this word.

ܟܕ̈ܝ] [30]ܡ̈ܢ ܠܗ̇ [29].ܟܬܒܐ ܟܠܗ̇ܝܬܐ] ܟܝ̈ܢܐ ܟܠܡ̈ ܟܟ ܒܟܬ ܐ̈ܢ ܠܒܟ ܡ̈ܢ
ܟܬܒ [33]ܡ̈ܢ [32]ܠܗ̇ .ܒܗ ܠܡ ܫܡ̈ܥ ܟܬ̈ܠܐ .ܫ̈ ܠܟܟ̈ ܒܟܬ ܐ̈ܢ [31].ܒܢ̈
ܟܬ̈ܠܐ .ܒܟ̈ ܐ [37]ܕ̈ܢܐ [36]ܒܢܟ̈ ܡ̈ ܒ̈ ܒ̈ [35].ܒܢ̈ ܟ̈ܐ] ܫ̈ ܒ̈ ܐ [34].ܦ̈ܚ̈ܒ̈
ܟ̈ ܫ̈ܟ̈ [[[38].ܟܟ̈ ܒ̈ܟ̈ܠ̈ [ܠ̈ ̈]]39 ܟ̈ ̈ ̈

ܗ[58]ܐܡܐ ܕܡ[57]ܐܝܟ ܕܡ ܫܡܫ. ܫܡܫ ܐܝܬ[56]. ܫܡܫ[55] ܒܟ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܐ

ܗ[61][. ܫܡܫ ܙܒܢ] ܫܟܝܠ[60][ܐܝܟ ܐܝܡ] [59]ܗ ܐܡܐ ܙܒ. ܚܨܝܟ ܐܡܐ ܐܝܡ.

ܗ[63]ܐܝܡ ܟܠ. ܒܘ ܐܠ ܫܟܝܐ ܫܡܫ ܙܒ. ܐܝܟ ܐܡܐ[62]. ܒܐ ܐܙܒ ܐܡܐ

ܒܐ ܐܠܐ ܒܫ ܒܐ ܗ. ܐܡܐ ܐܠ ܫܟܝܐ ܫܡܫ ܙܒ. ܐܝܟ ܐܡܐ ܐܝ ܐܡܐ

ܐ[66] ܫܡ ܐ[65]ܐܝܡ ܒ ܙܒ ܫ. ܐܡܐ ܐܠ ܫ[64][ܟܘ ܫܡܫ] ܫܟ ܐ ܟܘ

ܐ[69][ܟܘ ܫܟ] ܐܡܐ ܫܡܫ ܟܘ ܫ ܐ. ܟܘ ܒܫ ܐܬܫ ܐ ܟܘ. ܐ[68]ܐ ܐ[67][ܟܘ ܫܡܫ] ܫ

ܐ[73][72]ܟ ܐ. ܐ ܐ | ܟ ܟ ܒ] [71]ܗ[70]ܟ . ܚ fol. 62r

ܐ ܫ ܐ ܐ ܟ ܙ[75][ܟܘ ܐ] ܫ[74][ܟܘ ܒ]

ܫ ܐ ܐ ܫ. ܫ ܒ[77]ܟ . ܒ ܫ[76]ܗ ܐ

ܫ[79] ܐ ܐ. ܫ ܒ[78][ܟܘ] ܫ ܐ.

[55] D om. this word.
[56] D: ܫ
[57] D: ܐ
[58] D om. this word.
[59] D om. this word.
[60] D: ܐ ܐ
[61] BCDEF: ܫ
[62] D: ܐ ܒ
[63] B: ܐ ܐ
[64] D: ܟ
[65] C: ܐ
[66] E: ܐ
[67] D: ܟ
[68] B: ܐ
[69] D: ܟ
[70] BCD: ܐ
[71] A: ܗ
[72] BCE: ܐ
[73] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[74] D: ܒ
[75] D: ܟ
[76] A: ܗ
[77] BDF: ܐ
[78] D: ܐ
[79] C om. this word.

ܡܠܝ[83] ܟܬܒܐ ܕܥܒ ܒܝ ܝܗܒ. ܐܬܡܪ ܡܢܐ ܠܗ ܕܐ[82] ܐܡܪ[81] ܟܘܪܐ. ܟܬܒ[80] ܥܡ ܟܝܢ

ܡܫܡܫ ܫܒܩ ܠ[87][ܒܥܐ ܒܝ] ܠܐ[86] ܫܡܫ[85] ܒܪܠܐ[84] ܟܘܪܐ. ܟܫܪ ,ܡܠܐ

ܥܡ .ܒܟ ܠ ܒܠܐ ܫܡܫ ܡܒܐ[90] ܟܘܪܐ[89].ܟܐܢ[88].ܟܬܒܐ ܟܫܪ ܡܢ

❖ [ܒܟ ܫܡܫ ܒܪܐ[91] ܠܐ ܡܒܐ[92] ܐܒܥܐ ܫܡ ,ܒܟ][93]ܡܒܟ ܟܬܒ[94] ❖

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[80] E: ,ܡ
[81] D om. this word.
[82] D: ܐܡܪܐ
[83] BDEF: ܟܬܒ ܒܝ and C: ܟܬܒ
[84] D: ܒܐ
[85] C: ܒܪܠܟ and D: ܒܪܠ
[86] D: ܡܫܡ
[87] D: ܒܥܒ
[88] D: ܥܡ ܟܒܐ
[89] CDE: ܟܐܡ
[90] D: ܒܐ
[91] A: ܐ
[92] B: ܟܐܒ ܟ
[93] E om. this word.
[94] CDF om. this bracketed phrase.

❖ [ملء قد] ملء [حتى يعلم]❖

بمحبتها كلها. وعلقها حبها بها. وقسمها حتى بمحاسنها في كواكب
نفسه بعدها. وهي كأنها تقول. قد رأى بحبتها كلها. وما قد رأى
هي حتى. رأته | حتى كلا ما نفسه تطلب. تعلق كل رأته هي حتى رأته كل ما fol. 62v
هي حتى. رأته | حتى كلا ما نفسه تطلب. تعلق كل رأته هي حتى رأته كل ما
سلبه كل لحظة.

.تحصل قسمها كتلاقه ما هو. رأته كي بمحاسنها كواكب في كله
كي] بمحاسنها كواكب بحتى. كما قم وهل تحصلت حتى. رأته [بمحبتها
كواكب] في كله. علمه كتحلت كواكب [ما هو] كل. رأته [بمحبتها
بعد كل. رأته وعلمه كتحلت كواكب]. رأى كي. قد كل وهل. رأته
بمحبتها وهل. قد كل بحبتها. كتحت وهل. كتحت وهل. كتحت
بمحبتها. قد كل بحبتها وهل. قد كل بحبتها. كتحت وهل. كتحت

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] AB: رأته وهل تحت كتحت وهل كل كي قد and CEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] D: كله وحتى
[4] D: قد بعد هو
[5] D om. this word.
[6] D: كلهبتها
[7] D: كل هله
[8] E: وهم كل
[9] C om. this word.
[10] D: حتى
[11] D: تحصلت
[12] D: في هو
[13] D: كلهي
[14] B: علها
[15] BCDEF: علقها كواكب
[16] D om. this word and E: كله
[17] D: كحتها
[18] D om. this word.
[19] D: كحتها
[20] E om. this word.
[21] D: حتى
[22] BDE: وحتى
[23] D: كحي
[24] E: وهلقت

ܗܘ[26] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܕܐ[25] ܐܠܐ ܐ. ܐܬܪ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܐ ܐ

[49]ܗܘܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[50] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[51] ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[52] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[53] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[54] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[55] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[56] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[57] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[58] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[59] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[60] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[61] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[62] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[63] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[64] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[65] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[66] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[67] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[68] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[69] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[70] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[71] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[72] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[73] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[74] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[75] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[76] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.[77] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܠܐ[78] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.

fol. 63v

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[49] C: ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܡܢ
[50] D: ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ
[51] B: ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ
[52] E: ܠܟ
[53] D: ܐܝܟ
[54] E: ܐܝܕ
[55] D: ܐܝܟ
[56] E om. this word.
[57] E: ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ
[58] D: ܐܡܪ
[59] E: ܫܩܠ ܐܝܕ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ
[60] D: ܐܝܟ
[61] Bracketed phrase damaged in A.
[62] Bracketed phrase damaged in A.
[63] DE om. this double bracketed phrase.
[64] C: ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ
[65] DE: ܐܝܟ
[66] E: ܐܡܪ ܠܟ
[67] D: ܐܡܪ and E: ܐܡܪ ܠܟ
[68] D: ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܠ
[69] C: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ
[70] E: ܐܝܟ
[71] E: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ
[72] D: ܐܝܟ
[73] C: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ
[74] BC: ܐܝܟ
[75] D: ܐܝܟ
[76] D: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ
[77] C: ܐܝܟ
[78] C om. this word.

ܡܗܪܒܢܗܪ[80] ܪܗܪ[79] ܒܝܫ ܐ ܒܠܗ. ܡܗܪ ܐ ܫ ܪ

ܠܗ[84]. ܡ ܐ ܐ ܡܗܡܠ ܠ[83] ,ܡܗ ܒ[82] ܐ[81] ,ܡ ܒ

[[[ ]][87][86]ܪ ܐ ܫ. [ ][89] ,ܡ ܐ ܡܗ[88] ܐ[85]

[90][. ܫ ܒ ܗ.] | ܒ ܐ[91]. ܪ[92] fol. 64r

ܒ ܪ[93] [,ܡ] ܪ[94]. ܪ ܐ ܪ ܐ ܪ. ܡ ܫ ܒ

[ ][95] ܪ[96]. ܐ ܐ ܒ ܗ. ܪ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܗ

ܪ[97] ܐ[98]. ܪ[99]

ܐ[101]. ܡ[100] ܪ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܐ[102]. [[ ] ܐ ܐ]

[[103]]ܪ[104] ❖

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79 BC: ܒ and F: ܒ
80 D: ܪ ܗ
81 C: ܒ
82 C om. this word.
83 E: ,ܡ
84 E: ܪ
85 E: ܪ
86 F:
87 D: ܐ ܐ and E: ܐ
88 DE: ܡ
89 F: ܐ
90 Double bracketed phrase damaged in A.
91 BC: ܒ
92 E om. this word.
93 DE: ,ܡ
94 C: ;
95 D: ܪ and E: ܪ
96 BCDEF: ܪ
97 D:
98 B: ܐ and C: ܐ
99 D:
100 BDEF: ܪ
101 BCDEF: ܐ
102 A: ; BDEF: ; and C:
103 A om. this bracketed phrase.
104 DE om. this double bracketed phrase.

❖ ܕܠܐ [ܕܠ ܕܠܐ][1] ܡܫܟ ܒܪܟ ܡܪܝ [ܡܪܝ ܥܠܡ][2] ❖

ܐܠ ܗܘ ܕܠܐ ܡܫܟ ܠ ܒܥܝ ܐܢ ܠ ܫܡܥ.[3] ܐܡܪ[4] ܠ ܒܥܝܬ ܠ [ܠܐ ܡܫܟ ܐܢ.][5] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܟ ܒܥܝ ܡܢ ܐܢ ܕܐ. ܐܦܣܩ ܠܐ ܐܦܣܩ ܠܗ[6] ܐܢ ܠ ܐܠ ܒܥܝ ܡܢ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܗܘ. ܐܢܫܟ ܐܡܪ. ܐܫܬܐ[7] ܐܚܕ ܠܐ ܐܦ ܠ ܐܫܬ ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܗܘ. ܐܦ[9] ܒܠܟ ܠ[8] [ܐܡܪ ܒܐ ܡܢ ܐܫܬ] ܐܡܪ ܐܚܕ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܒܐ. ܐܦ ܐܡܪ[10] [ܒܐ ܐܡܪ] ܐܫܬ[11] ܐܡܪ ܒܪܟ ܐܚܕ ܐܢ. ܐܡܪ ܐܫܬ[12] ܒܐ ܒܪܟ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܐܫܬ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ[13]. ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܫܬ ܐܡܪ ܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ. ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܫܬ ܐܡܪ ܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ | ܐܡܪ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ fol. 64v

ܐܠ ܐܡܪ[16] ܡܢ ܐܡܪ[15] [ܡܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ] ܡܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܒܐ ܒܟ ܐܢ[14]. ܐܡܪ

ܐܡܪ[17] ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܫܬ[18]. ܐܢ[19] ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܫܬ ܐܡܪ ܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܒܟ ܐܡܪ[20] ܐܡܪ

ܐܢ.

ܐܡܪ[24] ܐܡܪ[23] ܐܠ[22] ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ[21] ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ.

ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ[25] ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ

ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ. [ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ.][26] ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ. [ܐܡܪ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] ABCEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] C: ܐܡܪ
[4] BCD: ܐܢ ܐܡܪ
[5] D: ܐܡܪ ܐܠ
[6] BCD: ܐܢ ܐܡ
[7] D: ܐܡܪ
[8] D: ܐܡܪ ܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܫܬ
[9] D: ܒܐ ܐܠ
[10] D: ܐܡ
[11] D: ܐܡܪ and E: ܐܡܪ
[12] D: ܒܐ ܐܠ ܒܐ
[13] C: ܐܡܪ
[14] C: ܡ ܐܡܪ
[15] C om. this bracketed phrase.
[16] BC om. this word.
[17] D: ܒܐ
[18] C: ܐܢ ܠܥܡ
[19] D: ܐܡ
[20] BDF: ܒܐ ܐܠ
[21] C: ܐܡܪ
[22] BC: ܐܠܐ
[23] C: ܐܡ
[24] CE: ܐܡܪ
[25] C: ܐܡܪ
[26] D: ܐܡܪ ܐܫܬ. ܐܡܪ ܐܠ

ܟܬܒ ܠ ܡܢ .ܟܬܒ ܩܕܡ ܐܝܟܐ .ܫܡܥ ܗܝ .ܟܐܦܝ ܫܒܥ [27].ܟܐܦܟ

ܫܡܥ ܟܟܠ.

ܐܡ ܡܢ ܟܐܡ ܗܠ .ܟܠܒܐ ܫܒܐܠ ܡܠ ܠܡ [28].ܒܐܒ ܫܒܥ ܐܢ ܠܒܟ

[30]ܟܐܦܟ ܠ ܐܢ ܡ ܒܢ .ܟܒܠ ܟܒ [29],ܡܐܒ ܐܠ ܡܒ .ܟܒܟ ܟܐܒ ܒܒܠ

ܟܒܥܒ .ܟܐܒܐܒ ܟܒ ܠܡ .ܟܫ ܟܒ [31].ܟ

ܒܥܡ ܐܡ .ܠܟܐ ܒܥܡ ܐܡ .ܟܒ | ܟܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ .ܟ fol. 65r

ܗ] .ܫ ܟ .ܟ [33][ܟ [32].ܟ .ܫ [34] .ܟ [35] [36] .ܡ [37].

ܟ

ܟ ܟ [38] .ܟ [39] .ܟ [40] .ܟ [41] .ܟ [42] [44].ܟ [43].

[45] [46].ܟ

[47].ܟ

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[27] D: ܟ ܟ
[28] D: ܒ
[29] A: ܐ
[30] D: ܟ
[31] DE om. this word.
[32] CD: ܐ
[33] DE: ܗ ܟ ܗ
[34] E: ܟ
[35] D: ܫ
[36] B om. this word.
[37] E: ܐ
[38] D om. this word.
[39] DE: ܡ
[40] D: ܒ
[41] D: ܗ ܗ
[42] C: ܒ
[43] B: ܟ
[44] ABCEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[45] D: ܗ
[46] DE: ܟ
[47] BD: ܟ

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪܝܢ ܐܢܫ ܚܟܝܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܐܢܬ ܡܕ ܥܒܕ[48]
ܠܡܐ[51]. ܒܗܕ ܥܡ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ[50] ܠܐ ܐܦܠ ܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ[49] ܠܐ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܐܢܐ
ܐܢ ܡܕ ܥܒܕ. ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܡܐ ܠܐ[53] [ܐܠܐ ܐܦ] ,ܐܠܐ[52] ܐܦ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ
ܥܒܕ ܥܡ [ܐܠܐ[54] | ܐܠܐ][55] ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ. ܐܦ ܠܐ [ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ.][56] ܥܒܕ[57] fol. 65v
[ܐܦ ܥܒܕ] ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܡܐ[58] ܐܢܫ[59] ܐܢܫ. ܥܒܕ ܐܦ ܐܢ[60] ܡܕ
ܐܢ ܡܕ ܥܒܕ. ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܡܐ[61] [ܥܒܕ ܐܦ] ܐܠܐ[62]. ܐܠܐ ܐܢܫ
ܐܦ ܐܢ ܡܕ ܥܒܕ[63]. ܒܗܕ ܐܦ[64] ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܦ
ܐܢ ܡܕ ܥܒܕ ܐܢ ܡܕ ܥܒܕ. ܐܠܐ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢ

ةيمن][80 [.ىلا ىطخلا] 79ةجمر ةملا 78ءيش ىدع 77[.ىلا ةجر] 76ىدع ةمل 75[ىلا

ج. ةلخل ةجرلعم 82ىدعلحم ام ةلسلع .معلعلم ام ىدع .ملع | ملعم 81[ىلا fol. 66r

ىمسم ىمعم .ءيش ىلا 84.ةسدعم معلسم ام ةلعاجم 83ىملح ةعلقم ةعلقسم

.ةعلعلم ةيدم مع ةلع .ةيلع معدم ملا ىملح ج ىلع ةقسدم ةيلملا ةلح

ةعيلعم ىج ة. ,ىلعدا ملعلم ةمل 85,معجلم .ةيمئا ةعلعسم .ةلعدم ةيد ملع ةلا

.ةقسدم ةيلملا ج ىدلح ملع

86ةيدلع ام ةعمس ةملا .ىدلعلم ةيمعا .ملع ام علعلعم ىدع علئح ةع

91فيلجلم ةدم 90:ةعلقلعم :ةعلىمعا 89ةيمسا 88ةعسلدلع ملا مه 87.ىدلعلج

[[[ملحلم ىلحلما][94[ةعلاقت ةيمئا مه ىدلعج] ❖ 93ىلعا 92[ىلحلم ىلحلما]]]95 ❖

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75 D: علدلجا
76 E: ىلا
77 D: علجا
78 C: علا ءيش
79 D: فيلا
80 D: علدلجا
81 D: علئح
82 CD: ىدلا ىلحا
83 C: ىلا
84 E: ةسدعا -ىا
85 D: فيلا
86 F: ةيلسلا
87 D: ىدلا ىلجا
88 AF: ةلعدلا and D: ةسلعد
89 A: ةلمسا and F: ةيلسا
90 ABCF om. this word.
91 F: ىا ىلحلما
92 AB om. this bracketed phrase and F: ةيدلعلا ةيمئا مه ةلعلج
93 ABCF om. this word.
94 B: ىلعا ةعلاقت ,معلعلا ةلعلع ةيمئا ىدلع; C: ىلعدا ىلعا ةعلاقت ,معلعلا ةلعلع ةيمئا ىدلع; E: مه ةعلاقتا ةلعلع ةيمئا ىدلعا لئلعلعدا ىم ةيمئا; and F: ةعلاقت ,معلعلا ةلعلع ةيمئا ىدلع
95 D om. this double bracketed phrase.

❖ [[[حزة وعلى] [2]سورة يحيى [1]على بن على]] [4]❖

على[5] في حفظ [6]لا يحفظ. يحيى بن حزة حديث الحديث. حفظ من الحديث [7]حفظ الحديث [8]يحيى. [9]الحفاظ: الحديث الذي [10]الحديث. الحديث الحديث. الحافظ: الحديث [11]الحديث الذي | fol. 66v [12]على على لا في في على [13]الحديث. [14][على على الحديث] الحديث الذي الحديث [15]الحفاظ. [16]الحديث. الحديث [17]الحديث الحديث. الحديث الحديث الحديث. على على الحديث الحديث. الحديث الحديث الحديث.

[21]الحديث. في حق [20][على الحق] [19]الحديث الذي. على على [18]الحديث الحديث [24]الحديث في الحديث الحديث [23]في [22]الحديث يحيى بن الحديث في الذي. الحديث الذي على الحديث الذي. الحديث الحديث [27]الحديث [26]الحديث في [25]على الحديث. الحديث الحديث الحديث على الحديث في

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] A: الحديث
[3] E: الذي الحديث وعلى
[4] F: الحديث يحيى الحديث وعلى على بن على
[5] F: على على
[6] F: في
[7] D: الحديث على
[8] B: يحيى
[9] D: الحفاظ
[10] BCDE: الحديث and F: الحديث
[11] D: الحديث على
[12] C: الحديث
[13] D: الحديث الحديث
[14] E: الحديث [على على]
[15] C: الحفاظ الحديث
[16] C: في الحديث
[17] E: الحديث
[18] B: الحديث
[19] BC: الحديث
[20] D: الحق
[21] C: الحديث في
[22] D: الذي
[23] C: الذي وعلى
[24] C: الحديث
[25] D: [على على]
[26] D om. this word.
[27] BD: الحديث

ܒܟܠ ܗܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܕܐ ܐܝ ܕܐ ܐ ܐ

ﻣﺎﻟﻜﻴﺔ.[56] ﻓﺎﻟﺠﻮﺍﺏ [57][ﻫﻮ ﻛﺬﺍ] ﺃﻥ[58] ﺍﻟﻤﺎﻟﻜﻴﺔ[59] ﻗﺎﻟﻮﺍ[60] ﻻ. [61]ﻭﻫﻮ ﺃﺻﺢ ﻷﻥ ﺍﻟﻤﺎﻟﻜﻴﺔ ﻻ ﺗﺮﻯ ﺍﻟﺘﺴﻤﻴﺔ ﺷﺮﻃﺎ. ﻭﺍﻟﺤﻨﻔﻴﺔ ﺗﻘﻮﻝ[62] ﺇﻥ ﺳﻤﻰ ﻓﻠﻬﺎ ﻣﻬﺮ ﺍﻟﻤﺜﻞ ﻭﺇﻥ ﺳﻤﻰ ﻟﻬﺎ ﻣﻬﺮﺍ ﻓﺎﺳﺪﺍ ﻓﻠﻬﺎ ﻣﻬﺮ ﺍﻟﻤﺜﻞ ﻻ ﻳﺰﺍﺩ ﻭﻻ ﻳﻨﻘﺺ ﻭﻫﻮ ﻗﻮﻝ ﺍﺑﻦ ﺍﻟﻘﺎﺳﻢ ﻭﺃﺷﻬﺐ ﻭﺳﺤﻨﻮﻥ ﻭﺍﺑﻦ ﻋﺒﺪﻭﺱ ﻭﺍﺑﻦ ﻣﻮﺍﺯ ﻭﺍﺑﻦ ﺣﺒﻴﺐ ﻭﺍﺑﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﻮﺍﺯ ﻭﺍﺑﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺎﺟﺸﻮﻥ ﻭﺍﺑﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﻮﺍﺯ ﻭﺍﺑﻦ ﺣﺒﻴﺐ

ܗܘ ܕܐܝ ܕܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܪܝܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܬܚܙܐ ܠܥܝܢ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܒܠܒܐ ܒܠܚܘܕ[86]

ܕܐܝ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܪܝܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܬܚܙܐ ܠܥܝܢ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܒܠܒܐ ܒܠܚܘܕ[87]

ܕܐܝ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܪܝܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܬܚܙܐ ܠܥܝܢ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܒܠܒܐ ܒܠܚܘܕ

ⵔⵍⵍⵉⵏ ⵙⵏ ⵔⵉⵙⵍ ⵜⵍⵜⵓⵔⵔⴰ [114]ⵔⵓⵓⵖⵉⵏ ⵅⵍ .ⵏⵏⵙ ⴰⵔ [113][ⵔⵉⵎ ⵍⵍⵏ]

ⵙⵍⵅⴰⵓ ⵎⵎ ⵔⴰ .ⵔⵍⵍⵎ ⵏⵏⵔ | ⵔⵅⵏⵍ ⵓⵔⵔⵏⵏⵍ ⴰⴰⵎⴰ .ⵙⵅⵉⵏ ⵔⴰⵜⵏⵎⵉⵔ ⵔⵓⵉⴰⵜⵎ ⵎⵎⴰ fol. 68v

ⴰⵔ] ⵙⵓⵍⵟⵏ [116]ⵔⵅⵅⵏⵓⵔ ❖ ⵎⵏⵔ ⵎⵏⵍⵏⵍ [115]:ⵎⵏⵏⵎⵜ ⵎⵍⵏⴰ :ⵔⵅⵅⵏⵔ ⵙⵍⵔ .ⵔⵙⵍⵔ ⵍⵏ

❖ [117]ⵔⴰⵉⵎ

[113] D: ⵔⵎ ⵍⵏ and EF: ⵔⵉⵙⵍⵍⵏ
[114] D: ⵔⵅⵅⵏⵏ
[115] AF: ⵜⵏⵎⵜ and E: ⵎⵏⵏⵎⵜ
[116] D: ⵔⵅⵅⵏ
[117] DE om. this bracketed phrase.

❖ ܡܫܝܚܐ [ܗܘ ܕܐ][1] ܐܠܗܐ[2] ܕܒܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܐܬܐ ❖

ܐܦܠ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܦ ܐܢܐ.[5] ܡܛܠ ܕܐ ܒܪܢܫܐ[4] ܕܒܪ[3] ܟܕܒ. ܡܢ ܕܐ ܒܪܢܫܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ[6] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܡܫܝܚܐ[8] ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ [ܕܐ ܐܡܪ.][7] ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ [ܐܦ ܐܢܐ][9] ܐܠܗܐ[10] ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ.[11] ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ.[12] ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ [[[ܕܐ ܐܬܐ][13]]][14] ܕܒܪ ܐܢܫܐ[15] ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ.

ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ ܐܠܗܐ[16] ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ[17] ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ[19] ܒܪܢܫܐ[18] ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ [ܕܐ ܐܬܐ][20] ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ. ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ ܐܠܗܐ[21] [ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ.][22] ܐܠܗܐ[23] ܐܦ ܐܢܐ.[24] ܐܦ ܐܢܐ[25] ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ. ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ

ܪܝܫܐ ܒܟܐ. ܡܝܢ ܕܩܛܝܠ ܫܚܝܡ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܪܚܝܩ. ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܕܡܠܐ ,ܡܐܕܡ[28]ܠ
ܪܝܫܐ ܪܫܡ ܠ ܒܢ ܐܟܐ .ܡܐܟܠ ܢܐܡ ܪܫܡ ܪܫܬܐ ܐܟܐ. ܡܠܠ ܐܟܝܩ
ܥܡ ܐܠ. ܫܐܟ ܝܡܡ ܢܐܡ ܐܠ. ܐܟܠܐ[29]ܡܒܝܫ ܡܠܟ ,ܫܡ ܢܐܡ. ܢܐܡ
ܠܐ ܒܝ[30]ܪܫܬ ܫܢ. ܡܝܫ ܫܟܠ ܐܟܫܢܝܐ ܐܠܠ ܒܝ ܫ. ܫܠ ܪܫܬ
ܐܡ. ܐܟܬܐ ܠܡ ܒ ܠܟܒ ܐܠ. ܩܡ ܐܝܟ[31]ܝܢ ܢܐܟ ܐ. ܫܟܠ
ܢܒܫ ܒܠ ܐܡ ܐܒܢ. ܐܝܟ ܠܡ ܠ ܒܟ ܐ ܐܟܠ ܟܐ ܫ ܐ
ܐ ܢܒܢ ܠ. ܫ ,ܡܒܢ ܐ ܠܟܠ ܐ ܫ. ܠ ܒ ܠ ܐ ܫ ܠ ܐ ܢ]ܫ[32] | [ܐܒܢ ܒ ܐ ܠ fol. 69v
ܒܝ ܐ. ܒ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ. ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܗܘ ܕܒ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܫܡܥ ܠܗ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܫܡܥ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐ

ܒܠ ܐܝܟ ܡܢ. ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܒܟ. ܡܢ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠ

ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܒܟ. ܡܢ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠ

ܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ. ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠ

ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠܐ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐ[35]ܠ ܐܠ

ܐ ܐܠ. ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐ

ܐ ܐܠ ܐ[36]ܐ ܐ ܐ

ཀཱཡེན་ཀཱམཱ་ཤེས་ཤེས་ཨཾ་ཏཱརཱ་ཤེས་ཀཱམ་ཆེན་ཀཱཡེན་ལྷ་ཀཱཡེན་ཀཱམཱ་ཤེས་ཤེས་
ཡཱཤེས་ཀ་ཀཱམཱ་ཤེས་ཤེས་ཏཱརཱ་ཀ་[1]ཨཾ་ཀཱ] ཀཱམཱ་ཀཱཡི་ཀཱཤེ་ཤེས་ཏཱརཱ་ཀ་ཀཱམཱ་ཤེས་ཤེས་
ཤེས་ཤེས་ཆེན་ཀཱཡེན་ཏཱརཱ་ཀ་ཤེས་ཀ་ཀཱམཱ་ཤེས་ཤེས་ཏཱརཱ་ཀ་ཤེས་ཀ་ཀཱམཱ་ཤེས་ཤེས་
ཀཱཤེཏ་ཡཱཤེས་ཀཱམཱ་ཤེས་ཤེས་ཏཱརཱ་ཀ་ཀཱམཱ་ཤེས་ཤེས་ཏཱརཱ་ཀ་ཤེས་ཀ་ཀཱམཱ་ཤེས་ཤེས་

ཀཱཤེཤེས་ཤེས་ཏཱརཱ་ཀ་ཤེས་ཀ་ཀཱམཱ་

ܡܢ ܡܠܡ. ܪܡܠܐ ܡܢܟܡܐ ܕܡܫܬܚܐ ܡܟܡܐ ܒܘܪܐ. ܪܓܒܐܠ ܡܢܟܡܐ ܪܡܠܐ ܡܥܒܕܐ
ܫܒܝܟܐ. ܪܒܘܬ ܐ ܪܙܝܓ ܪܝܡ ܫܒܝܟܐ [25][ܒܘܪ ܪܝܫ]. ܕܡܫܒܝܟ ܡܠܡܐ. ܕܡܫܒܝܟ
ܪܒܘܬ ܪܝܡ.

ܝܟܡܠ [28]ܡܢܟܡܐ [27][ܪܙܝܪ ,ܡܒܘܪ] ܪܙܓ [26]ܡܢܠܓܐ ܡܝܟܪ ܡܢ ܒܒܐ
ܫܟܒܐ ܒܪ [33][32]ܡܢ ܐܢ]. ܪܒܬܙ ܝܟܡܠ [31]ܐܓܐ [30]ܡܫܟܒܐ [29]ܪܓܡ. ܪܒܠܐ
[35]ܡܙܟܐ ܐ. ܪܝܝܩ ܝܟܪܐ ܫܟܒܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܐ. ܪܝܝܩ ܝܟܪܐ [34]ܡܙܟܐ ܐ. ܪܒܐܠܓܐ
[37]ܝܟܪ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ]. ܒܒܒܒ ܐ ܕܟܒܒܓ ܒܟ ܪܒܐܠܓܐ. ܐܝܟ ܝܒܪ [36]ܪܡܠܟܐ. ܠܓܐ
ܪܙܝܪ. ܪܝܝܩ ܐܠ ܝܟܪܐ. ܕܟܒܒܓ [39]ܕܫܟܒ ܐܠ ܒܪ [38][.ܪܡ
ܪܒܐܠܓܐ ܒܟ ܠܫ ܪܒܡܐ ܪܝܟܓ [42]ܪܓܡ. ܪܝܝܩ ܒܟ ܠܫ ܪܠܟܐ | ܡܢ fol. 71v

ܪܡܝܒܒܐ. ܪܒܠܟܐ ܕܒܪ ܪܓܒܕܡܡ ܡܢ ܪܝܪܩ. ܡ ܒܪ [44]ܪܓܒܡܡ ܡܢ [43]ܒܢܠܓ
ܡ ܪܓܒܡܡ ܪܒܒܝܒ. ܪܒܫܓܐ ,ܡ ܪܓܒܡܡ [45]ܪܒܠܓܒܐ. ܪܫܠܐ ܒܡ ܪܓܒܡܡ
.ܪܫܐ [47]ܒܡ ܪܓܒܡܡ ܪܒܒܐ [46].ܪܒܒܓܒܫ

[25] D: ܒܘܪ
[26] D: ܒܢܫ ܠܓ
[27] D: ܒܪ :ܐܡ
[28] BCF: ܪܒܐܠ ܡܢܟܡܐ and E: ܡܢܟܡܐ
[29] D: ܓܡ
[30] D: ܡܫܟܒ and E: ܡܢܟܡܐ
[31] DE om. this word.
[32] DE om. this word.
[33] BC: ܡܢܪ
[34] D: ܙܟܐ
[35] D: ܙܟܐ
[36] BC: ܪܡ ܠܠܒܐ and D: ܡ ܠܫ
[37] BC: ܝܟܪܐ
[38] D: ܪܡܠ ܩܝܟܪ
[39] F: ܫܟܒ
[40] E: ܪܒܐܠܓܐ ܪܒܫܫ
[41] CDEF: ܐܠܐ
[42] D: ܓܡ
[43] DE: ܒܢܫ ܠܓ
[44] C: ܪܓܡܡ
[45] D: ܪܒܠܓܡ
[46] D: ܪܓܒܒܐ
[47] D om. this word.

ܡܫܝܚܐ][51] ܠܐ ܐܬܐ [50][ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܐ][49]. ܐܦ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܐܦ ܡ[48]

ܠܐ ܟܐ ܡܢ ܕܡܐ ܐ[55].ܐܦ ܠܐ[54] ܐܦ ܐܦ ܐ ܐ ܐ

[79][ܡܫܬܘܬܐ ܕܢܝܫܐ] ܡܫܠܡܐ ܒܝܬ ܟܒ [78]ܢܒܝܐ [77][.ܡܫܬܟ [76]ܚܕܐ] [75]ܥܡܐ

ܒܪܐ ܒܢܝ [82]ܐܠܝܡ .ܥܡܐ ܫܠܚ ܟܒ [81][ܒܥܐ ܟܒ] .ܥܒܝ ܒܟ [80]ܥܒܕܐܠܗܐ

[85].ܡܫܬܒܚܐ ܫܒܝܠܝ] ܐܝܟ ܐܠܝܡ [84][.ܥܒܝ ܡܢܝ] ܟܒ [83]ܥܡܐ .ܡܫܝܚ ܠܥܠ

ܒܝܬ ܢܝ ܬܒܢ ܡܢ ܡܫܡܫ ܠܐ .ܒܪܐ ܒܢܝ ܐܠܝܡ .ܒܝܟ ܟܒ ܢܢܝ ܡܫܝܚ

.ܡܢ ܫܠܡ ܐܝܬ ܝܒ [88]ܡܢܝ [87]ܥܒܕܝ [86]ܬܒܪܐ ܡ ܡܢ ܡܫܡܫ .ܡܒܪܟ

ܐܝܟ ܠܗ [93][:ܒ ܐܡ] :ܐܡܪ [92]ܡܫܠ [91]ܠܚܝ [90]ܠ [89]ܠܥܒܕ .ܐ ܢܢ ܒܪ ܡܢܐ

.ܡܒܝܢ ܒܡ ܡܠ ܐ .ܐܡܪ ܫܪܟ ܪ .ܐ ܡܢ [95]ܡܫܡܫ [94].ܐܒܫܠ ܢܢ

.ܡܒܪܟ ܒ ܢܢ .ܒܢ ܡܠ ܐ .ܒܝܬ ܡܠܐ ܡܒܪܟ ܒܝܬ | [98]ܒܝܢ [97].ܥܒܕ ܡܫܝܚ [96]ܒܪܐ fol. 72v

ܡܟܬ ܐܢ :ܗܘ :ܬܒܪ ܠ ܥܒܕܐ ܒ .ܬܒܝ ܠ ܡܢ ܡܫܡܫ ܐܝܟܬܒ ܡܒܪܟ

ܡܒܪ ܐܢ .ܢܢ ܥܪܟ ܒܝܟ [100]ܒܝܢ .ܒܝܟ ܠ [99]ܪܫܟ ܡܟܠ ܐ .ܡܠ ;ܪܒܐ

.ܒܝܟ ܢܠܐ ܢܠܐ ܫܒܪܐ ܢܠܐ .ܐܡܪ ܥܪܟ ܒܝܟ [102]ܒܝܢ .ܡܒܝܟ ܠ ,ܐ [101]ܡܫܪܟ

[ܒܝܟܪ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܥ][103] ܟܒ ܠܟ ܠܫܐ .ܐܫܠ ܠܟ ܟܒ [104]ܐܫܬܟ ܥܐܡ ܐܫܥ.

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75 D om. this word.
76 D: ܐܡ ܚܕܐ
77 F: ܡܫܬܟܚܕܐ
78 CDF: ܢܒܝܐ
79 D: ܡܒܪܟܐ ܡܒܝܢ
80 C: ܡܒܐ ܫܥܒܕܐ
81 D: ܒܥܝܟܒ
82 C: ܐ ܐܡܐ
83 E: ܫܐܒܝܐ
84 D: ,ܥܒܝ ܒܟ
85 D: ܡܫܝܚ ܡܫܝܚ
86 C: ܬܒܪܐ ܒܒܝܟ
87 A: ܐܫܝܠ
88 D: ܒܢ
89 E: ܒܠܟܒܐ
90 A: ܡܒܠܟ ܠ and D om. this word.
91 E om. this word.
92 A: ܡܒܠܟ
93 ADE: ܫ and B: ܒ ܐܡ ܡܐ
94 BC: ܐܒܝܟ ܒܠܐ
95 E: ܒ ܡܒܡܫܟ
96 BCD: ܒ ܚܕ
97 D: ,ܡ
98 E: ܡܒܝܟ
99 BC: ܐܡ ܢܒܪܟ; D: ܢܒܪܟ; and E: ܐܡ ܡܢܒܪܟ
100 E: ܡܒܝܟ
101 D: ܡܢܒܪܟ
102 E: ܡܒܝܟ
103 D: ܒܝܟܪ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܥ
104 C: ܐܫܬܟ

ܟܡܪܐ[106] ܡܝܟܐ. ܐܡܪܠ[105] ܠܐܒܝܫܐ ܡܢ. ܟܬܒܐ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܐܢ
ܒܪܐ ܒܪ ܒܪ. ܠܐܒܝܟ ܟܐܢܐ. ܟܐܡܠ[109] ܠܐܒܫ[108] ܟܬܒ[107]. ܠܐܒܠ
ܠ[112] ܠܐ] ܠܐ ܐ. ܓܝܪ ܟܐܒ ܟܐܠ ܠ[111] ܟ ܡ. ܒܠܐ[110] ܟܫ ܡܝܟ
.ܐ ܐܡ ܓܝ ܐܡ. ܠ ܓܝ[115] ܟ[114]ܡ[113].ܟ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܟ
.ܐ ܡ[116] ܐ[117] ܐ ܟ.

.ܟ ܠ ܟ ܟ ܡ[119] ܟ ,ܡ ܟ ܐ ܟ[118] [ ] ܟ
ܒ ܒ ܒ. ܒ ܟ ܡ ܟ[120]. ܟ ܟ ܡ. ܒ ܟ ܠ ܐ ܡ
ܠ[123] ܓ. ܟ[122] ܟ. ܟ[121]. ܓ ܒ | ܟ ܒ. ܒ fol. 73r
[125]ܒ ܐ ܟ ܟ. ܒ ܓ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܓ[124] ܟ. ܟ ܐ
ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܟ ܒ: ܒ: ܒ ܟ ܟ. ܐ ܟ ܡ[126] ܟ. ܟ
ܒ ܐ[129].[128] ܟ[127]. ܟ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܟ ܟ
ܟ[131] [[[130][:] ,ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ]]][132][:]133[[[134][ ]]]135 ❖

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105 C: ܐ ܟ
106 E: ܡ ܟ ܟ
107 B: ܐ and DE: ܒ
108 D: ܟ
109 C: ܒ ܐ ܟ
110 E om. this word.
111 A: ܟ ܡ
112 D om. this word.
113 E: ܠ ܟ
114 A: ܟ
115 D: ܟ
116 C: ܐ
117 C: ܟ
118 D: ܡ
119 D: ܟ
120 B: ܟ and C: ܟ
121 CD: ܟ and E: ܐ ܟ
122 E: ܟ
123 DE: ܟ
124 D: ܟ
125 E om. this word.
126 D: ܟ
127 D: ܟ
128 E om. this word.
129 D om. this word.
130 D:]
131 A:] and F:]
132 A om. this word and C:]
133 D:]
134 E om. this bracketed phrase.
135 C:] and D om. this bracketed phrase.

❖ ܫܘܒܚܐ ܫܪܝܪܐ [2]ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ [1][ܡܠܟܐ ܕܥ] ܡܠܟܐ ❖

ܠܥܠ ܠܥܠ .ܡܒܪܟܝܢ ܒܫܡ ܒܫܡ .ܐܡܝܢ [3],ܡܫܒܚܝܢ ܫܒܚܐ ܕܟܠ ܟܒܘܕܐ ܠܥܠ ܠܥܠ

[7][ܐܡܝܢ [6]ܫܠܡܐ] ܠܥܠ ܠܥܠ .ܫܦܝܪ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܪܢ [5].ܐܡܝܢ ܫܠܡܐ] ܫܒܚܬܐ [4]ܫܒܚܬܐ

[ܫܪܝܪܐ ܫܡܝܐ [8].ܫܒܚܬܐ ܫܒܚܬܐ] ܕܟܠ ܟܠ ܟܠ ܕܐܠܗܐ [9][ܫܒܚܬܐ ,ܡܪܢ] ܕܟܠ ܟܠ ܟܠ .[10]ܠܥܠ ܠܥܠ .ܫܒܚܬܐ ܫܪܝܪܐ [11]ܐܡܝܢ [12]ܟܠ

ܛܒܝܢ ܟܟܒܐ [14]ܠܥܠ ܠܥܠ .ܐܡܝܢ ܠܥܠ ܫܒܚܬܐ ܫܒܚ ܟܠ .ܫܒܚܬܐ ܐܡܝܢ [13]ܐܡܝܢ ܕܐ

[ܐܡܝܢ ܠܥܠ [16].ܐܡܝܢ ܠܥܠ] ܫܒܚܬܐ ܫܒܚܬܐ [15]ܐܡܝܢ .ܫܡܝܐ ܫܒܚ ܫܒܚ

[ܐܡܝܢ ܠܥܠ [19]ܫܒܚ ܫܠ ܫܒܚܬܐ [18].ܡܪܢ ܫܡܝܐ] ܫܒܚܬܐ ܠܥ ܟܟܒܐ [17]ܠܥܠ ܠܥܠ | [20]ܠܥܠ ܠܥܠ fol. 73v

[ܫܒܚ ܟܠ] ܟܟܒܐ [21].ܐܡܝܢ [24]ܫܒܚ [23]ܫܒܚ] [22]ܒܫܡ ܒܫ ܫܟܡ .ܫܒܚ ܫܡܝܐ

ܒܟܒ [28]ܠܥܠ ܠܥܠ .ܐܡܝܢ ܟܠ ܟܠ ܟܠ [27]ܫܒܚ [26]ܫܒܚܬܐ ܫܡ .ܫܒܚ ܫܡܝܐ ܟܟܒܐ

[32]ܫܒܚ ܒܟܒ] [31]ܠܥܠ ܠܥܠ .[30]ܫܪܪ ܫܒܪ ܫܒܚ ܫܒ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] A: ܫܒ
[3] C: ,ܫܒܚ
[4] D: ܫܒܚ
[5] E: ܫܪ
[6] C: ܫܠ
[7] E: ܫܪ
[8] D: ܫ ܫ
[9] D: ܐܡ ܫ
[10] D om. this word.
[11] C om. this word.
[12] E: ܫ
[13] CE: ,
[14] D om. this word.
[15] BCDE: ܐܡ ܫ
[16] DE: ܐ
[17] D om. this word.
[18] D: ܐܡ ,
[19] BCE: ܐ
[20] D om. this word.
[21] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[22] BCE: ܫ
[23] C: ,
[24] E: ,
[25] D om. this word.
[26] C: ܫ
[27] D: ܫ
[28] D om. this word.
[29] BCDE: ܐܡ
[30] BCDEF: ܐܡ
[31] D om. this word.
[32] D: ,

ولم[37] [ولا[36] ولحظ] ولحظة ولهل لمظلولة[35] [ولا.[34] لمحظ][33] ولمحلحظة

حظلم] لهم[41] [[لحظة[40] [ولا ولم]]].[39] ولمحظيظة ولحلحظ لمظة لمظة لحة[38] ولم

[46][ولا لهمحم] لمحلحظ ولملة[45] لمظم.[44] لمظة لمظة لحة[43] ولم ولم[42] [ولا.

ولم[51] [ولا لمظم] [50]لمظ ولمظلم[49] ولم. ولملل[48] لمظمظة لمظة لحة[47] ولم ولم

[56]ولم ولم. ولا لمظم[55]لمظلم[54] ولم[53] [ولا لمحلمظة] لمظلم لمظة لحة[52] ولم

ولم. ولا لمظم[61] [ولمظم ولمظة][60] ولم. لمظم[59]لمظلمظة[58] لمظمة[57] لحة

ولم[62] ولمظيظة ولم ولحظ لمظحظة.

لحة. ولا لمظم ولمظلل لمظم. ولا لمة لم] ولمظلل لمظم ولحظ ولم

| ولمظة] [64][ولا لمظ. ولم[63] ولمة ولمظلظة لمظيظة ولمظة لم. ولمظم لم لمظلمظة لمظم fol. 74r

ولمظة] [65]لمظل, [ولم ولم] [66]لم ولحظة. [67][ولحة ول.] ولمظة[68] ولمظة. ولمظ ولمة لمح

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[33] E: ولمظلحظة لحة
[34] D: لمظم
[35] BCEF: ولمظمظم
[36] D: ولمظم
[37] BE: ولمظلم
[38] D om. this word.
[39] C: ولمظيظة
[40] F: ولم
[41] E om. this double bracketed phrase.
[42] B: ولحظم
[43] D om. this word.
[44] D: لمحلم
[45] E: ولمظم
[46] E: ولمظمظم لمظمظ
[47] D om. this word.
[48] D: لمظلم
[49] BCDE: ولم ولم
[50] DE: لمظم لمظ
[51] E: ولحظم
[52] D om. this word.
[53] BE: ولمظلمظم and C: ولمظلمظم
[54] BCD: ولم ولم
[55] C: لمظ لمظم
[56] D om. this word.
[57] D om. this word.
[58] D: لمظلم and E: لمظم
[59] C: لمظلمظة
[60] BCDF: ولم ولم
[61] D: ولمظم لمظلم
[62] D om. this word.
[63] E: ولمظة
[64] B: ولمظلل لمظم. ولا لمة لم. ولا لمة لمظ ولمظلظة لمظيظة ولمظة لم. ولمظم لم لمظلمظة لمظم لحة. ولمظم and C: ولا لمظم لم. ولا لمة لمظ ولمظلظة لمظيظة ولمظة لم. ولمظم لم لمظلمظة لمظم لحة. ولمظم ولمظلل لمظم.
[65] D: لمظم لحة
[66] E: ولمظ
[67] D: ولا لحة
[68] E om. this bracketed phrase.

ܗ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܫܒ ܗܘ ܟܬܒ ܗܘ [70]ܠ ܚܝ]ܘܐ ܡ[69ܡܟܬ ܗܘ ܝܗܒ .ܟܫܡ ܗܝܠ
[71].ܒܗ ܟܫ[ܠܐ .ܗܒܬ ܫܠܚ ܐܝ ܗ .ܟܚܐ ܗܚܝ ܡܡܟ .ܟܒܬ
ܗ [75]ܠܟܬ [74]ܐ ܐ [73].ܘܐ [72]ܚܝ]ܟܒܠܫ ܠܐ .ܫܝ ܗܚ ܟܒ
ܫܗ ܫ [79]ܒܟܟ [78]ܫܐ [77]ܡ ܡ [76]ܐ ܐ .ܡ ܫܠ ܟܒ ܒ ܚ
[82]ܟܒܚ ܟܠ ܡ ܒ .ܫ [81]ܟ ܚ [80]ܐ ܐ .ܘܐ ܫ ܗ
ܟ] ܒ .ܫ [85]ܫ [84]ܠ ܟ [83]ܐ ܐ .ܠ ܚ
ܗ [91]ܫ [90].ܠ [89]ܠ] [88]ܚ [87]ܟ [86].ܟ
. ܟ [93]. [92]ܠ .]ܫ [94].ܟ [95].ܟ
ܠ .] [96]ܟ]ܟ[97].

[69] D: ܫܟ
[70] BC: ܠ; D: ܠ ; and E: ܫ
[71] D: ܘܐ ܫ
[72] DE: ܟ
[73] BC: ܟ
[74] D om. this word.
[75] D: ܟ
[76] D om. this word.
[77] C: ܫ ܡ and E: ܠ
[78] E: ܫ
[79] BC: ܟ
[80] D om. this word.
[81] C: ܟ
[82] B: ܟ
[83] D om. this word.
[84] C: ܘܐ ܠ
[85] DE om. this word.
[86] D: ܟ
[87] B: ܟ and DE: ܘܐ
[88] C: ܒ
[89] BE: ܠ
[90] D: ܠ
[91] C: ܫ
[92] C: ܠ
[93] D: ܟ
[94] DE om. this bracketed phrase.
[95] B: ܟ
[96] D: ܟ
[97] ABDEF om. this bracketed phrase.

fol. 74v

[98]ܠ ܠܗܘ̈ܢ] ܗܘ ܟܬܒ ܐܝ ܡܠܐ [99]ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܒܥܠ ܒܥܠ. ܒܗܠܦ ܟܠܘܬܗ ܕܐܢ | ܐܝ ܠܟ ܡܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܢ ܠܐ [100]ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܕ. ܐܡܪ ܒܥܠ ܗܘ] [101]ܠܗ [102]ܐܚܪܢ ܐܡܬܟܠ ܐܢ[103]. ܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܠܟ ܡܐ [105]ܒܥܠ ܡܫܟܒ. ܐܝܟ ܕ ܡܫܘܒܬܐ] ܒܥܠ. ܐܚܪܬܐ [104]ܕ ܐܟܠ ܒܥܠ ܗܘ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܒܐ ܒܝܬ [108]ܡ. ܗܘܐ ܒܐܪܒܥ ܐܠܐ [107]ܐܝܟ ܗܘ ܕܐ [106].ܐܚܪ ܕ ܠܐ ܗܘ [110]ܗܘ ܠܐܚܪ. ܐܒܐܣ ܗܠܦ ܐܝ ܠܟ ܡܐ [109].ܐܒܐܝ ܒܐ ܐܢ] ܐܟܠ. ܐܒܠ ܗܘ[111]. ܗܘ ܒܝ ܐܒܐ [115]ܠ ܒܐ ܐܝ [114]ܐܒܕ. [113]ܒܐ ܒ [112]ܗܘ ܐܒܐ ܐ[116]. ܐܟ ܒ [117][118]ܟ [119]ܐ [120]ܐ [121][122] [123]❖ ❖ [124]

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98 B: ܠܠܗܘ and C: ܠܗܘ
99 D om. this word.
100 DE om. this bracketed phrase.
101 D: ܠ ܐ
102 C: ܐ ܐ
103 E: ܗܘ ܐ ܠ
104 C om. this word.
105 D om. this word.
106 E: ܗ ܐ ܐ ܠ
107 E: ܐ ܠ ܐ
108 E: ܡ ܒ
109 D: ܐ ܗ
110 C om. this word.
111 D: ܐ
112 E: ܗ ܐ
113 D: ܒ and E: ܐ
114 D: ܐ
115 D: ܠ ܐ
116 BC: ܐ ܐ
117 D: ܐ
118 A: ܐ
119 A: ̈
120 A: ̈
121 A: ̈
122 D om. this bracketed phrase.
123 C: ❖ ❖
124 AD om. this bracketed phrase; C: ; and E:

❖ [2][ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܘܡܘܕܝܢ] ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ [1][ܐܦ ܕܐ] ܐܦ ❖

ܡܝܬܝܢ[4] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ. ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ [3][ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ] ܐܢ ܠ ܫܟܚܬ ܐܦ ܠܟ
ܫܟܚܬ[7] [ܠ ܫܘܡ] [6]ܩܫܐ ܕܐ.[5] ܕܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܘܐܝܬ ܘܐܝܟ ܡܫܬܡܫ ܐܦ. ܘܐܢܫ
ܫܟܚ ܐܡ. ܐܡܠܟ ܘܐܢ ܘܐܢܫ ܫܠܡ ܐܦ ܠܐ. ܐܡܪ[9] ܐܢ ܐܠ[8] ܐܝܟ
[11]ܫܠܡ. ܐܫܬ ܐܢ ܐܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܠ ܡܢ ܫܠܡ ܐܢ[10]. ܫܟܚ ܐܢ ܐܠ ܐܝܟ
[13][ܫܟܚ ܐܠ] [12]ܐܝܟ. ܐܡܠܟ ܘܐܢ ܘܐܢܫ ܫܠܡ ܐܦ ܠܐ.
ܐܝܟ ܠܟ ܡܫܡܫ ܫܠ. ܐܝܬ[13] [ܫܟܚ ܐܠ] [12]ܐܝܟ. ܐܡܠܟ ܘܐܢ ܘܐܢܫ ܫܠܡ ܐܦ ܠܐ.

fol. 75r

[ܐܢ ܫܠ ܫܟܚ | ܐܡܠܟ ܫܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ[14].] [15]ܐܢ ܫܟܚ ܐܦ ܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ.

ܐܢ. ܐܝܠ ܐܝܟ ܡܫܬܡܫ[17] ܐܝܟ[16][ܐܠ ܡܫܠ] ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܫܟܚ ܐܝܟ ܫܟܚ ܐܢ.
[19]ܐܠ ܫܫܐ. ܫܐ ܫ ܫܐ. ܫܫܐ[18] ܐܢ. ܫܟܚ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܫܟܚ ܐܝܟ ܫܟܚ ܐܢ ܐܠ ܐܝܟ
[22]ܫܫܐ ܫܐ ܫ[21]ܫܟܚ. ܐܠ[20]ܐܢ ܫܟܚ ܐܦ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܫܟܚ ܐܢ ܐܠ ܐܝܟ

[23]ܐܫܐ ܫܟܚ. ܫܟܚ ܐܠ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܫܟܚ ܐܢ ܐܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܠ ܐܝܟ
[24].] ܐܝܟ ܫܟܚ. ܫܟܚ. ܫܟܚ، ܫܟܚ. ܫܟܚ [25]ܐܝܟ. ܫܟܚ ܐܦ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܠ ܐܝܟ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] ABCEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] D: ܐܢ ܫܟܚ
[4] BCEF: ܐܢ ܫܟ
[5] CDEF: ܐܫܟܚ
[6] E: ܐܫܟܚ
[7] C: ܫܟܚ
[8] D: ܫܟܚ
[9] C: ܐܡܪ ̈ܫ
[10] BC: ܫܟܚ and E: ܫܟ
[11] E: ܫܠ
[12] D: ܫܟ
[13] E: ܐܝܬ ܫܟܚ
[14] D: ܐܡܠܟ ܫܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܫܟܚ
[15] D: ܐܫܟ
[16] D: ܐܢ ܫܠ
[17] DE om. this word.
[18] C: ̈ܫ
[19] BC: ܐܠ; DE: ܐܠ; and F: ܫ
[20] E om. this word.
[21] E: ܐܫܟ ܐܢ
[22] B: ܐܫ
[23] D: ܐܫ
[24] D: ܐܢ ܐܠ
[25] D: ܐܫ

ܗܘ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܬܝ ܗܘ. ܐܡܪ ܡܫܘܚ ܠܗ ܫܠܡ. ܒܫ ܐܢ[35] ܒܓܠܓܠ ܐܬ ܒܪܝܫ
ܟܬܒ] .ܐܒܝܕܘܗܝ[37] [ܐܠܗܐ ܡܫܝܚ] ܗܘ. ܗܘܝܠ[36] [ܒܪ ܐܒܐ] ܟܠ ܐܢ ܟܠ ܐ
ܠܗ ܐܒܝܕܘܗܝ ܗ ܐܡܪ[40] ܟܠܐ. ܒܫ ܐܢ[39] ܐܬ ܫܡܝܢ. ܐܒܝܕܘܢ[38] [ܠܒܫ
ܐܡܪ] ܡܢܐ ܠܗ ܒܫ. ܒܒܪܟܘܗܝ ܠܒܫ[45] ܟܡ[44] ܒܓ. ܐܝܟ ܐܫܬܠ ܡ ܐܬ | [43]ܐܓܡ fol. 75v
[46].ܫܡܘܕܐ

[47].ܟܬܒ ܐܒܝܠ] ܫܡܥܢܝܐ. ܒܫ ܐܢ ܗ ܠܒܠ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ [48]ܐܪܒܥ ܟܫܝܐ
ܟܝ ܫܡܠ ܐܡܪ. ܟܬܒ ܠܐ ܫܡܥܢܝ ܐܬ ܟ. ܐܠ ܐܠ[50] ܒܪ ܡܢ ܐܠ[49]ܟܠ
ܒܫܠܝ ܐܡ[52],ܫܡܘܕܐ ܟܝ ܐܬ ܐܪܥ. ܟܝ ܐܟܠ ܟܝ ܒܟ[51].ܠܠܗ
ܐܒܝ ܒܒܐ ܐܝܟ ܠܐ ܠܡ .ܒܝ ܐܠܗ[53] ܐܬ. ܐܠܗ ܗܘ ܠܐ. ܐܒܝ

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[26] D: ܐܒܪܗ
[27] D: ܐܒܗ
[28] B: ܐܒ
[29] D: ܡܡ
[30] D: ܐ
[31] D om. this word.
[32] ABCEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[33] D: ܐܒܪܗ
[34] BCF: ܟ ܐ; D: ܡ ܟ; and E: ܡ ܟ ܐ
[35] D: ܒ ܠ
[36] D: ܐܒ
[37] D: ܐ ܡ
[38] D: ܠ
[39] C om. this word.
[40] BC: ܐ
[41] D om. this word.
[42] BC: ܐܒ
[43] D: ܓ
[44] D: ܠ
[45] BC: ܐ
[46] D: ܐ ܫ
[47] D: ܟ ܐ
[48] C: ܐ
[49] B: ܐ and D: ܐ
[50] D: ܐ
[51] D: ܠ
[52] D: ܡ
[53] E: ܐ

.ܗܝܕܐ[56] ܟܠܠ ܪܥܝ ܗܠ .ܪܥܝ ܪܒܚܫܒ ܕܥܝ[55] [ܒܢ ܐܚܐ] [54]ܒܪܟܠܓ .ܪܒܚܫ
ܡܐ ܐܡܪ .ܐܫ ܟܝ ܐܒܪܒ .ܪܒܐܫܡܫ[58] ܗܝ ܟܠܒܪܒ ܪܟܠ .ܫܒܫ ܐܪ[57] ܡܐ ܐܡܪ
[59].ܫܠܟ ܒܐ ܪܒܫܫ ,ܩܡ .ܪܛܟܒ ܗܛܟܫ ܠܥܥܡ .ܗܟܠ ܪܒܪܪ ܒܪ ܗܒܟܒ ܗܠ
ܪܫܫܛܒ ܠܫ [60].ܪܪܝܟܩ ܠܫ ܪܡܡܒ] ܗܒܐܫܫܝܒ ܡܐ ܪܥܡܒ .ܪܡܟܪ ܟܝ ܫܝܒܒܐ
ܪܟܠܠ ܪܟܒܪ .ܪܡܟܪ ,ܫܥܫܒܐ ܪܒܐܟܫܐ ܪܒܫܡܫܐ[61] ܪܒܐܟܟܒܒ ܗܠ ܐܫ .ܪܫܫ ܩܒܡ
ܪܫܫ.[65] ܪܡܫܫ[64] ܫܫܫܫܒ[63] ܒܢܪܒ .ܒܒܫ ܪܫ ܪܫܫܡܟܠ | ܪܥܒܒܐ .ܫܫ ܪ[62]ܒܪܟܠܓܠܐ ܪܡ fol. 76r
ܠܫ ܪܟܒ ܫܥܥܒܐ .ܪܡܟ ܪܟܟ ܟܝ ܪܫܫ[66] ܫܝܒܒܐ .ܪܟܫ ܪܟܟ[67] ܒܢܪܒ .ܪܟܫ ܪܟܟ ܟܝ
[69]ܠܫ ܪܟܫ ܫܥܥܒܐ .[ܪܒܐܟܠܫ ܫܫܥܥܫ] [68]ܒܢܪܒ
.ܪܟܫ

ܪܟܠܠ ܡܐ ܪܟܒ .ܩܩܫ ܪܐ ܠܒ .ܫܒܟܟܫ ܪܡ ܪܟܠ [70][ܗ ܪܟܒ] ܪ
ܫܫܫ ܪ .ܪܡܟ ܫܥܫ ܡܐ ܪܫܫ .ܟܠܟܐ ܪܫ ܟܝ ܠܥܡ ܒܫܐ .ܪܒܪܫܒ[71] ܪܒܟܟܫ
[ܪܟܒ ܠܥܡ.][72] ܪܫ ܪܟܠ ܠܫ ܐܫܥܐ .ܪܫܫܫ ܫܫܥ ܡܐ ܪܟܠܒܪ [73]ܒܪܟܠ ܠܫ
.ܟܠܟܒܪ ܪܐ ,ܫܩܒܐܪ ܩܒܫܫ[74] ܒܢ ܫܫ[ܪ] .ܠܥܥܡ ܪܫܫ ܒܪ ܫܟܟܫ

ܗ ܪܟܠ ,ܩܩ[80].ܫܒܪܫܠ ܟܠܠ ܟܟܒ .ܪܥܫ[79] ܪܒܒܫ .ܥܡ ܪ ܟܒ ܟܝ ܫ[75]ܒܢ
[76][ܫܡ ܪܥܡ] ܫܫܫ ܐܪ ܡܐ .ܪܫܫ ܒܪ[77].ܟܫܫ ܒܪ ܪܫܫ[78].ܪܫܫܪܫܫ ܪܠܠ

[54] B: ܒܪܫ ܠܫ
[55] D: ܒܢܫܒ
[56] E: ܫܠܫ
[57] E om. this word.
[58] C om. this word.
[59] D: ܫܢ ܠܫ
[60] D: ܪܡܫܫ ܪܟܟܡ ܠܫ
[61] D: ܪܫܫܫ
[62] C: ܒܪܟܠܫܠܐ and DF: ܒܪܫ ܠܫܠܐ
[63] D: ܫܫ
[64] DE: ܪܡܫܫ
[65] C: ܪܫܡ
[66] D: ܫܝܒܒ
[67] D: ܫܫ
[68] D: ܪܒܐܟܠܫ ܫܡܫ
[69] C om. this word.
[70] C: ܪܟܠ ܗ
[71] B: ܫܒܟܟܫ
[72] D: ܠܥܡ ܪܟܠ
[73] D: ܠܫ
[74] F: ܒܢܪܒ
[75] C: ܫܢ ܐܪ
[76] C: ܫܡܫ
[77] C: ܫܫܫ
[78] C: ܪܫܫܪܫܫ
[79] D: ܪܥܫ
[80] D: ܪܒܐܟܫ

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܐܘ ܢܫܬܐ ܒܗ[82] ܡܢ ܟܬܒ ܒܗ[81].ܒܛܠ

ܠܐ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܐܘ ܢܫܬܐ ܒܗ[83].ܠܝܫ ܕ ܡܫܟ

ܒܛܠ ܡܫܟ.ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܐ[87]ܒܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܡ ܟܬܒ ܒ[88]ܐ[89]ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ

ܒ ܒܛܠ.ܟܬܒ | [93]ܡܒܛܠ ܐ.ܠܐ ܟܬܒ[92] ܡ ܟܬܒ[91] ܐ[90].ܒܛܠ ܐ fol. 76v

ܐ[99]ܒ] .ܐ ܒܛܠ[98]ܟܬ[97] ܡ ܟܬܒ[96] ܐ[95].ܟ[94]ܟܬ

ܡ ܒ.ܒ ܐ ܒ[100] ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ.ܡ ܒ[101].ܡ ܟܬܒ ܟ

ܟ.ܟ[102]] ܐ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܐ.ܟ ܐ ܐ ܟ

.ܐ[104]ܒ ܡ.ܟ[103]ܟ

[105].ܟ ܐ ܐ.ܡ ܒ ܟ.ܟ ܐ ܟ

.ܟ] ܐ[106] ܟ ܐ.ܐ ܐ.ܡ ܡ ܟ.ܟ

ܐ[108]] ܟ[107] ܐ ܒ.ܟ ,ܡ ܡ ܟ.ܟ

.ܐ[110]ܟ[109].ܟ ,ܡ ܟ ܐ ܟ.ܟ

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81 D: ܒ ܐ
82 DE om. this word.
83 C: ܐ
84 DE: ܐ
85 D: ܟ and E: ܟ
86 D: ܟ
87 C: ܟ
88 D om. this word.
89 B: ܟ
90 D: ܒ ܐ
91 E: ܐ
92 F om. this word.
93 C:] and D: ܡ
94 D: ܟ
95 BCDEF: ܟ
96 DE: ܐ
97 D: ܒ ܐ
98 D: ܟ
99 B: ܒ ܐ
100 E: ܐ ܒ
101 C: ܡ
102 D:] ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ﻫﻟﻭ ﺭﺳﻌﺕ ﻛﻣﻭﺱ .ﺭﺣﺽ ﻭﺭ [112]ﻟﻣﻌﺭﻭ .ﻭﺭﻛﻣﻭﻫ [111]ﻫﻣﻭﺭﺱ ﻣﺭ ﻣﻟﻭﺭ ﻋﻣﺟﻫﻟﻩ

[116].ﻫﻟﻛﺭ [115][ﺭﻛﻫﻟ ﻭﻫﻡ] [114]ﺭﻭﻫﺭﺭ [113].ﻫﻣﺭﻭﻫﻫ

ﻟ ﺟﻣﺱ [118]ﺭﻛﻫﺭ .ﻣﻟﻧﺭ ﻫﺟﺭ ﺭﺭﻡ ﺭﻭﺟﻭﺭ ﻟ ﻣﺭﺧﻫﺭ ﺭﻛﺗﻛﻫ ﻣﺭ [117]ﺭﺗﻭﺭ

ﺣﺭﻭﺭ ﺭﻫﻭﺭ ﺭﻫﺟﻫﻫﺭ ﻣﺭﺭ ﻟﻫﻣ .ﻋﺟﺭ ﻫﻧﻟ [121]ﻣﺭﺭﺭ [120]ﺭﻛﺭ [119].ﻫﻫﺭﻭﺭ ﺭﻭﺟﻭﺭ

ﻫﻟﻭ ﻣﻋﺭ .ﺭﻛﺗﻭﻣﻛﻫﻭ ﺭﻛﻟ | ﺭﺗﺟﺭ [123]ﻭﺭ [122].ﺭﺟﻛﺭ ﻣﻟﻩ ﻫﺟﻟ [124][.ﻋﺟﺟﺭ ﻣﻫﻭﻣﻟ] ﻟﻫﺭ fol. 77r

ﻫﻣﻟﻡ ﻋﻛﻭ .ﻟﻟ ﻭﻫﻫﻫﻭ [127]ﻋﻭﻩ .ﻣﺟﻋﻫﻭ [126]ﺣﺭ .ﻟﻟ ﺟﻣﻫﻭﻭ ﻟﻋﻛ [125]ﺭﺣﺽ ﻟﺣﻛ

ﻛ ﻟﺟﻫﻡ ﺭﻣﻟﺭ .ﻛﻫﻫﺟﻫ ﻟﻟ ﺭﺟﺣﻭ ﻫﻛﻩ ﺭﻣﺭﻛ ﺟﺯ ﻛﻡ .ﻫﻭﻩ ﻫﻟﻫﺭ ﻋﻛﻭ .ﺟﻫﻫ

ﻣﻣﺟﻫﻛﻩ ﺭﻣﺭﻛﻫ ﻛﻫﻣﻛﻫ [128]ﻛﻫﻛﻭ .ﻛﻫﻟﻘﻛ ﻣﻣﻟﻩ ﺟﻫ ﻫﻩ ﻣﺭ ﻟﺟﻫﻡ ﻫﻣﻫ .ﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫ

ﻟﺟﻫﻫ] ﻛﻫﻩ .ﻟﻫﻫﻫ ﻟﻟﻭ ﺟﻫﻫﻫﻫ .ﻛﻫﻟﻫ ﻛ ﻟﻫﺟﻣﺭ ﻛﻡ .ﻣﺟﻣﻟﻡ [129]ﻋﻣﻟﻩ ﻟﻡ

.ﻫﻫﻫﻭ ﻣﻫﻟﻟﻛﻫ [131]ﻫﻩﻛ ﻫﻣﻟ [130][ﻫﻫﻛ

.ﻫﻫﻫﻫ ﻛﻫﻣﻟ ﻣﻫﻫﻭ .ﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫ ﻟﻟﺟﻫ ﻋﻟﻫﻩ ﻋﻟﻫﻩ .ﻛﻫﻣﻭﻫﻭ ﻛﻣﻫﻩ ﻛﻫﻫﻛ ﻛﻫﻛ

ﻫﻭﻟﻡ ﻫﻫ ﻣﻛ ﻛﻫﻫﻫﻭ .ﻛﻟﻫﻫﻭ ﻟﻫﻩ ﻫﻟ ﻛﻫﻫﻫﻭ ﻫﻫﻫ .ﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫ [132]ﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫ

[137]ﻛﻫﻭﻭﻫﻫ [136]ﻛﻟﻫﻛﻭ] [135]ﻛﻫﻫﻫﻫ [134][.ﻛﻫﻭﻩ ﻫﻭﻟﻟﻩ [ﻫﻟﻫﻛﻟﻭ]] ﻫﻟ [133].ﻛﻫﻫﻫ

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111 E: ﻫﻣﻭﺱ
112 BCD: ﻣﻡ ﻫﻛﻭ
113 F: ⁺ﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫ
114 D: ﻛﻫﻫﻫ
115 BCDE: ﻫﻫ ﻛﻫﻟﻟ
116 D: ﻫﻟﻛﻫ
117 C: ﻛﻫﻟﻫ
118 BCDE: ﻛﻫﻟﻫ
119 C: ﻫﻫﻛﻫ
120 DE: ﻛﻫﻭ
121 C: ﻣﻛﻫﻫ; D: ﻣﻛﻫﻫ; and E: ﻣﻫﻛﻫﻫ
122 BC: ﻫﻛﻭﻫ
123 BC: ﻫﻭﻛﻫ
124 D: ﻋﺟﺟﺭ ﻫﻫﻭﻣﻟ
125 C: ﻫﻛﻫﻫ ﻫﻭ
126 E: ﻫﺟﻭ
127 D: ﻫﻭﻭﻭ
128 D: ﻫﻫﻭ and E: ﻣﻫ ﻛﻫﻛﻭ
129 E om. this word.
130 D: ﻫﻫﻛﻫﻫ
131 D: ﻛﻫ
132 C: ﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫ and F: ⁺ﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫﻫ
133 C: ⁺ﻫﻫﻫﻫ
134 D: ﻛﻫﻫﻫﻫ ﻫﻭﻟﻟﻩ
135 A: ⁺ﻫﻫ
136 A: ⁺ﻫﻫﻛﻭ
137 A: ⁺ﻫﻫﻫﻭ

ܣܒܠܝ ܕܒܪܚܡ]] ❖ [[143[[142[141ܒܝܬ ܒܝܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ] 140[139ܕܒܓܒܥ ܥܡ 138ܥܒܕܘܗܝ

[ܥܠ ܦܢܝܐ ܕܥ]][145 ❖

138 A: ܕܥܒ
139 B: ܒܓ ܐܒܕ
140 D om. this bracketed phrase.
141 A om. this word.
142 D: ܒܝܬ ܒܝܬܐ ܠܐ ܥܡ and E om. this bracketed phrase.
143 C: ܒܝܬ ܒܝܬܐ ܕܐܠܗ ܠܐ ܒܥܘܬܐ ܣܥܕ
144 BF om. this bracketed phrase.
145 DE om. this double bracketed phrase.

❖ [1]ملا له[2] ملا ❖ سعبد بحد ❖ [3]ەكەلەكە ❖

[5][.سعبد عمد] بحد سلمجد. سعبد [4]لجم ريد. ملا ريد. ەيمەه سحمي سەد

fol. 77v [7]ەجيكلەس كد ىلەحبەەكە ل | ەەكجكجد [6]مەم كد. كلد ىجم ەيحم ەيحد ەمەد

ەكحي ەكەمسد. ڤيددكد ەكەيكد نع. ەەجكەل لجد ەكجيكد. ەەجكەد [8]ەكيەيەه

سحمجد كعلد له كەيەيكەه. ەكەيحد لجەه سعبد لج جلم ىجم كعبل كەم سلد له. ەكملحه

.كحجد ەسلەل لمعلد مد ملم لحەه. ەەجكەد ەكەيجكم ەكەەەحكەه سحي

.ەكحبەەد [9]كجكد ەس .ىجەكجد ەەمكه مەا سكيەيد ەكبەيد ل كجكجد مد ەس كد

لجد كەيه. مەجد ەكەيكمحس لجد كەيه. سعبتجد ەكمەقحس سعتجم سكلىەد كەيد كلم

[10][ەسلەه سعبد] كلم كەيسكلمحسكەه. ەقجەه ەيكەح مەجد كەيه. سكلجد ەىلكەد

.مەجد

.مەيتەكجد ەەەمىد ەەسل مەا [12]سكجەه. لمعجد ەسلەد كلم كەيسكلمحسكەد [11]ملەد

ەيتەەد ەەيىد مەيمەه. سكلجد لج ەەسل [14]ەكجد ەىد لجد ەەمحلد لمحمه كەجمه [13]مد

.ەكەيىد [15][ەكەلحسەه ىمكەيد]. سكحد كد ەەمكمەەكد لمحمه مد. ەسلەل مەجمد

[16]ىمكەيد سكەد. سجكجد سكەيجكه. ەكەلىحكه سكەىح لمحمەد ەەەمىد مد. سكجەه ەيجمه

fol. 78r [18]ەكجمد لج [17]سكد. لمعجد ەسلەد كلم كلد بحجد ەىد | مد ملەد. ەسلەل ەجحيد ەەمحل

لمعه مد. ىمعجل ەيكجد ەكجد ىمحلكه. ەكجحكه سلجسد [20][19]:ىەه ەەمجكەد]. سكلجد

[1] B om. this word.
[2] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] ABC om. this word.
[4] ADF: لجم
[5] BF: سعبحكحىد
[6] BCDEF: مد ىم
[7] D: ەەجلد سكحلىس
[8] D: مجەيد
[9] C: سل كجكد
[10] BC: سعلد and D: سعبد
[11] D: مد ملەد
[12] D: لجم
[13] D: بحه
[14] BC: كجد
[15] D: سكەلحسەس
[16] D: ىمكيد
[17] C: كلم سلد
[18] C: سكعبد
[19] C: ىەه -ـ
[20] D: ەەمجكەد ىەه

ܐܡܪ[22] ܐܝܟ[21] ܕܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܫܡܥ ܠܗ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܠܚܕܝ
ܠܡܣܥ ܒܗ.[24] ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܐ[23] ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܠܚܕܝ
ܠܡܣܥ ܒܗ.

ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܠܚܕܝ ܠܡܣܥ[26] ܒܗ.[25]
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܠܚܕܝ ܠܡܣܥ ܒܗ.[27]
ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܠܚܕܝ ܠܡܣܥ[28] ܒܗ.
ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܠܚܕܝ ܠܡܣܥ

ﻣﺮ ﻣﻠﺘﺤﺪ [44][ﻣﻠﻤﺮ ﻣﺒﺠﻲ] ﺗﺤﺘﻤﻞ ﻣﺎ ﻣﻠﻤﻪ.[43] ﻣﺘﻤﻠﺠﺪ ﻣﺎ ﻣﺤﺴﺪ ﺑﻪ. ﻳﺎﻣﺪ
ﻣﺮ ﻣﺘﺪﻣﺪ. ﻫﺎ[46] ﻣﺤﺠﺮ ﻣﻠﻤﺮ ﻋﻠﻤﺮ ﻣﺘﻪ ﻣﺮ ﻟﻠﻪ. ﻣﺎﻣﻪ ﻣﻬﻤﺘﻠﻪ ﻣﺠﻤﻬﺪ[45] ﻣﺘﻴﻠﻤﺮ
ﻟﻪ ﻣﺠﻤﺮ ﻣﻠﻤﺮ.[48] ﻫﻤﻤﺮ[47] ﻋﻤﻬﻤﺪﻣﺪ ﻋﻤﻞ ﻣﻤﺠﻤﺮ

ﻣﻨﻞ ﺑﺞ ﻫﻤﻤﻤﻪ. ﻣﻤﻤﻬﻤﻪ ﻣﻠﻠﻪ ﻣﻲ ﻫﻮﻣﻪ ﻣﻤﻤﺪﻣﻪ. ﻣﺘﻪ ﻣﺮ ﻣﻮﻣﺮ
ﺑﺞ [51]ﻫﻬﻮ. ﻣﻤﻴﻤﻤﻪ ﻣﺘﻪ[50] ﺑﺞ ﻫﻬﻮ[49] [ﻫﺘﻤﺪ ﻣﻬﻤﻤﻬﺞ] ﻣﻲ ﻣﻤﻤﻪ. ﻫﻬﺞ ﻟﻪ
ﻣﻬﻤﺮ ﻟﻠﻪ ﻟﻪ. ﻣﻲﻫﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻣﻤﺪﻣﻤﻬ. ﻣﻤﻲ ﻫﻬﻬﻪ ﻣﻬﺮ. ﻣﻬﻬﻤﻞ ﻫﻬﻤﺪﻣﻪ[52] ﻣﻤﻠﻤﻪ
ﻣﻬﻬﻪ | ﻣﻬﺮﻩ[53]. ﻣﻤﻪ ﺑﺞ ﻣﻤﻞ ﻣﻬﺮ ﻣﻲﻫﻪ. ﻫﺘﻬﺠﻞ ﻣﻬﻤﻩ ﻟﻠﻪﻩ. ﻫﺘﻤﻞ fol. 79r
ﻣﻪ ﺑﺞ.

ﻣﻤﻤﻪ ﻣﺮ ﻣﻬﻤﻬ. ﻣﻬﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻫﻬﻬﻪ.[56] ﻣﻠﻪ ﻣﻬﻴﻬﻪ[55] ﻫﻠﻪ ﻫﻬﻪ[54] ﻫﻪﻩ
[ﻟﻠﻪ ﻣﻬﻴﻬﻪ.][57] ﻫﻪﻩ[59] ﻫﻬﻠﻠﻪ ﺑﺞ ﻣﻪ ﻫﻪﻩ[58] ﻫﻬﻠﻠﻪ ﻫﻬﻤﻪ. ﻫﻬﻬﻪ ﻣﻬﻤﻪ
ﻫﻬﻪﻩ[61] ﻣﺮ ﻣﻬﻬﻪ. ﻫﻬﻪ ﻣﻬﻪ ﻣﻬﻬﻪ[60] ﻫﻪﻫ. ﻫﻬﻤﻞ ﻫﻠﻠﻪ ﻣﻬﻬﻤﻬﻪ
ﻫﻬﻬﻪ[62] ﻫﻪﻪ ﻟﻪ ﻫﻠﻪ. ﻫﻠﻪ ﺑﺞ ﻫﻠﻪ[64] ﻫﻠﻪ[63] ﻫﻪﻪ ﻫﻪﻪ. ﻫﻬﻬﻪ ﻫﻪﻪ[65] ﻟﻠﻪ
ﻫﻬﻬﻪ ﻫﻪﻪ ﻫﻪ.

[43] CD: ﻫﻪ ﻟﻠﻪ
[44] D: ﻫﻠﻪ ﻫﻪﻪ
[45] E: ﻫﻴﻠﻪﻪ
[46] C: ﻫﻬﻬ
[47] C: ﻋﻤﻬﻤﻪ and E: ﻋﻤ ﻫﻪﻪ
[48] C: ﻫ ـﻋﻤﻪ
[49] D: ﻫﻬﻪﻪ ﻫﻤﻤﻬﻪ
[50] BC: ﻋﻤﻠﻪ ﺑﺞ
[51] BF: ﻣﺮ ﻫﻬﻪ; C: ﻫﻬﻪ; and D: ﻣﺮ ﻫﻬﻪﻩ
[52] CD: ﻫﻪﻪ ﻟﻪ
[53] AC: ﻫﻬﻪ
[54] E: ﻫﻪ
[55] F om. this word.
[56] A: ﻣﻠﻪ ﻣﻠﻪ and F: ﻣﻠﻪ ﻣﻠﻪ
[57] D: ﻣﻠﻪ ﻫﻬﻴﻬﻪﻟ
[58] D: ﻫﻬﻠﻠﻪ
[59] D: ﻫﻬﻪﻪﻠ
[60] D: ﻫﻪﻪ
[61] C om. this word.
[62] D: ﻫﻪﻪ
[63] C: ﻫﻪﻪ
[64] D om. this word.
[65] BC: ﻫﻠﻪﻠﻪ and D: ﻫﻪ ﻟﻠﻪ

ههه هرهم .ل ههه ها ههرها ههها .ههم هه ها لهها [67]هم [66]هههه

ها هه ههههها [71][.هيه هههم [70][هههه ها [69][.ها ههههه] ها [68]هههه]] .ها

هيه هيههه .هلهيها ههها [75]هيهههه هها [74]،ههها [73].هههلها [72]هههههه

ها ههها هههههلا .هها هههههه [77][هيهههه هها] [76]،ههها .هيه هههلا

[80]هها [79]هههه هم هههه [78][.،هها ها هسم هيه هها ،ههها] .هيههه

هيه هه هيه. هههه هم هيه [82][ههه هها] [81]،ههها. هههههه هه هيهه

.هه ها هههه هيها هيه [84][.هها | .هيها هلها هها] [83]،ههها .هههها fol. 79v

[87][هها هها] [86]،ههها .ها هها هه هههههه هها .هها هه ها ،ها هها [85]،ههها

[91][هيه [90]هههها] [89]،ههها .هيه هم هههه .هها هم هها [88]هههه هههه

هها [93][هههههها هها] [92]،ههها .هههههها ها هيها .ههههه هههها

[95][94].هههه ها هههههلا]

[66] BD: ها ها
[67] D om. this word.
[68] D: ها ها
[69] B: هلههها
[70] D: هههل
[71] E: ها هها هها ها ها هيه هها هههه ها
[72] BC: هههه
[73] D: هها لها
[74] D: هها
[75] D: هيه
[76] D: هها
[77] D: هيه
[78] D: هسم هيه هم ،هها ها هها
[79] D: هها
[80] E om. this word.
[81] D: هها and E: ،ههها
[82] D: هها
[83] D: هها
[84] D: ها هيل هلها
[85] CF: هها and D: هها
[86] D: هها
[87] D: ها
[88] C: هههه هم هها
[89] D: هها
[90] E: هها هلا ها
[91] D: هها
[92] D: هها
[93] D: هههها
[94] D: هه
[95] E: هههلا هه ها

[96]ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ,ܡܐ ܕܥܒܕܬ ܠܗ ܗܟܝܠ[97] ,ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ[98]

ܥܒܕ ܠܝ ܗܟܝܠ .ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܗܟܝܠ .ܐܝܟ ܕ[99]ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[100]ܐܡܪ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ

.ܐܝܟ ܕ[103] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[102] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[101] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ

ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ

ܐܝܟ ܕ[104] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[105] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ

ܐܝܟ ܕ[106] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[107] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ

.ܐܝܟ ܕ

ܐܝܟ ܕ[111] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[110] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[109] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ | ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[108] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ fol. 80r

ܐܝܟ ܕ[114] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[113] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[112] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ

❖ [[,ܐܝܟ ܕ[115] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[116] ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ[117]]] ❖

[96] D: ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ
[97] E: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[98] C: ܐܝܟ
[99] E: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[100] D: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[101] C: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[102] C: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[103] C: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[104] D: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[105] D: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[106] D om. this word.
[107] C: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[108] D: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[109] D: ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ
[110] D: ܐܝܟ ܕ ,ܐܝܟ ܕ
[111] C: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[112] D: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[113] D om. this word.
[114] D: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[115] C: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[116] C: ܐܝܟ ܕ
[117] DE om. this double bracketed phrase.

❖ [ملء عد] ملء ❖ حسعد عددء [1]ملء عد ❖ [2]ملاحلاحد ❖

حدهم ملاحد. ملاهد قيم ملاحدهيد. ملهمحد ملاحلهم قاملاحد. ملاحد حيد ملاحجم قيم ملاهجء. ملحسهد ملاحدي قاملاحد [5].قيجد حدي ملاجحد [4]ملاهجحد [3].ميحدد ملاحد. ملاقاد حدقد قيحي ملاهاحصحد. ملحصهد ملاحملحلي قاملاحد. ملاي ملاهد حدم. ملهمحد [6][ملاحدم قاملاحد]. عدد ملاجلحم حدد حدهم. ملاحد عصحد حلحلاه [7]ملحد [11]ملاحد [10]حلاهجدء عي [9]ملاحد. ملهم. [8]ملحصصصل للحدء [12]للحد ملاحد.

ملجلي عصاد ملاحد [13].ميهجحل ملجلي ملحصهد. ملاهد معلمء ملاحجم ءاد للحد عصحم ملاحد حيد حدء ملاهد]. عدحم ملاحد [15]ملاهجهد ملجلا عصهم [14]صهجحد ملا عدد. لم [16].ملا حيد ملاحد. ملاجهل [17][ملجلحد ملاصهم]. لحهم حدجم ملاهجء ملجلا [18].ملاهاحد | ملاحد] ملحلحد fol. 80v [19]حجحاملاهد عد [20]ملاحلاحد ملا حلجلاد ملاهلا [21]صهجحد ملا حلاد. ملهم.

ملجلي ملا. حم [24][ملاي [23]ملاهاد] عمم [22]ملاد ملاحد. عدد عصحم [21]صهجحد ملا ملحصهد. عصحد ملجلحد [25]حسد صهمحد ملاد للحد. ملهجحتاحد ملاحد ملجلحد ملا

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] ABC om. this word.
[3] C: ميحدد ميحدد
[4] D: ملهجحد
[5] D: صحمد
[6] D: حلحد ملاحدهم
[7] D: ملاي
[8] DE: ملحصصصل
[9] D: عمم
[10] D: حلحلاهجدء
[11] D: ملاي
[12] DE: للحدء
[13] D: ميهجحل
[14] D: صهجحد
[15] DE: ملاحلاحد
[16] D: ميحصهم ملحاد حدم عد
[17] D: ملهم ملجلحدهم
[18] D: ملاهاحد ملاي
[19] D: قصاملاهد
[20] C: ملجلاحد
[21] BC: صهجحد حيد and D: ملاهم
[22] D om. this word.
[23] E om. this word.
[24] C: ملاحد ملاي
[25] C: عصحد

ܒܟ. ܡܕܡܒܪܢ ܡܕܡܟܚܐ ܟܠܐ[26]. ܡܕܡܠܐ ܟܬ ܒܟ. ܡܕܡܐܢܢ ܡܕܡܐ ܒܠ. ܠܠܐܟ
ܡܠܝ ܡܒܢ[27] ܐܠܒ ܒܝ. ܟܠܐ ܡܕܟܐ ܥܟܐܐ ܟܡ ܐܢ. ܡܕܡܟܠܐ ܪܝܕܐ
ܕܢܐ] ܡ ܠܝܟܐ[29] ܐܢܝ. ܥܫܠܐ ܕܥܐ[28] ܒܐ ܡܝ. ܠܠܐ ܟ ܟܫܐ ܡܕܐܒܒ
.ܡܕܒܒܢ ܒܡ ܪܝܟ ܟܥܕܐ ܠܠܐ. ܡܒܐ ܠ ܡܢܝ[32] ܐܡ. ܟ[31] ܐܢܝ. ܠܠܐ[30][ܕܢ
[34]ܕܢܐ. ܟܠܐ ܟܠܐ ܟ ܒܕܐܟܐ ܕܢ. ܕܢܐ ܫܐ ܕܥܐ ܠ[33]. ܠܠܐ ܟܠܐܟܐ
.ܒܕ[35] ܠܐܒ ܟܠܐ

ܠ ܟܝ[37]. ܒܐ ܐܢ ܒܒܐܟ ,ܕܟܝ ܠ[36]. ܡܕܡܒܟܐ ܡܝ ܒܒ ܐܢ ܕܢ
ܥܕܥܒ] ܠ[41]ܟܒ. ܟܐ ܐܒ ܐܢ[40] ܐܢܝ[39]. ܐܐܕ[38][ܟܠܟ ܥܡܡܒܒ
ܟܥ. ܟܒܒ ܟܒ ܐܢ[43] ܐܠܐ ܟ ܟܐ. ܒܒ ܟ[42][ܟܠܐ fol. 81r |
.ܒܐ

ܟܐ ܟܠ[44] ܒܒܐ ܟ ܟܒܒ. ܒܒܐ ܐܐܕ ܠ ܟ ܐ ܕ. ܒ ܐ
,ܥܫܠ ܟ ܟ[46] ܠܝ. ܠ ܠ ܟ ,ܥܫ ܠ ܟ[45] ܟ
.ܒ[48] ܟ[47] ܠ ܠ ܟ ,ܟ

[26] D: ܡܕܡܐ and E: ܡܕܡ
[27] DE: ܕ ܠ
[28] C: ܕ
[29] B: ܟ ܠ and D: ܠ
[30] D: ܕ
[31] D: ܠ
[32] E: ܐ
[33] C: ܠ
[34] D: ܕ
[35] BCDF: ܠ
[36] C: ܡܕܡ
[37] E om. this word.
[38] D: ܠ ܕ
[39] C: ܐ
[40] BCD: ܟ ܠ
[41] CDEF: ܟ
[42] D: ܟ
[43] A: ܒ and D: ܒ ܠ
[44] BC: ܒ
[45] BC: ܟ
[46] C: ܠ
[47] BCDEF: ܠ
[48] C om. this word.

ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ[49]

ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ[53] [ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ][52] ܐ[51]. ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ[54] [ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ[55]. ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ[56]. ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ[57] ܐ[58]. ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ[59] ܐ[60]. ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ[61]. ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ[62].]

ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐ

❖ [2]ܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܡܗ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܐܠܗܐ [1]ܡܠܐ ܕܒ ܡܠܐ ❖

ܫܒܝܚܐ ܪܒܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܪܝܫ ܒܪܝܬܐ. ܘܒܪ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܫܡܐ ܐܚܪ ܐܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܘܐܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܘܐܡ ܐܢܫ

ل حدا[26] مدا هجم[25].[حصدا حكمكحصا] حمم حدا عصدم كلحا مم[24] مدحم[23].حكمكحصا

حكحصحصا حصمكا] [29]عدا لا. ح حصحكا مملحم[28][ملمم حصدا]. لحصلم[27] وكحكدا

حصدكحا حد حلا. وحا حصمكحا حكمكمل حلحما. حصكلحما حلحصا حلا[30].ملمم

.عدا حمله عد حصحما مدحصا[31]مدحصم. حكصما حكحسحا مملحم هج

حكمصدا حلملجا[32]حمكما. محصا حصما ومصحلحصم. مسصحما حسسحا حكمكا حصا

fol. 82v نعما | حصحا محصحم نعما. حصكصا[33]مكما. عصحكا مكمكلحصم. نعما | حصحا محصحم نعما.

[[37]حصحما][36]حسصحا[35].[حصما مسصمكم] ومصحلحم حلا. حسسحا مصحم مكم مدا[34]حسصحا

.محصا[42][محلحا حلحلم][41]صحصحصم حصا[40]حكمكملحمحما[39]حكحصحم[38]حكحصحكم

حمحا عصدا. لحمحا مضحصا[43]حصكم حسكم حلا حكمكا حصا حكمكا حسصكم مكا] عسحسا

حلا مصلكا حكمكلحم[44]]]45 ❖

[23] D: حصحا كمكلحصا
[24] EF: مدا حصا
[25] D: حصحا كمكلحصا
[26] D om. this word.
[27] D: حصحدا
[28] D: ملمم حصا
[29] D om. this word.
[30] D: حكحسحصا ملمم حصمكحصا
[31] D: مسحصم
[32] D: حصحا
[33] C: مكحصم
[34] AF: حصحا
[35] D: حصحسصمكلم
[36] C: حصحا; D: محصا محلحلا نعما حسحصحا; and F: حصحا
[37] F: حصحصحما
[38] A: حصحكم; C om. this word; and F: حصكم
[39] AF: حصحكم and BC: حصحصكمكا حكحصحم
[40] A: حصحملحمحم and B: حكحصلم لحصحم
[41] B: حصلحم
[42] B: محلحلا
[43] E om. this word.
[44] C: حكمصحا حصكم حصا حم حكمكلحصا
[45] D om. this double bracketed phrase.

❖ [3]ܒܝܬ ܚܠܐ [2]ܡܚܝܢ ܡܫܟ ܒܪ [1]ܡܠܐ ܒܪ ܡܠܐ ❖

ܪܐܡ ܡܝܢܐ ܫ ,ܐ ܒܥܐ. ܗܠܠܐ [6]ܟܦܐ ,ܩܡ. ܡܢ ܒܒ [5]ܒܝܬ [4]ܕ ܠ
ܡܒܥ ܪܐܡ ܪܡܐ ܟܠ [8].ܟܠܐ ܥܡ ܚܠ ܡܫ ܠ ܡܫܒ ,ܩ [7].ܪܚܢܝ
[ܒܝ ܪܡܐ] ܕ [12][11].ܚܢܫܒܚܒܝ ܚܢܚ] [10][:ܒ ܐܡ] [9][.ܡܢ ܥܡ
ܡܢ ܫܒ ܕ .ܪܚܒܚ ܡ ,[14].ܥܡ ܡܫ ܥ ܡܫ ,[13].ܒ
ܡܢ [17]ܡ ܠܐ ܡܫ [16]ܫ .ܡ [15]ܪܚ ܡܫ .ܚ ܫ
[21]ܫ ܫ [20]ܩ [19][18].ܚ ܡ] ܫ ܚ ܚ ܕ .ܥ
.ܪܚ ܡ [23]ܡ [22]ܪ

ܡ ܫ . ܡ ܚ ܚ ܡ ܚ | ܚ ܡ . ܫ ܐ ܡ ܒ ܫ fol. 83r

ܚ ,ܩ .] ܪ [25]ܪ [24]ܥ ܚ ܡ ܡ .
ܕ .ܪ ܡ ܡ ܪ ܡ ܪ ܡ ܪ ܚ [26]ܒ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] ABCF om. this word.
[3] C om. this bracketed phrase.
[4] BCDEF: ,ܕ
[5] ABCF: ܒܝܬ
[6] D: ܟܦܐ
[7] C: ܪܚܢܝ
[8] D: ܗܠܐ
[9] D: ܒܪ ܠܐ
[10] ADEF: ܒ ܡ and BC om. this word.
[11] C: ܚܢܫܒܚܒܝ ܒ-ܐ
[12] D: ܚܒܒ ܚܒ
[13] D: ܒܪ ܠܐ
[14] C: .ܥܡ ܡܫ ܥ ܡܫ ,.ܒ ܒܝ ܪܡܐ .ܥܡ ܡܫ ܥ ܡܫ ,.ܒ ܒܝ ܪܡܐ
[15] D: ܪܡܐ
[16] B: ܫܚܚ
[17] F: ܪܒܐ
[18] B: ܚ
[19] D: ܚ ܡ ܫ ܠ
[20] BC: ܩ ܥ
[21] D: ܫ
[22] C om. this word.
[23] D om. this word.
[24] C: ܡܒܥ
[25] D: ܪ ܫ ܕ
[26] C om. this word.

ܗܘ ܡܫܘܚ[29] [[ܐܡܬܪܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ[28].ܒܪ[27]ܫܡ]] ܐܡܬܪܐ ܒܟ ܕܐ ܩܠ ܩܠܝ.

ܫܟܝܢ[32] ,ܡܥܒܪ[31] ܗܘ ܐ ܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܐܡܪ ܐܡ[30] ,ܡܥܒܪ ܕܝ

ܐܡ ܟܬܒܘܢ ܩܡ ܒܟ[33] ,ܒܥܝܪ ܟܒܘܢ ,ܒܥܝܪ ܟܒܘܢ ,ܒܥܝܪ ܟܒܘܢ ,ܒܥܝܪ ,ܒܥܝܪ ,ܒܥܝܪ

[ܕ ܒܗ ܐܝܟ.][53] ܐܝܟ ܒܗ ܕ[54]ܒܟܠ ܐܡܝܢ ܒܥܒܝܕ ܫܘܐ ܫܘܝܐ ܐ[55],ܒܐܕܡܐ[56]ܐܝܟ ܒܗ ܕ.ܫܘܐ ܫܘ ,ܡܥܒܕ ܐ.ܐܡ ܫܡܥ ܙܝ ܠ ,ܡܥܠܝܢ .ܐܒܓܙ ܐܠܐ ܠܟܠ ܠ ܒܟ[57]ܒܗ ܕ. ܫܘܐ ܫܘ ,ܡܥܒܕ ܐ ܫܘ ,ܡܥܒܕ ܐ.ܐܡ ܫܡܥ ܙܝ ܠ ,ܡܥܠܝܢ .ܐܒܓܙ ܐܠܐ ܠܟܠ ܠ ܒܟ ܫܡ ܐܠܐ ܒܡܒܟ[59],ܡܥܕܡܠ[58]ܐܠ ܥܝܒܝ ܐ. ܫܒܒܓ ܐܙܒ ܡܡܡ ܐ ܫܒ ܫܡܒܟ ܫܡܒܓ ܡܒܙ ܡܒܓ ܐܠܒ ܥܡܠܓ ܐ .ܒܡܠ ܠ ܐ ܙܒܐ ܫܒ .[60][ܒܒܟ ܫܒ] ܒ ܥܐ .ܐܒܟܓ ܐ[61]ܐܒܒ .ܐܠܓܒ ܡܒܒܟ ܐ ܫܒ ܠ .ܐ[62]ܐܠܒ .ܫܒ ܒܒ ܐ .ܐ[63]ܥܒ .ܫ ܠ ܐ ܒܟ .ܐ[64][ܙ ܒ] ܒ .ܐ ܒ ,ܒ ܙ ܐ .ܙ ܐ .ܐ ܒ ,ܒ ܙ ܐ .ܐ ܒ ,ܒ ܙ ܐ .ܐ ܒ ,ܒ

ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܝܕܥ ܠܝ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

❖ ܡܢܝ ܐܠܐ ܒܝܫܐ ܒܠܒ ܠܡܐ.[2]ܐܡܪ ܡܢܝ [1][ܐܠܐ ܡܢ] ܐܠܐ ❖

fol. 84v | [5]ܒܢܝ [4][.ܒܠܒ ܐܝܢ] ܒܡܟܬܒ ܡܢ .ܟܬܝܒ [3][ܒܠܒ ܐܡܒܫܠܝ] ܐܐܝܢ ܐܢ ܠ ܝܟܢ
[9]ܐܡܪ ܡܐܠ] ܐܝܢ [8]ܒܢܝ [7][.ܒܠܒ ܐܡܒܫܠ] ܝܠܐ .ܟܬܝܒ [6]ܒܠܒ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܡܢܝ
ܒܡܐ ܐܒܠܫܐ ܒܐ ܐܠܐ [13][.ܒܠܒ ܐܝܢ] ܐܒܐܐܝܡܠ [12][.ܒܠܒ [11]ܝܟ] ܐ ܡܢܝ ܐ[10][.ܒܠܒ
.ܐܡܒܫܠܐ ܓܐܪ ܟܠ ܐܝܢ ܒܠܒ .ܐܠܐ ܟ ܐ[14]ܐܠܐ ܡܢܝ ܝܟ ܥܠܒ ܒܝܢ .ܫܐܠ ܐ
ܐܝܢ ܒܠܐ .ܐܠܐ ܐܒܫܩ ܓܐܪ ܐܟ ܐ ܐܝܢ ܒܠܐ .ܐܫܐ ܓܐ ܟܠ ܐܝܢ ܒܠܐ
ܒܐ ܐܡܠ .ܝܓ ܡ [16][ܟܠ ܓܒ] ܡܢܝ ܐܠ ܐܝܢ [15]ܒܡܓܐ ܝܒܠ ܐ .ܝܡܢ ܟܠ
.ܐܡܒܐ ܐ [19]ܐܡܐ [18]ܐܒܫܩ ܒܐ ܐܝܢ .ܓܒܠ ܝܡܒ ܐ ܐܝܢ ܐ[17]ܐ

ܐܠ [22]ܐܡܠ ܒܢ ܒܝܟ ܐܒܐܝ [21],ܐܐܝܢ ܓܐ .ܝܒ[20]ܐܟ ܒܐ ܐܫܠ
ܐܓܐ ܒܓ ܐ [25][ܐܒܫ ܐܒܓܐ] .ܝܒ [24][ܐܟ ܐܒܝ [23]ܐܒܓܡ] .,ܐܡܡ
ܡܓ ܐܒ ܐܡܡ ܐ[27].ܡܓܐ [26][ܒܠ ܐܝ] .ܐ ܐ ܐ .ܐ ܐ .ܐ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] C: ܐ
[3] D: ܒ
[4] D: ܒ
[5] BCD: ܒ
[6] D om. this word.
[7] D: ܒ
[8] BD: ܒ
[9] BC: ܐ
[10] D: ܒ
[11] BC: ܐ
[12] D: ܒ
[13] D: ܒ
[14] BCDEF: ܐ
[15] DE: ܒ
[16] D: ܐ
[17] C: ܐ
[18] D: ܒ
[19] DE om. this word.
[20] D: ܒ
[21] D: ,ܐ and E: ܐ
[22] A om. this word.
[23] C: ܐ
[24] D: ܒ
[25] D: ܐ
[26] D: ܒ
[27] D: ܒ

ولم .حزين سمع سجحت [30[.غير يمكنهم]]] سوين مر ميت 29.سزيز 28,معلمسة
.سوة 31[[سوين مر سلمنيم سلكت

fol. 85r

34فيسة .سلهم يلت وهلسة سملسة | 33,معنمهم 32وهمجت سكل
38ويم سوة 37مر .نملت ومة متممت 36وهلممة سم سكلت معجيجة 35وهسمة
40[غير سكح] 39ميمر .سمحة عمنمر سمهة نملت سكلت متممت بم سكت ومة
43سجم سلمللهكت 42سوا حرة .سمهة سكت بمة سوات حزير 41كمهر .عمنمر نتلة
سوا] .م سلمحتة 45[سكيمة ير سوا] .سللهكت سك ,ه 44[سمهة غيزيلة سكت] سمهة
.سوممت خلك نملت 47[46]سكلت ير

ينج سم .سملر 51علا 50وهلمكت سك 49[,غيمك سكتت] .سوة مر 48[وجع ,و]
وهلهمة 53[سلمممهت ,غيمك سكتت] .متت وهلمنج وهلسة .وجع 52سزم سملر
54سممجمر لك سكلة مر .وجع عمنجر سسرة ,علا هم .ينسرة وجع سزم سملر ينج سم
سهلم لك سهلم .ما غيل سجحت مد .سممجمر لك لكهكتة ير سمر 55.وهلمنجك
.حممت

[28] C: ,مم غيرة and D om. this word.
[29] D: ينتة
[30] D: غيمحغيحتة
[31] C om. this double bracketed phrase.
[32] BC: وهلمر ممنجر
[33] A: ?ممنمهم
[34] BC: سكنسة
[35] C: وهم ?نملة
[36] BCE: وهلمر ملمحتة
[37] D: سوزم مر
[38] C: ويم
[39] D: مة مح
[40] D: غيمح
[41] E: كمهسة
[42] BC om. this word.
[43] D: مجم
[44] A om. this bracketed phrase.
[45] D: مة سزيم ويم
[46] E om. this word.
[47] D: سكلت ويم
[48] D: مة وجعلة
[49] D: ,غيمك مد
[50] D: وهلمنج
[51] C: ,علا
[52] C: غير سزم
[53] D: سمم سكلتة سلهمنمهت ,غيمك مدة
[54] C: سممجمر سمنمر
[55] B: وهلمر ملمجك

ةمارد] .ملس [60]ركنة ركح] .لحلد [59]ةحلبلة ركنحل [58]ل مة [57]ةد [56]ركح

لحلد ،م مد نح ركمجمع رهم ر مرة [62].ركلح ملح ىلم رهمس ركمجمع [61][رهمد

.ملح مدة بل .نصلد ركممد ةد ،ه .ركسئ | [64][63رهلمح ةحلبلمة] fol. 85v

[67]سة] [66].ركتحب ميغ] ل بلمة .رنبلح رنحئ بلم مرة [65].ركنئ مر ر نحمر

ل ىنئة رهل ر. ل لهركة ،ملح نئح [68][ركنسمة. ل نصلة مئحل ححلحلح

ركح. نحر [70]ركح ركنئ مرة .،ملح نئحد رم ىج [69]نبلة نصلة سلح. ححلحلحة

نحر ةد [73]ملسمة .ملنجع نحلة ل [72]ححلحلحد رهل نصلة سلح رملمر [71]بلرنبلة

ركلهد رهلح سلح نح رهمد ةد ركمر .ملحح تنجة ملد رممد [74][رملمد ملنجع]

.ملنئمر ىج ركلهدة ركلهص نصحنة ملنجع نحلة رملمر بلل نحنهد ةد ركح .رهم

[75]تحجر ركة .رنتر ركة ركد ر. مرحلهل ر .نحمرة ركم ىلحلح ركسلح نئ رمح

ر [77]رملمد ملحلحلح ىلىم .رتجلح ىشح ركة [76][.رنحا ركة .رمرآ ركة] .رتجد حح

ر [79][78،ملحلمر رنئمد] ملنحد مة مد ىلس .رنئمر مر مس رحمئ حلحلح رمجلل رئمر .ملحئ

| [83]ىلمد [82].نحمد نحئ ،ملححمح .ىلىم ىج تنئمد [81][بلمر ركح] [80]ةمرمة .رحمئ ىلىم fol. 86r

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[56] D: ىجم
[57] D om. this word.
[58] C om. this word.
[59] C: ةحلبلة ت-مد and D: نحمد
[60] D: رحلحد
[61] D: رهم مرة
[62] E om. this word.
[63] BC: رهلمد
[64] D: رمد نحمرة
[65] E: رمر نح
[66] D: مئح رتجد
[67] C: مرمسح مرمسح سة
[68] D: مئسرة ميحل ححمد سة
[69] D: نحل
[70] D: ىجم
[71] D: نبلة
[72] C: حد بلحدة
[73] BCDE: ىلم ةمرة
[74] D: رملمر ىجع
[75] C: تحجر
[76] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[77] C om. this word.
[78] A: تلهمر
[79] D: ىم نحمد
[80] BCD: مة مرة
[81] D: بلحح
[82] C: نحمد نحمد نحمد
[83] D: ىلىم نحلهة .ملحح نحمئ رمسح ىنحرئة سلمر رهلحلمر رمنة ىل ىجة

ܐܡܪ. ܠܐ ܡܢ ܒܛܝܢܐ ܕܒܪܝܬܐ ܗܘ ܐܝܢ. ܡܠܟܐ[84] ܕܡܬܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܡܐ. ܡܠܟܐ ܫܠ ܥܠܡܐ
ܕܡܬܐܡܪ ܥܠ ܟ. ܒܝܬ ܠܐ.

ܐܠ[85] ܡܫܝܚܝܐ ܡܢ[86] ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܟܕ ܐܬܝ ܠܐ ܒܥܐ ܐܢܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܐܠ[87]
ܐܦ. ܐܢܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܫܝܚܝܐ ܐܒܐ ܐܬܐ ܐܝܟ[88] ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܠܒܟ ܠܐ ܐܒܐ. ܐܬܐ
ܒܐ ܐܠܐ ܒܐ ܐܫܡܝܥ[91] [ܡܠܟܐ ,ܡܫܝܚܐ][90] ܐܒܐ. [ܡܢ ܐܢ:][89] ,ܒܪܟ ܒܪ
ܐܬܐ] ܟܬܒ. ܐܒܪ ܒܐ[93] ܡܢ ܐܬܐ[92] ܒܪܢܫ. ܐܒܐܠ ܒܐܒܐ ܐܬܐ ,ܒܪܟ
[ܐܫܝ.][94] ܐܝܟ[95] ܐܬܐ. ܐܒܐ ܐܒܐ. ܐܒܟ ܐܠ ܐܠܐ. ܐܒܐ ܐܠ[96] ,ܒܪ[97]
ܒܪܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܝܢ ܐܒܐ. ܒܪܟ ܒܐ. ܐܠܐ ܒܐ[98] [ܒܪ ܐܒܐ] ,ܐܒܐ[99]
ܠ ܐܠܒܐ[102].ܒܐܠܒ ܠ ܐܫܒܐ. ܐ ܐܒܐ ܡܒܐܠ ܒܐ[101] ,ܡܐܒ[100] ܐܒܪ
ܠ. ܐܝܐ[103] [ܒܐ ܠܒܟ] ܒܝ ܐܠ ,ܡܐܠ ܐܠ ܒ ܐܒܐ ,ܡ. ܒܪܟ ܒܐ
ܐܠ ܒܝ ܐܡ ܐܒܐ ܡܐ ܐܠܒܐ[104].ܐܠ ܐܒ ܒܐ ܐܒܐ ܡ ܐܝ
ܐܒܐ ܐܒ[106],ܒܐ[105].ܐܠ ܐ ܐܒܐ | ܒ ܒ. ܐ ܒ fol. 86v
.ܐ ܐܐ ܠ ܐ ܐ ܐ

[84] D: ܡܐ
[85] C om. this word.
[86] BD: ܡ ܐ and C: ܐ
[87] C: ܐ
[88] BD: ܡ ܐ
[89] C: ܒ
[90] D: ܐ ܡ
[91] ADEF: ܡ
[92] D: ܡ
[93] C: ܡ
[94] D: ܐ ܒ
[95] D: ܐ
[96] B: ܒ and C: ܒ
[97] DE: ܐ
[98] D: ܐ ܐ
[99] D: ܒ
[100] B: ܐ and D: ܐ
[101] D: ܡ
[102] BCD: ܒ ܐ
[103] C: ܐ ܒ
[104] A presents this word upside down.
[105] D: ܐ ,ܐ ܒ ܐ .ܐ
[106] BC: ܐ ܐ and D: ܐ ܐ

ܟܬܒ ܡܠ ܠܚܡܐ [107][ܟܬܒ ܠ ܥܩܡ] ܟܠܪ. ܐܡ ܟܬܒ ܕܢܐܒܕܟ ܠܚܡܐ

ܟܬܒ ܗܢ ܟܠܪ ܠܟ ܝܬܐ ܒܗ ܝܟ ܪ ,ܡܐܬ[109][ܟܒܫܐ ܥܡܠ]. ܟܠܪ[108] ܐܡ

ܝܒܫ ܠܝܪܐ. ܟܝܠܦ[112][ܡܟܬܒܐ ܟܬܒ] ܒܥܬ[111].ܟܬܡ ܥܠܝܠܝܪ[110]ܝܟ ܝܟܒ. ܟܒܫ

ܫ] ܠ ܟܬܠܠ ܟܐܡ[114][ܟܒܐܫ ܒܐܒ]. ܟܫ ܪ ܟܒ ܫܟܪ ܢܒ[113].ܪܟ ܐܡ

.ܒܟܒ[115][ܟܠܡ

ܢܒ. ܟܠܪ ܟܒ ܟܐܫ. ܡܟܒ ܠ ܟܒ ܠ. ܢܪ ܐܪ[116][,ܐܒܒ ܟܒܡ] ܪ

,ܢܒ[121]ܥܫܒ ܟܫܪ[120]ܡ[119],ܐܒܒ[118][[.ܟܫܪ[117][ܐܪ. ܟܠܪ]]] ܒܒ

ܟܐܫ] ܝܟ ܒ[125]ܩܠܒ ܗܢ .ܪܒ ܟܝ[124]ܠܚ[123]ܟܡ[122].ܫ

[126][.ܟܪ ܟܒ] ܟ :ܪ ܒ ܟ ܢ ܗ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܟ

ﻣﺤﻤﺪ ﺍﻟﻘﺎﺿﻲ [130]ﻣﺴﺘﺮ ﻣﻦ ﻋﻤﺮ ،ﺃﺑﻮ ﺍﻟﻔﻀﺎﺋﻞ ﻭ ﺍﻟﻔﺎﺿﻠﻴﻦ ﺍﻟﻰ ﻳﻮﻡ [ﺍﻟﺪﻳﻦ ﻣﺤﻤﺪ ﺍﻟﺤﺴﻴﻨﻲ.][131] [ﺍﻟﻤﻌﺎﺩ ﻭﻋﺪ] [132]ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻌﺎﺩ ﻭﻋﺪ ﺍﻟﻰ ﻳﻮﻡ ﻳﻘﻮﻡ [ﻣﻦ ﻋﻤﺮ] .ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺃﻋﻠﻢ ﺑﺎﻟﺼﻮﺍﺏ [133]ﻭ ﺍﻟﻴﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﺮﺟﻊ ﻭ ﺍﻟﻤﺂﺏ. [134]ﻣﻦ ﻳﻘﻮﻝ ﻣﻦ ﻳﻘﻮﻝ ﻣﻦ ﻋﻤﺮ [ﻣﻦ ﻋﻤﺮ] .ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺃﻋﻠﻢ ﺑﺎﻟﺼﻮﺍﺏ [135]ﻭﺍﻟﻴﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﺮﺟﻊ ﻭ ﺍﻟﻤﺂﺏ. [136]ﺑﺎﺏ ﻓﻲ ﺫﻛﺮ ﻣﻦ ﻳﻘﻮﻝ .[137]ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺃﻋﻠﻢ ﺑﺎﻟﺼﻮﺍﺏ [ﻭﺍﻟﻴﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﺮﺟﻊ ﻭ ﺍﻟﻤﺂﺏ.][138]

ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻪ [139]ﺍﻟﻤﻮﻓﻖ ﻟﻠﺼﻮﺍﺏ ﻭﺑﻴﺪﻩ ﺍﻟﺘﻮﻓﻴﻖ ﻭﺍﻟﻴﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﺂﺏ. ﺗﻤﺖ [ﺍﻟﻤﻘﺎﻟﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﺤﻤﺪ ﷲ ﺣﻖ ﺣﻤﺪﻩ ﻭ ﺍﻟﺼﻼﺓ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺧﻴﺮ ﺧﻠﻘﻪ ﻣﺤﻤﺪ ﻭ ﺁﻟﻪ ﻭ ﺻﺤﺒﻪ ﻭ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻫﺘﺪﻯ ﺑﻬﺪﺍﻩ ﺇﻟﻰ ﻳﻮﻡ [140].ﺍﻟﺪﻳﻦ] ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﻮﻓﻖ ﻟﻠﺼﻮﺍﺏ ﻭﺑﻴﺪﻩ ﺍﻟﺘﻮﻓﻴﻖ ﻭﺍﻟﻴﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﺂﺏ. ﻭﻗﻊ ﺍﻟﻔﺮﺍﻍ [141]ﻣﻦ ﻫﺬﻩ ﺍﻟﻨﺴﺨﺔ ﻣﻦ ﻳﻮﻡ [142]ﺍﻟﺴﺒﺖ. ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﻮﻓﻖ ﻟﻠﺼﻮﺍﺏ ﻭﺑﻴﺪﻩ ﺍﻟﺘﻮﻓﻴﻖ ﻭﺍﻟﻴﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﺂﺏ. ﻭﺻﻠﻰ [143]ﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺳﻴﺪﻧﺎ ﻣﺤﻤﺪ ﻭ ﻋﻠﻰ [144]ﺁﻟﻪ ﻭ ﺻﺤﺒﻪ ﻭ ﺳﻠﻢ [145]ﺗﺴﻠﻴﻤﺎ ﻛﺜﻴﺮﺍ ﺇﻟﻰ ﻳﻮﻡ ﺍﻟﺪﻳﻦ ﻭ ﺍﻟﺤﻤﺪ ﷲ ﺭﺏ ﺍﻟﻌﺎﻟﻤﻴﻦ.

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[130] BCEF: ﻣﻦ ﺳﻨﺔ
[131] D: ﻣﻦ ﻋﻤﺮ ،ﺃﺑﻮ ﺍﻟﻔﻀﺎﺋﻞ ﺳﻴﺪﻱ ﺍﻟﺸﻴﺦ ،ﺍﻟﻤﻘﺎﻟﺔ ﺑﻌﺪ ﺍﻟﺤﻤﺪﻟﻠﻪ ﻭﺍﻟﺼﻼﺓ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺭﺳﻮﻟﻪ ﻭﺁﻟﻪ ﻭ ﻣﻦ ﻭﺍﻻﻩ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻌﻠﻤﺎﺀ ﺍﻟﺤﻤﺪﻟﻠﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﻮﻓﻖ ﻟﻠﺼﻮﺍﺏ ﻭﺑﻴﺪﻩ ﺍﻟﺘﻮﻓﻴﻖ
[132] D: ﺍﻟﻤﻌﺎﺩ
[133] D: ﻭﺍﻟﻴﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﺮﺟﻊ ﻭ ﺍﻟﻤﺂﺏ ﻭ ﺍﻟﻴﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﺮﺟﻊ
[134] E: ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻪ
[135] D: ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺘﻌﺎﻥ
[136] C: ﺑﺎﺏ
[137] D: ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺘﻌﺎﻥ
[138] D: ﻭﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﻮﻓﻖ ﻟﻠﺼﻮﺍﺏ .ﺍﻟﻠﻬﻢ ﺍﻏﻔﺮ ﻟﻨﺎ
[139] BC: ﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﻮﻓﻖ and D: ﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﺍﻟﻤﻮﻓﻖ
[140] D: ﺗﻢ ﺍﻟﻜﺘﺎﺏ ﷲ
[141] BC: ﻓﻲ ﻫﺬ ﻓ
[142] D: ﺍﻟﺴﺒﺖ
[143] D: ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺘﻌﺎﻥ ﻭ
[144] D: ﺁﻟﻪ
[145] C: ﺇﻟﻰ ﻳﻮﻡ and D: ﺇﻟﻰ

❖ [1]ملا قد [ملا] | [2]سعد حدا [3][كان هلا] كاهلاهنك ❖

كاهلا. نجا [5]كنم لم سعد. كملا ،معلم هلحلحا [4]لم هلا لا كتحب كان ام كاهلا كاهلا. هنك لا قد لا. لمم نجاا لم سعد. هنحا لا لثهم. هنحا كاننا. هنحا [7]سعدد هنا. نجا [6][،معلم كاهنك] حا لم قم. نحدحا هنم لمل هلا كاننا. هنحا [8]لمجنم هنم لا هلا لا. سعدها [13]،معلم [12]قنيز هنا [11]لمحا [10].لثا مج [9]نهلا نحدحا لم

.ⲙⲁⲣⲉϥ] | ⲛⲉϫⲣⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲁⲥⲏ[30] ⲙ̀ⲡⲉϫⲁⲥ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ[29]ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉ̀ⲃⲟⲗ ϫⲉ ⲛⲉⲧⲉⲓ[28]ⲛⲁⲩ fol. 88r

ⲛⲉ ⲗⲁⲁⲩ. ⲙⲁⲩⲁ[33] ϫⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ[32].ϫⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ] ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ[31][ⲛⲁⲩ

[36].ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲙⲉ] [35][ⲛⲉ 34ⲡⲉⲛⲁⲩ]. ⲡⲉⲓϫⲉ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ, ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉ̀ⲃⲟⲗ ⲉ̀ⲣⲟⲓ, ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ

ⲛⲁⲓ, ⲛⲁⲓ ⲗⲁⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲧⲁⲓ, ⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲥ. ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ[38]ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ[37]ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉ̀ⲣⲟⲓ

ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲙⲉ] ⲛⲁⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲛⲁⲛⲁⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲥ ⲉ̀ⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ[42]ⲛⲁⲓ 41[ⲛⲁⲙⲉⲛ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲓ 40ⲛⲁⲁⲩ] 39.ⲛⲁⲓ

47ⲉⲛⲉ ⲟⲩⲛ 46[.ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲓⲙⲉ] ⲛⲁⲁⲩ ⲛ̀ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ 45ⲛⲁⲙ ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲥ 44ⲙⲛ ⲉ̀ⲣⲟⲓ 43[.ⲛⲁⲓ

ⲉ̀ⲣⲟⲓ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲛⲁⲙ ⲛⲁ ⲉⲛⲁ. ⲛⲁⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉ̀ⲣⲟⲓ ⲥⲉⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲥ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲙⲛⲁⲙ

ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲁ ⲟⲩⲛ ⲉ̀ⲣⲟ ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲥ. ⲙⲁⲛⲉⲛⲁⲧⲉ ⲛⲁⲓⲙ ⲉ̀ⲣⲟⲓ 49,ⲛⲁⲙ ⲛⲁⲙ ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲥ.48 ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲥ

ⲛⲁⲙⲟⲩ 53:ⲛⲁⲁⲁ :ⲛⲉⲩⲗⲁⲁⲩ. ⲙⲁⲁⲃⲁ ⲙⲛⲉⲛⲁ 52[ⲗⲁⲁ 51ⲟⲩⲛ] 50[ⲙⲛ ⲛⲁⲁⲁ]. ⲡⲁⲁⲉⲛ

ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲁ] .ⲛⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲏ ⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲛⲉⲛ ⲛⲉ ,ⲙⲁⲗⲁ ⲡⲁⲣⲁ ⲛⲁⲁⲁ ⲉ̀ⲣⲟⲓ ⲛⲁⲁⲁ

.ⲛⲁⲙ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲁⲣⲁ 54[ⲛⲁⲗⲁ

ⲛⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲏ ⲛⲁⲣⲁ. ⲛⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲁⲙ ⲛⲁⲁⲁ ⲉ̀ⲣⲁⲣⲁ ⲛⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲛ ⲙⲙ

ⲉ̀ⲗⲉⲛⲁ. ⲛⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲡⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲁ 57[56.ⲙⲁⲁⲁ 55,ⲙⲁⲣⲁ ⲡⲁⲁⲁⲁ] ⲗⲁ ⲛⲉ ⲗⲁⲁⲁ | ⲙ ⲁⲁⲁⲁ fol. 88v

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28 D: ⲛⲁⲓ ⲟⲛ
29 F: ⲧⲁⲩⲣⲁⲁ
30 E: ⲡⲁⲥ
31 D: ⲟⲙ ⲙⲁⲁⲛ
32 D: ,ⲙⲁⲩⲣⲁⲁ ϫⲉ
33 D: ,ⲙⲁⲁⲗ
34 D: ⲙⲛ ⲉ̀ⲣⲟ
35 E om. this bracketed phrase.
36 BCDE: ⲙⲙⲁⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ
37 C: ⲙⲙⲁⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ
38 D: ⲙⲙⲁⲣⲁ
39 D: ⲛⲁ ⲛⲁⲗⲁ
40 E: ⲟⲙ
41 D: ⲡⲁⲥⲁⲁ
42 DEF om. this word.
43 D: ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲡⲉⲓ
44 D om. this word.
45 D om. this word.
46 D: ⲛⲁⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲓ
47 D om. this word.
48 DE: ⲛⲁⲁ
49 BCDE: ⲁⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲁ
50 D: ⲛⲁⲁⲁ
51 CF: ⲟⲩⲛ
52 D: ⲟⲩⲛ ⲗⲁⲁⲁ
53 C: ⲛⲁⲁⲁⲁ
54 D: ⲛⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲙⲁⲁ
55 E om. this word.
56 C: ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛ and E: ⲛⲁⲗⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛ
57 D: ⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲁⲗⲁ ⲙⲡⲉⲓ ⲟⲩⲛ ⲡⲁⲁⲁ ⲗⲁ

ܐܝܟ [60][ܗܘ 59ܕܝ ܗܘܐ] . ܠ ܐܒܓܒܟ ܒܥܝܕ . ܫܦܪ ܐܝܟ 58ܕܝ ܗܘܐ . ܡܫܒܚܐ ܗܘ ܒܟ
. ܗܒܒܟ ܕ ܗܒܐ ܐܠܐ . ܒܟܐ 62ܐܟܡ ܐܝܟ ܐ 61ܕܝ ܐܡܪ . ܐܣܪ ܒܟ ܒܠܟܒ ܒܐ ܗܠ
ܗܠ ܒܘܐ ܐܝܟ 66ܩܠܐ ܕܝ ܒܟ . ܠ ܒܪܐ 65ܒܪܟ ܐܒ 64[ܠ ܫܒ] ܐܠܐ ܩܐ 63ܡܫܡ
ܐ ܫܒ [ܠ ܫܒ.] ܐܟ ܒܟ ܐ.68 ܠ 67ܫܒ ܫܡܟܒ 69[.ܠ ܒܠܡܒܒ] ܐ 68.ܠ ܒܠܡܒܒ] ܐ ܫܒ 70[.ܠ
ܐ ܒܟ] 71[ܕ ܒܟ]
ܐܒܐܬܠ 73ܕ ܐܒܬܒ . ܐܫ ܒܒܟ ܐܬܒ ܐܬ 72ܠ ܐܬܒ ܐ
77ܐܠ ܠ 76ܠܒ 75.ܫܒ ܐܬ ܐܒ ܐܠ ܒ ܐ 74.ܠ ܫܫܒ ܗܠ ܒ ܐ ܒ
79[.ܠ] .] 78.ܒ ܒ ܐ ܐ] 81[.ܐ] 80ܠ
82,ܐ ܠ 84[.ܐ] 83.ܐ]]]

ܡܫܬܐ ܡܢ ܡܢ .ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܡܢܝܢ ܡܢ .ܗܝܢ .ܫ ܠܟܠ ܠܐ ܟܬܒ[90].ܡܢܝܢ[89] ܡܢ ܡܢ

.ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܠܟ ܟ ܟܬܒ[92],ܫܐܠ .ܟܠ ܡܢ .ܢܝܢ ܟܬܒ[91]

ܟܝܡ ܡܢ ܟܡ .ܠ ܟܠ ,ܫܘܝܢ ܥܡܠ .ܫ ܟܝ ܟܠ[93][ܟܡ ܡܢ ,ܫܒܩ]

ܟܫܩܠ ܫܒ .ܫܒ ܟ .ܫ ܟ ,ܫܘܝܢ ܥܡܠ .ܫ ܟ[94].ܫܩ]

ܥܡ .ܟܫ ܟ ܡܢ[96] ܠ[95]ܥܡ .ܫ ܟ[97].ܟܫ]

ܫ .ܟ ܡ[98]ܡ .ܟ ܡ[99]ܡ .ܟ ܡ[100][ ]ܟ[101] [ ]ܟ[102][ ]ܟ[103]

ܟ]ܟ[104]ܡ .ܟ[105] [[ ]ܟ[106] [ ]ܟ[107]ܟ

[108]]]ܟ[109] ❖

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89 D om. this word.
90 C: ܡܢܝܢ
91 B: ܐܢ ܢܝܢ and D: ܢܝܢ
92 D: ܟܠ
93 D: ܟܠ ܫܒ
94 D: ܫܩܠ
95 E: ܥܡܠ ,ܐ
96 DE om. this word.
97 D: ܡܫܝ ܟܬܒܫ ܟܫܩܠ ܥܡܐ .ܟܫܒ ܟܬܐ ܡܫܬܐ ܟ
98 D: ܥܡܐ
99 D: ܥܡܫܐ
100 A: ܬܠܐ ܬܫܐ ܬܡܐ ܬܫܟ; D: ܟܫܒ; and F: ܬܠܐ ܬܫܐ ܢܝܡܐ ܟܫܩܟ
101 E: ܟܢܐ
102 A: ܬܫܠ
103 D: ܟܬܡܫܠ and F: ܬܫܐ ܟܫܠ
104 C: ܡܟܠ ܠܟܠ
105 C om. this word.
106 C: ܠ
107 E: ܡܟ
108 C om. this bracketed phrase.
109 D om. this double bracketed phrase.

❖ [4]ܗܝܢ ܒܗܠ [3]ܡܒܗܒܝܟ [2]ܫܡܥ ܐܡܪ [1][ܠܐ ܐܠ] ܠܐ ❖

ܠ. ܒܢܝ ܡܠܟܐ ܣܘܝܪܝܐ. ܒܢܝܠܡ [6]ܡܒܗܒܝܡܟ ܗܝܡ ,ܒܟܠ [5]ܐܡܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܬܐ ܗܝܢ
[11],ܡܥܝܕܢܐ ܬܫܢ [10]ܠ ܒܝ [9].ܐܝܪܒܐ [8]ܐܟܪܝ ܐܬܐ | ܡܒܫܟ ܡܒܐܒܐ [7]ܠܐ ܗܡ fol. 89v
ܐܒܡ]. ܡܒܗܝܫ [14]ܗܝܡ ܣܘܝܠ ܡܐܝܡ ܐܬܐ [13]ܢܘܡ [12]ܩܡ ܐܡ. ܫܠܚܢ ܐܒܪ
ܠܒܠ ܐܬܐ ܐܒܕ ܐܒܠ ܒ. ܒܩܡ ܗܝܡ [16]ܫܠܚܟ. ܫܒܐܒܐ ܒܫܒ [15][ܒ
ܒܠܫܫ.

.ܢܩܡ ܢܠܒܟ ܠ ܐܒܠ [20]ܒ ܐܝܬܟ [19][ܒܝ ܠ ܫܒܐܠ] ܒܒܠ [18]ܒ [17]ܫܡܥ
ܢܠܒܐ ܟܒ. ܐܒܐ ܒ ܠܐܐ ܥܠܡ [22]ܐܬܐ ܢܠܡ ܟܝ. ܢܩܡ ܢܟܝ [21][ܟܫܫ ܐܝܬܟ]
[24],ܫܒܐܒܐ] ܠܐ. ܢܠܡ ܐܬܐ ܐܠ ܥܡ ܒܝܒ ܫܠ ܟܡܟ ܢܒܐ [23]ܒܝ. ܢܩܡ
ܥܡܫܐ ܢܫܝܩ [26].ܐܒܐ ܐܫܠܒܐ] ܐܒܐ ܠܐ ܟܐܒ ܟܝܠܟ. ܒܫܟ [25][ܒܒ
ܐܒܫܫܟ] .ܒܫܫ ܐܒܠ ܒ ܥܫܫܒ ܠ ܟܝ. ܐܒܐ ܒ ܐܠ ܐܬܒ ܐܬܐ.

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[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] A: ̈ܐܒ
[3] A: ܐܫܒܒܝ
[4] C om. this bracketed phrase.
[5] D: ܒ
[6] C: ܐܫܒܒܝܫ ̈-ܒܫܫ
[7] BDEF: ܠ ܟܝ and C: ܟܝ
[8] D: ܒܫܟ
[9] CE: ܐܝܪܒܐ
[10] BC: ܒ ܠ
[11] D: ܐܬܫܒ
[12] BC: ܩܡ
[13] E om. this word.
[14] D: ܗ
[15] D: ܒܫ
[16] B: ܫܫܠܒܟ
[17] C: ܫܡܥ
[18] D om. this word.
[19] DE: ܫܒܐܠ ܒܝ ܠ
[20] D om. this word.
[21] D: ܟܫܫ ܟܡ ܫܟ
[22] C: ̈ܐܬܐ ̈-ܒܠ
[23] BCD: ܒ ̈ܟ
[24] DE: ,ܫܒܐܒܐ
[25] C: ̈ܒܒ ̈ܐܒܫܫ
[26] BCDEF: ܐܒܐ ܫܐܠܒ

ܠܚܕܐ. ܡܫܟܚ ܩܡܒܬܐ ܪܒܚܠܚ. ܡܚܙܐ ܕ ܩܡ [28]ܪܫܝ. ܡܫܒܩ [27][ܩܡܐ

ܡܫܟܚ ܩܡܒܬܐ ܙܝܒܐ. ܡܝ [30]ܪܫܐ [29]ܡ. ܡܚܠܐ ܥܒܕ ܡܚܙ ܕ ܩܡܒܬܐ

ܠܫܟ. ܙܝܒܐ ,ܡܐܬ ܗܝ ܐܠ: ܡ: ܪܥܐ ܫܩ ܪܡܐ [31][,ܡܐܒ]ܕ

ܪܒܐܐ [35][34]ܩܒܠܐ ܕܐ [33]ܩܒܥܒܐ] ܕ | [32]ܡܝ. ܪܡܐ ܩܫ ܪܐ ܕ fol. 90r

ܒܒܚ [40].ܪܝܠܐ ܪܫܥ [39][ܠܐ ܒܒܐ [38]ܐܪ ܡ [37]ܪ] [36].ܩܒܠܡ ܒ

ܐܠ ܪ ܪܠ ,ܫ. ܐܪ ܪܒܚ [43][ܡ] .ܪܐ [42]ܪ [41]ܪܡ

[46][ܡ [45]ܪܒܠܠ] [44],ܡܐܒ ܪܡ ܒ ܡ ܐ ܩ .ܪ

ܪ ܪ ܡ .ܒ ܒ ܒ [48][47]ܪ] ܪ .ܒ

ܒ ܡ [51][ ] [50] [49].[ ]

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ܪ .ܪ ܡ ܪ [53]ܪ ܡ ܡ

.] [55][ ] [54][ ]

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[27] D: ܩܡܒܬܐ
[28] D: ܡܪܐ
[29] E om. this word.
[30] D: ܪܫܐ
[31] D: ܪܐ
[32] BC: ܡ ܩ and D: ܩ
[33] BC: ܩܒܥ ܡܥܒܒ
[34] BC: ܩܒܥ ܡܠ
[35] D: ܩܒܠܐ ܩܒ
[36] BC: ܩܒܥ ܡܫ
[37] BC: ܪ and E: ,ܒ
[38] BC: ܪ ܐ and E: ܪ ܐ
[39] D: ܐ ܠ ܪ ܐ
[40] BCEF: ܪܝܠ
[41] C: ܪ
[42] CDE: ܪ ܒ
[43] B: ܡ
[44] D: ܐ
[45] E: ܪ
[46] D: ܒ
[47] BDEF: ܪ
[48] C: ܪ
[49] D: ܡ
[50] CD: ܡ
[51] D: ܡ
[52] DE: ܪ
[53] D: ܪ
[54] D: ܪ
[55] E om. this word.
[56] D om. this bracketed phrase.

ܐܬܐܡܪ ܒܟ ܠܚܡܐ[57] ܐܡ. ܐܠܠܚ ܚܝܟ ܗܠܡ ܒܡܫܐ ܐܝܠܥܢ ܒܢܢܝ ܐܬܒܫ ܐܬܐ.

ܠܗܡ[58].ܡܐ ܐܫܐ ܐܒܝܡܐ ܐܝܐ ,ܡܥܟܠܥ | ,ܡܩܚܐ ܐܥܐ. ܡܥ ܠܐ ܐܠܡܐ ,ܡܥܐܫ fol. 90v

[ܐܡ ܚܠܡ ܡܠܚ. ܠܚܡܐ ܡܠܚ ܒܠܠܟ. ܠܚܡܐ ܡܠܚ ܐܠܡ ܠܐ ܒܠܐ ܗܡ[59].ܠܚܡ]

ܐܠܚ. ܒܚܡ ܒܠܠܟ ܡܠܚ ܠܗܡ. ܐܠܠܚ ܒܐ[61][ܐܠܠܚ ,ܡܥܒܐܐ] ܐܡ ܒܐܥ. ܠܚܡ[60]ܩܒܐܐ

ܐܠܚ. ܒܚܡ ܒܠܠܟ ܡܠܚ ܠܗܡ. ܐܠܠܚ ܚܝܟ[62]ܩܒܐܐ ܐܒܩܐ ܡܠܚ ܡܗ ܟܐ ܒܚܡܐ ܠܐ ܐܐܐ ܒܗܝܒܐ

ܗܡ. ܡܒܡܫܥ[67]ܡܒܐܟܡܝܟܠܥ[66]ܡܒܢܒܚܟܠܥ[65][ܐܐ ܐܗ] [64].ܐܢܟܠܫܥ ܡܐ ܐܠܝܒܐ

ܐܒܐܐ. ܒܝܐ ܒܟ ܐܐ ܩܗ. ܡܐ[69]ܐܢܟܠܫܥܐ ܐܠܠܚ[68]ܐܒܐܐ. ܐܢܟܠܫܐ ܣ ܐܐܡܐ ܐܥܒܐܐ

ܐܒ ܡܡܐܟܠ ܠܚܡ ܐܢܐ ܠ ܐܐ[71] ܐܐ[70]ܐܫܥ. ܐܢܐ ܣ ܒܠ ܠܡ ܫܥ. ܐܗ ܐܠܠܚ ܣܥܒܝܐ

ܥܡܒܝܐ ܐܝܒܐ ܐܐ ܐܢܟܠܫܐ. ܐܫܐ ܫܥ ܐܢܐ ܐܠܐ. ܐܠܠܚ ܐ ܣܒܐܐ ܐ. ܐܐܐ

ܡܠܚܒܐ.

ܐܡܡܐ[72] ܐܐ ܣܒܐܐ. ܐܒܐܐ ܫܡܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܗ ܫܥ. ܐܠܠܚ ܐܝܐ ܐ ܐܐ[73].ܐܡܡܐ ܣܝܐܐ ܐܝܐ

ܫܡܐ. ܐܝܠܥ ܠ ܐܒܫ ܐܝܐ ܫܡܐ. ܣܝܐ ܐܐ ܫ ܐܫܐ. ,ܐܠܐ ܐܒܐܒ ܠܐܒܐ

| ܐܫܐ ܣܐܒܫܫ. ܐܡܣ ܣܐܐܐܒ. ܣܒܒܐ ܫܡ[75] ܐܐ ܒ. ܐܐܫܫ[74]ܐܒܫ ܐܝܐ fol. 91r

ܐ ܐܒܐ.

ܫ ܠ ܐܝܒ ܣܐܐ. ܐܒܐ ܐܐܐܐ[76].ܐܫܫܐ ܐܫܡܐ ܐܝܐ ܫ ܐܐ ܐܐ

ܐܐܒ. ܐܫܡܐ ܐܐ ܐܫܫܡܐ[78][77].ܣܐܐ ܐܫܐ] ܐܐ ܐ ܐܫܐ. ,ܐܫ

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[57] C: ܫ ܐ; D: ܐ ܐ; and E: ܐ
[58] C om. this word.
[59] D: ܠܚܡ ܡܠܚ
[60] D: ܐܝܒ
[61] D: ܐ ,ܐܫ
[62] D: ܐܝܒ
[63] B: ܠܚ
[64] D: ܐ ܠ
[65] D: ̈ ܡ
[66] C: ̈ ܒܢܒܚܟܠܥ and D: ܡܒܢ
[67] E om. this word.
[68] C: ܐܢ
[69] C: ܐ ܠ and D: ܠ
[70] D: ܫ
[71] D om. this word.
[72] BCDE: ܐ ܟ
[73] E: ̈ ܐ
[74] D: ܐ ܐ
[75] C om. this word.
[76] C: ̈ ,ܐ
[77] D: ,ܡ
[78] E: ,ܡ

ܗܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܠ ܕܐܚܝܟܪ. ܐܝܟ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪܬܐ. ܕܐܝܬܝ ܟܕ ܫܘܝܢ [79]ܠ
ܟܬܒ [81]ܒ ܠ ܐܝܟ. ܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܠ ܐܚܪ. ܐܡܐ ܐܬܐ [80]ܠ ܐܚܪܝܢ
ܐܝܟ [82]ܐܝܬ ܡܫܟ ܠ ܐܝܟ. ܐܡܪ ܟܝ
ܐ ܐ ܐ

❖ [3]ཁོས་ལ་ [2]སངས་རྒྱས་ [1]ཐམས་ཅ་ ཐམས་ ❖

ཡི་ ཞེས་ .སངས་རྒྱས་ ཉག་གཅིག་ ཟེར་ .ཁོས་ [5]ཇི་ ཤེས་པ་ ཅི་ [4]རིག་ གྱུར་ ཤིན་
ཏུ་ ཁོས་ ཡི་ གིར་ .ཚེས་ ཆོས་ ཐམས་ ལོག་ པར་ .གྱུར་ ཐམ་ ཇི་ ཅི་ ཁོས་ .ཇེས་ [6]ཁྱེད་
རཱཧུལ་ ཇུ་ ཡི་ ཁོས་ .ཅེས་ སངས་རྒྱས་ ལོག་ [7].སངས་རྒྱས་ ཁོས་ ཆགས་ .ཁམོཤ་ རཱཧུལ་
.ཡིས་ཅེས་ ཁོས་ ཟེར་ .རཱཧུལ་ ཉེས་པ་ ཡི་ ཀོ་ .རབས་ ཀེ་ ཁོས་ [9][8]ཞགས་ཀྱི་ ཀེ] .ཁམོཤ་
.རིགས་པ་ ཚ་ གྱུར་ .རྒྱུ་ སངས་རྒྱས་ ལོག་ [10]ཡི་ ཁོས་

ཚོས་ ཆུགས་པ་ ཀེ་ .རཱཧུལ་ ཡིས་ཅེས་ ཇི་ ཅེས་ [12]ཏེ་ སངས་རྒྱས་ [11][ཡི་ ཁེད་ཀྱི་
ཞེ་ ཀེ་ ཤེས་ ཤིང་ ཅེ་ .ཞེས་པ་ ཤེས་ཡིས་ རྒྱུ་ ཀུར་ ལུར་ ཀེ་ .ཞགས་ཀྱི་ | ཆགས་ fol. 92r
ལོག་ [15]ཡི་ ཁོས་ .ཁོས་ ཚ་ ཆགས་ རིགས་ ཁོས་ [14][ཆུ་ ཤེས་ .ཤིང་ ཁེད་ ཤེས་
ཆུགས་པ་ ཀེ་ .ཤེས་ ཤེས་ཡིས་ [17]ཏེ་ ཅེས་ .ཅེ་ [16]སངས་རྒྱས་ ཆོས་ ཐམས་ ཅད་ .ཅེས་
ཚ་ ཏེ་ [19]ཇེས་ .ཚེས་ ཅིང་ ཤེས་ [18]ལོག་ .ཚ་ ཞེས་པ་ ཤེས་ ཆགས་ ཆུ་ ཚ་ ཅེ་
.ཤེས་ཆེས་ ཁོས་ཚ་ ཚེས་ ཅེས་ [22].ཐམས་ ཅད་ ཤེས་ [21]ཁོས་ [20].ཐམས་ ཅད་ ཤེས་

[1] AD om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] C: ཐམས་ ཅད་ ཤེས་ པ་
[4] D om. this word.
[5] E: ཤེས་པ་ ཇི་
[6] D: ཇི་ཅི་
[7] E om. this word.
[8] C om. this word.
[9] D: ཞགས་ཀྱི་
[10] D om. this word.
[11] BC: ཁེད་ and F: ཁོས་
[12] BCD om. this word.
[13] E: ཆགས་ཀྱི་
[14] D: ཆུ་ཤས་
[15] A om. this word.
[16] BC: སངས་ and F: ཁོས་
[17] C: ཐམས་ ཅད་
[18] D: ལོག་པ་
[19] BCF: ཡི་ ཁོས་ and D: ཇི་
[20] D: ཐམས་ ཅད་
[21] D: ཁོས་
[22] D: ཐམས་ ཅད་

ܟܬܒ] ܡܢ ܒܝܬ [25].ܠ ܫܡ ܟܠ] ܟܝܦ ܠ ܒܝܕ .ܡܫܡ ,ܡܐܡܪ [24]ܟܝ [23]ܡܢܝ

[28][ܒܝܕ ܡܚܕ] ܟܠ ܐ ܡܚܒ ܠ ܝܫܘܥ ܟܬܘܒ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܠܩܚ [27][ܡ ܐܢ] [26].ܟܬܒܢ

ܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܫܘܚ .ܝܫ [31]ܟܬܘ ܡ ܟܬܒܢ [30].ܟܬܒܢ ܫܡܐ ܐܢ ܒܝܬ .ܫܒܥܠܡ [29]ܠ

[32].ܐܠ

ܟܬ ܐܟ .ܟܬܝܢ ܒ ܒܐ ܟܬ [35]ܟ ܟܬܒܢ ܫܡܐ ܡ ܢܫܡ [34][33]ܡ ܟܢ]

ܠܐ ܝܫܡ [39]ܢܫܠ ܟܬܒܢ ,ܫܘܒ [38][ܡ ܟܢ] [37].ܟܬܒܢ [36][,ܫܘܒ ܟ]

[44][ܒܝܕ [43]ܝܫ ܟ] .ܫܝ [42]ܢܩܫ [41][ܒܝܕ ܟܬ] ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܠܩܚ [40]ܡܢ .ܟܬܒ

.ܡ [48]ܠܫ ,ܐ [47]ܒ ܟܬܒ [46]ܢܩ [45]ܟ .ܟܬܒܢ ܫܡܐ | ܐܢ fol. 93r

[51]ܟܝ ܢ ܡ ܟܬܒ [50].ܢܫܠ ܟܢ ܡ ܟܬܒ [49][ܫ ܡ ܟܢ]

.ܫ ܐܫ ܟܢ ܠ ܟ ܒܝ .ܟ ܠ [53]ܢܫܠ ܢ .ܐ [52]ܐܠ ܟ

ܡ ܟܢ] ,ܫܠ ܟ ܐ ܠ ܐ [54]ܡ ܠ .ܐ ܠ ܒ ,ܫ .ܐ

[23] D: ܡ ܐ
[24] BCDF: ܒ ܟ
[25] D: ܒ ܟ ܠ
[26] D: ܟܬܒܢ ܫܡܐ and F: ܟܬܒܢ ܟ
[27] CF: ܡܢ and D: ܐ
[28] D: ܡ
[29] A om. this word.
[30] C: ܢ
[31] D: ܒ
[32] C: ܐ
[33] C om. this word.
[34] D: ܐ
[35] C: ܟ
[36] D: ,ܫ
[37] C om. this word.
[38] D: ܐ
[39] DE: ܢ
[40] BCF: ܡ ܐ and D: ܐ
[41] D: ܒ
[42] A: ܢ
[43] BCF om. this word.
[44] D: ܒ
[45] BCF: ܝ
[46] C: ܢ and D: ܢ
[47] C om. this word.
[48] CD: ܠ
[49] D: ܒ
[50] D: ܢ
[51] D: ܝ
[52] D: ܠ
[53] DF: ܢ
[54] ABDEF om. this word.

ܐܝܟ ܗܢ[57] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܗܘ ܕܥܒܕ. ܗܘ[56][ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ] ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܪܫܝܬ ܕ[55][ܐܝܟ

ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ][58] ܕܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ. ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ][59]

ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ. ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ][60] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ

ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ. ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ

ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ. ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ][61].

ܒܪ[62] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ. ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ[63] ܐܝܟ

ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ. ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ[64]، ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ

ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ. ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ[65] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ

ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ. ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܪ ܚܕ ܕܐ ܡܐܡܪ.

❖ [1][om. hr] [2][ABCE om. hr] [3]ܐܝܟ ❖

ܕܡ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܝܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦܣܛܝܢ[4]. ܐܦܣܛܝܢ ܠܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܝܬ[5]. ܐܦܣܛܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܝܬ. ܐܡ ܒܪ ܐܝܫ ܐܚܪ[6] ܐܬܐ ܐܚܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ[7]. ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܝܬ[8]. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܝܬ

ܡܫܡܥ] ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܝܟ [29]ܕ ܕ [28].ܠ ܐܠܐ [27]ܒܐܡܪ] ܠܐ ܫܟ
.ܝܢܐ ܒܗܠ [31].ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܝ .ܩܡܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܝܢܐ [30].ܐܠܐ
.ܩܡܠܐ ܡܢܐ ܩܒܐ ܐܠܐ

ܒ ܐܡܪ ܠ [34]ܐܒܒܠ ܐܡ ܐܡܪ] .ܐܠܐ ܒ [33]ܐܟ ܐܠ [32][ܒܢ ܐܝ]
ܐܠܐ [37]ܐܟܐ .ܩܠ ܐܠܐ [36]ܒܐܡܪ ܐܟܝ ܐܩܒ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܐ ܐܟܐ [35].ܐܠܐ
ܐܝ ܩܐ .ܐܝ ܠ ܐܠܢܝܒ ܐܠܐ .ܐܠܝ [40]ܡܠ ܐܒ [39][38]ܐܒܝ ܒ]
.ܐܠܟ ܒ ܐܡܪ [42]ܐܒ .ܟ ܡ ܐܡ ܐܝ ܐܠܐ .ܫ ܒ [41]ܐ ܒ
[46]ܐܟܐ [45].ܒ ܐ ܠ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ [44]ܐܠܐ [43]ܐܟܐ
ܡ ܐܒ ܐܟ .ܐ ܐ [48]ܐ [47]ܐ ,ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ | fol. 96r
ܐ ܐ ܐ] ܒ .ܐ ܐ .ܐ [49]ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ .ܐ ܐ
ܐ .ܐ ܐ .ܐ ܒ ܐ .ܐ [51].ܐ ܒ ܐ [50].ܐ
ܐ ܒ [54]ܐ [53].ܐ ܐ] .ܐ [52] ܐ
[ ] [55].ܐ ܐ [56] ܐ ܐ

[27] C: ܐ
[28] D: ܒ ܠ ܐ
[29] D om. this word.
[30] D: ܐ ܐ
[31] E: ܐ
[32] D: ܐ
[33] BCE: ܒ
[34] D: ܐ
[35] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[36] A: ܒ
[37] D: ܒ
[38] C: ܐ
[39] DE: ܐ ܐ
[40] C: ܠ
[41] D: ܠ
[42] BCDE: ܐ
[43] D: ܒ
[44] DE: ܐ
[45] C: ܐ
[46] D: ܒ
[47] A: ʾ
[48] D: ܒ
[49] D: ܐ ܐ ܒ
[50] D: ܐ ܐ ܒ
[51] D: ܐ
[52] C om. this word.
[53] ABCEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[54] D: ܐ
[55] D: ܐ .
[56] C: ܐ and D om. this word.

ܫܡܥ[60] ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ[59] ܐܒܗܝܟܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܗܝܟ[58]،ܡܒܪܟܐ[57] ܐܠܗܐ

ܒܝ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܝܢ ܐܒܪܗܡ[64] [ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܢܥܒ. ܠܐ ܐܠ[62] [ܡܠܐܟ ܒܝ[63]ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܐܢܟ ܐܠ] ܐܒܗܝܟܝ[61]

ܐܒܗܝܟ.[65] ܠܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܡܪ ،ܡܒܪܟ[67] ܐܬܠܚܡ[66] [ܡܢ ܐܟܐ]. ܐܡܪ ܫܡܝ ܡܢ ܐܒܪܗܡ

ܐܒܗܝܟ[68] ܐܒܗܝܟܝ ܐܠ ،ܡܒܪܟ ܐܠ ܐܒܪܗܡ. ܐܡܪ ܫܡܝ ܡܢ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠ ،ܡܒܪܟ

ܐܟܠܝ ܐܢܐ[69] ܐܒܗܝܟܝ ܐܠ ،ܡܒܪܟ ܐܠ ܐܒܗܝܟ.

ܐܒܗܝܟܝ[73] ܕܥܠ ܗܘ. ܐܒܗܝܟ ܒܝ[72] ܫܡܝ. ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܒܪܗܡ[71] ܐܟܐ[70] ܒܝ

ܐܠܗ. ܒܪܟ ܐܠ ܒܪܟ ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܡܢ. ܐܒܗܝܟ ،ܐܒܗܝܟ ܐܒܪܗܡ. ܐܒܗܝܟ ،ܐܒܗܝܟ ܐܠ

ܡܢ ܐܟܐ ܐܠ. ܐܡܪ[74] ܐܢܐ ܐܠ | ܡܢ. ܐܠ ܫܡܥ ܡܢ ܐܠ ،ܡܒܪܟ. ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܫܡ ܐܒܗܝܟ fol. 96v

ܐܡܪ[77] [ܡܢ ܐܒܪܗܡ[76] ܡܢ[75] ܐܒܗܝܟܝ ،ܐܒܗܝܟ ،ܐܒܪܗܡ. ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ،ܡܒܪܟ ،ܐܟܐ

ܫܡ ܐܡܪ[82] ܐܠ. ܐܠ ،ܡܒܪܟ[81] ܐܒܪ[80]. ܐܠ ،ܡܒܪܟ[79]. ܐܒܪ ،ܡܒܪܟ[78] [ܐܠ

ܐܠ ،ܡܒܪܟ ،ܐܒܪܗܡ ،ܐܠ ،ܡܒܪܟ ،ܐܡܪ

[ܠ ܟ][87] ܗܘ ܕ ܐ[88]ܐ. ܟܡܠ ܗܢ ܟܬܒ ܟܘܡ. ܟܬܒ ܟ[89]ܐ ܕ ܐ[90]ܟܬܒ

ܐ ܕ ܐ[92][ܐ ܐ] ܟܐ[91]ܐ ܐ ܗܢ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟ. ܐ

ܗܢ. ܟܡܠ * ܗܢ ܟܬܒ ܟ[93][ ] ܟ[94]ܐ ܗ ܟ End of C

ܐ[97] ܐ ܐ[96]ܐ ܗ ܐ ܟ[95][ ]. ܐ ܟ ܟ

.ܟ

ܐ[98] ܟ ܟ.] ܟ[99][ ].] ܐ

ܐ[102][ ]]| ܟ[100][ ]].] fol. 97r

ܐ[101]].]].]]

ܐ[106]].]].]].]]

ܐ[107]].]].]]

ܐ[110].

ܐ[111][ ]].]].]]

ܐ[113][ ]].]].]]

ܐ[116].]].]]

[87] D:]
[88] D:]
[89] DE om. this word.
[90] D:]
[91] C:]
[92] DE:]
[93] F:]
[94] D:]
[95] F om. this bracketed phrase.
[96] D om. this word.
[97] D:]
[98] D:]
[99] D:]
[100] D:]
[101] D:]
[102] D:]
[103] D:]
[104] D:]
[105] D om. this word.
[106] D:]
[107] D:]
[108] DE:]
[109] D:]
[110] F:]
[111] D:]
[112] D:]
[113] B:]
[114] E:]
[115] D:]
[116] E:]

ܗܘ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܡ[117] ܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ. [ܠܐ ܡܢ ܡܐ][118] ܫܘܝܐ. ܐܦ ܗܟܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܡܐ.

ܕܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܒܗ ܐܦ ܒܫܡܗ. ܐܠܐ ܕܒܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܐܠ ܥܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ[119] ܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܠܐ[120].

ܫܠܡ ❖ ܡܢ[121] ܥܠ ܡܝܬ ܐܬܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܡ ܫܐܠ

[117] B: ܡ ܐ and D: ܐܦ
[118] D: ܡܐ
[119] D: ܐ ܫܐ
[120] E: ܫܡܗ
[121] D om. this word.

ܒܟ ܟܠܡ ,ܡܢܐ [3]ܡ ܟܬܒ. ܟܬܒ ܒܟ ܒܐ[2] [ܒܐ ܒܢ ܐܢ ܟ] ܟܬܒ ܟܢ ܐ]. ܟܡܟ ܒܟ ܐܒܒܢ[5] [ܟܐ ܡܐ ܟܢ] ܟܠܡ ܟܢ[4] ܡ ܕ. ܟܐ ܡܒܢ ܟܬ ,ܡܢܐ ܣ ܒܡ[6] [ܡܒ [8][ܒܢ ܟܢ] [7].ܟܐ ܟ ܟܡܟ ,ܡܢܐ ܣ ܒܡ. ܟܬ ܒܟ ܟܡܟ ,ܡܢܐ ܣ ܒܡ. ܟܐ ܟ ܟܡ ,ܡܢܐ ܣ ܒܡ. ܟܬ ܒܟ ܟܡ ,ܡܢܐ ܣ ܒܡ. ܟ

ܟ ,ܡܢܐ ܣ ܒܡ. ܟ ܒܟ ܟܡ ,ܡܢܐ ܣ ܒܡ. ܟ ܒ ,ܡܢܐ ܣ ܒܡ. ܟ ܒ ,ܡܢܐ ܣ ܒܡ. ܟ ܒ

ܫܡܥܬ[34] ܐܚܪܝܢ ܐܡ ܪܒܐ ܕܐܡ. ܠ[33] ܫܡܥ ܡܢܗ ܐܠܐ ܐܠܗܐ[32] ܒܝܕ. ܐܒܝܫܐ ܠܡܥܒܕ

ܒܟ ܒܗܘ[35] .ܡܠܟܘܬ ܫܡܝܐ ܐܦ ܫܡܥܬ.]ܐܦܝܪ ܐܬܡܛܝܢ ܥܡ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܐܡ ܒܢܝ

.ܡܫܝܚܐ ܫܡܗ]

ܐܡܪ | [39].ܐܦܝܪ ܡܫܒܚ [38]ܥܡ ܐܢܐ .ܐܡܢ [37]ܐ ܒܢܝ ܒܪܫ[36] [ܐܡܪ ܒܝܢ ܐܝ fol. 98r

ܒܝܫܬܐ ܐܡܐ ܐܝܢ .ܐܒܝܕ ܒܪܟܐ ܫܡܫ ܐܠܗ .ܐܬܝ ܫܡܫ ܐܒܝܫܐ ܐܒܕ

ܒܪ[40] ܐܚܪܝܢ .ܒܪܟ ܐܒܝܫܐ[43] [ܐܡ ܐܡܪ .ܒܪܟܐ ܐܠܗ[42] ܒܟ[41] ܐܬܐܠܗܐ. ܒܝܕܐ

ܐܝ ܐܢ .ܐܒܕ ܐܒܝܕ[45]]ܒܪܟ ܐܒܕ ܐܡ[ܫܡܫ ܐܒܕ ܐܝܬ ܒܫܡ .[44]ܐܒܝܫܐ .ܒܪܟ ܐܒܝܫܐ

ܐ ܒܠܐ ܫܡܝ ܐܒܝܫܐ.] .ܒܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܐ ܒܟܝܬܐ ܐܒܝܫܐ ܐܡܐ]ܐܒܐ ܒܫܝܫ[46 .[47]ܒܫܝܫ ܫܡ .ܐܡܪ

.[48]ܐܒܐ ܐܒܫܒ

ܐܒܐ ܐܡܐ[49]ܐܠܐ .ܐܡ ܐܒܐ ܒܫܝܫ ܐ ܐܢ ܠ .ܐܒܐ ܐܫܡ ܐܢ

[53]ܐܡ ܐܬܝܡ ܐܒܐ ܐܡܐ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܒܝܢ[52] ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܬܝܡ[51] [ܐܝܢ ܐܠܐ][50].ܐܝܢ

[57][ܠ ܒܫ] ܐܡܐ ܒܟ ܠܐ[56]ܒܐܠ[55].ܐܒܝܫܐ ܠܒܐ] [54][ܐܡ ܐܡܪ] .ܒܠܫܒܐ ܐܠܗ

.ܐܬܝ ܒܟ ܐܒܐ[58]،ܡܢܗܝ ܐܒܐ ܒܟ ܐܒ

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[32] DE: ܒܝ ܒܫ ܐܠ
[33] D: ܫܡܥ
[34] D: ܫܡܥ
[35] D: ܡܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܐܫܡܥ
[36] D: ܐܫ ܒܗ .ܡܫܝܚ ܒܫ
[37] E om. this word.
[38] D om. this word.
[39] D: ܐܒܐ
[40] D om. this word.
[41] BF: ܐܡ ܠܐܗ and D: ܐܡ ܠܐ
[42] E: ܒܐ
[43] D: ܐܢ
[44] D: ܒܝܒܐ
[45] D: ܫܡܫ ܒܐ
[46] DE om. this bracketed phrase.
[47] E: ܒܫܝܫ
[48] D: ܠ ܐܒ ܒܟ ܐܒܐ
[49] F: ܐܠܐ ܫܡܝ ܐܒ
[50] D: ܐܢ
[51] D: ܐܠ
[52] D om. this word.
[53] D: ܐܢ ܫ
[54] D: ܐܢ
[55] B: ܠܒܐ ܒܐܒܝ
[56] D: ܠ
[57] B: ܠܫܒ
[58] DE om. this word.

ܗ] . ܗ ܫܡܝܢ ܗ [60.ܒܪܟܐ ܕܐ] ܒܪܟܝܢ ܕܐ 59ܠܐ . ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܡ ܒܢ

62ܥܠܝܡ ܒܪܟܐ ܒܪܟܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܕܐ : ܦ . ܩܪܐ ܫܦ ܟܠ 61[ܡܒܝܢ ܐ

ܟܠ ܒ . ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܥܡ | 64[ܒܢ ܫܦ] 63ܡܢ . ܐܒ ܟܐ ܥܡ fol. 98v

[ܢܐ ܟܠ.]65

ܥܒܢ . ܟܬܒ ܒ ܟܫ . ܟܬ ܐܢ ܒܢ ܐ .]ܢܐ ܫܡ ܐܠ ܐ

66ܥܒܠ ܫ . ܟ ܒ ܟ ܒܫ ܥܡ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܒ

ܫ . ܟ ܒ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܐ ❖ ܗ ܫ ܐ ❖ 68[67ܒ ܟ ܐ ❖

59 D: ܠ
60 D: ܒܪܟܐ
61 D: ,ܡܒܝܠ
62 BDE: ܥܠܝ ܫ
63 B: ܡ ܒ and D: ܒ
64 D: ܒܫ
65 D: ܠ
66 B: ܥܒܢ ܡ
67 A: ܡ .ܒ
68 DE om. this bracketed phrase.

[[[❖ [[ملء عن ملء [محمد] ملء عن ملء]][1] ❖]][2]

ملء فيه ملأه، ملء ملء. وملء: ملقمه، وملئ: ما يجب فيه ملء fol. 99r
ملء فاعله لا ما] | [[[لملء: ما يتم به فيه ملء. وملئة: مجلس]][3]
ومملوء ملء ملء. ملء ملأه. ملء ملء. ملء ملء. ملء ملء.
ملء[4] ملء. ملء ملء. ملء ملء[5] ومملوء ومملوء ملء ملء.
ملء ملء. ملء ملء. ملء ملء. ملء ملء. ملء ملء. ملء ملء

ܡܬܬܚܠ ܐܝܬܝܗܒ ܠܐ. ܠܐ ܠܚܡ ܠܐ ܠܡ.[18]ܡܕܝܢܬܐ[17].ܐܠܐ[16]ܒܠܐ ܪܟܝܡ ܪܟܝܫ ܪܡܐ

.ܫܝܒ ܪܟܝܐ ܐܝܟ ܒܠܐ. ܡܬܒܚܪ ܪܝܫ ܪܡܐ[21]ܠ.][20]ܡܚܡܐ ܪܟܒܫܬܐ][19].ܪܫܟ

ܪܡܐ] ܪܝܟ ܠܐ. ܡܡܝܢ ܪܟܚܠܟ ܒܟ ܪܫܝܐ. ܡܟܝ[22]ܒܠܚܠ ܫܬ ܪܬܝܠܐ

ܪܟܫܬܝܪ[25]ܪܟ[24].ܫܬܚܪ ܪܡܐ ܪܝܟ ܠܐ. ܡܢܝܠ] ܠܐ ,ܥܩܫܡܐ ܐܟ[23].ܪܫܟܪ

.[26]ܡܢܟܐ

ܠܐ .ܪܡܟܚܠܐ[28][27]ܫܟܚܠ ܪܡܠܐ] ܫܐ ܪܝܟ ܠܐ. ܐܟܐ ܒܪܠܟ ܡܐ ܪܫܟܪ

ܒܡܐ ܠܐ. ܠܠܟܫܒܐ ܠܠܟ ܪܟܒܝܐ ܪܟܡܐ ܐܒܐ ܪܟܝܪ ܟܒܬܩ ܒܡܐ ܠܐ ,ܐܕ[29]ܐܟ

ܪܟܫܪ. ܐܟ ܐܒܪܐ ܟܐ. ܠܠܟܫܒܟ ܠܐ ܠܠܟܪܟܒ ܠܐ.[30]ܪܟܐ. ܪܟܒܬܪ ܟܒܬܩ

.ܟܟܟ ܟܐ[31]ܪܡܐ ܟܒܟ. ܟܟܟܒܬܡ ܡܒܟܪ

ܪܡܐ | ܪܟܒܫܬܒܐ ܪܟܒܝܡ ܪܬܒܐ[33].ܪܟܒܐܝ ܟܒܐ] ܪܟܠܟܡܪ ܟܟ[32]ܝܡܐ fol. 105r

[35].ܪܡܟܐ ܪܡܫܬܟ] ܪܟܡ. ܟܬܪ ܠܒܡܠ ܟܬܪ ܪܫܫܬܠ ,ܡܪܫܐ. ܪܟܒܠܟܪ ܪܟܬ

[[[ܟܒܡܪ[36][ܡܒܒܪ ܟܟܟܐ]]][37]ܪܟܒܠܟܪ[38]ܪܡܠܟܒ ܐܕ ܠ[39]ܐܒܒܐ ,ܟ[40]ܡܝܐ ܪܟܬܠ ܟܟ

ܒܒܒܐ. ܪܫܐܝ ܪܐ ܐܠܐ. ܠܠܪ ܟܟ ܪܟܡܐ[41].ܪܟܐܪܟܒܐ ܪܟܒܒܟܐ] ܪܫܐ. ܪܬܟܬ

ܪܡܠܟ ܫܒܒܐ ܪܐܐ.[42]ܪܟܐܫܪ ܠܪܐ ,ܡܠܒܒܐ ܪܒܟܐ ,ܡܫܫܐ. ܪܟܝܠ ܐܪܟܟܐ

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[16] D: ܒܠ
[17] DE: ܐܕ ܠ
[18] D: ܪܟܐܫܪ
[19] D: ܪܫܟ ܟܟ
[20] E: ܡܚܡܐ
[21] D: ܪܟܒܫܬܐ ܒܒܒܐ
[22] DE: ܠܟܠ
[23] E:]ܒܟܐ ܪܡܐ
[24] D: ܪܡܐ ܪܬܒܐ ܪܠ .ܢܒ
[25] BDEF: ܪܟܐ
[26] BDEF: ܡܢܟܐ
[27] B om. this word.
[28] D: ܪܡܠܟ ܡܠܟܠ
[29] D om. this word.
[30] D: ܟܐ
[31] B om. this word.
[32] D: ܐܕ ܟܝܡܐ
[33] D: ܪܟܒܐܝ
[34] D: ܐܡ ܪܒܒܐ ܠܟܐ and E: ܠܟܐ ܒܒܐ
[35] D: ܪܫܟ ܡܫܫܟ
[36] E: ܪܒܒܐ ܠܟܐ ܟܟܟܐ
[37] D: ܪܟܒܠܟܪ]ܒܒܒܐ ܟܟܟ ܠܟܐ
[38] B: ܪܡ ܠܟܐ; D: ܐܡ ܠܟ; and E: ܪܡܠܟ
[39] D:]ܟܒܒܠ
[40] D:]ܡܝܠܐ
[41] D:]ܐܪܟܟܐ ܐܟܟܒ and E:]ܪܟܒܟܒ]ܪܟܐܪܟܒܐ
[42] D:]ܪܟܐܫܪ

ܕܐ ܡܠܐ] ܒܟ ܐܟܘ ܕܐ. ܡܕܝܬܒܚܐ ܡܢܝ ܡܫܐ ܠܐ ܚܬܫ ܫܝܪ. ܡܕܒܐ[43]ܐܒܫܐ
ܚܝ.][44] ܡܕܒܢܐ[45][ܪܝܫܐ ܡܕܒܢܐ ܡܕܒܫܝܢܐ] ܢܐ ܡܕܒܟܐ ܕܝܢܐ ܠܐ ܒܝܠ] .ܡܕܒܢܐ[46]
ܕܝܢܐ ܠܐ[49][ܐ[48]ܢܫܐ ܟܫܐ[47]ܡܕܒܚܟܐ ܡܕܒܥܐ ܢܐ ܟܐܥ. ܒܠܐ ܫܝ ܒܟ
ܢܐ ܡܕܒܝܐ .ܡܝܝܢܐ] ܡܕܐܐ ܠܐ ܟܝܚܐ ܐܒܫܐ ܫܒܝ ܢܐ ܟܝܪ. ܡܕܒܠܟܐ
ܐܒܫܐ.[50]ܒܝܚܐ ܡܕܒܒܐ ܠܐ ܡܕܒܢܝܐ

ܡܒܐ ,ܡܒܝܪܐ ܠܝܐ [51][ܟ
ܠܐ ܐ ,ܡܝܡ .ܟܝܫ[53]ܒܫ ܒܟ ܟܝܢܐ ;ܝܫܡܐ[52]ܟܝܫ
ܠܐܐ ܠ ܢܐ[54]ܟܐܐ | ܟܐܒܐ ܡܕܒܡܐ ܠܐ ܡܝܡ. ܡܕܒܠܩ ܐܐ ;ܒܝܐܐ[55]ܟܝܒܐ fol. 105v
ܡܕܒܠܟܐ. ܟܐܐ ܟܫܐ ܟܝܪ ܡܕܒܝܐ ;ܟܐ ܝܪ ܟ.[56][57]ܐܐ ܟܝܒܐ ܟ [ܡܫܒܐ]
[58]ܟܐܐ ܟܫܐ.

ܟܒ[61]ܐܐ ܟܐܐ ܠܐ [60][.ܐ ܒܝܪ ;ܡܠܐ] ;ܐܐ ,ܒܝܐ ;ܐ[59]ܐ ,ܒܝܐ ;ܒ
ܟܐ ;ܐ[62]ܟ ܐ .ܟܐ ;ܐ ;ܐ ;

ⲁⲡⲓⲟⲛ] ⲣⲉⲙⲛ ⲁⲓϫⲱⲙ ⲣⲉⲩⲗⲁⲛ [69]ⲁⲓⲉⲓⲁⲛ. ⲉⲛⲉ ⲁⲓⲗⲁ ⲙⲙⲟ ⲣⲉⲧⲥϧⲟ ⲁⲧⲥⲉ ⲧⲙⲛ

ⲥⲱⲛⲛ ⲥⲉⲙ. ⲥⲁⲙⲟ ⲉⲙⲙⲁϩⲉⲛⲛ ϫⲉⲙⲱ. ⲣⲉⲧⲥⲧⲟ ⲥⲉⲛ [72]ⲙⲛ [[ⲙⲙⲟ ⲧⲛ. ⲧⲗⲗⲁ [70][ⲥⲉ

.ⲙⲙⲟ ⲥⲉⲧⲉⲗ ⲙⲧⲉⲣ [75]ⲥⲁⲱⲛ. ⲙⲧⲉⲣ ⲥⲉⲧⲟⲙ [74]ⲙⲁϫⲣⲗⲁ [73].ⲙⲡⲁⲁⲉ ⲥⲙⲉⲉⲣ

ⲙⲧⲗⲗⲁ [78]ⲥⲓⲙⲛⲥⲁ ⲥⲡⲁⲉ | [77][ⲥⲉⲟⲙ ⲙⲙⲁⲓⲗⲁ] ⲙⲁϫⲣⲗⲁ ⲙⲗⲓ ⲁⲙ [76].ⲭⲙⲣⲱⲓ ⲙϧⲣⲁⲗⲣⲁⲁ fol. 106r

❖ ⲙⲣⲙⲥ [79][ⲏϧⲱⲗⲕⲉ ⲣⲁⲁϧⲣ ⲥⲁⲁⲓ ⲧⲙⲣ ⲥⲁⲓⲙ ⲁⲥ ⲣⲥⲱⲙⲣ]

[69] D: ⲁⲓⲣⲣ
[70] B: ⲥⲱⲙⲁ .ⲥϧⲣⲁⲗⲣ ⲁⲡⲓⲟⲛ
[71] Double bracketed phrase damaged in F.
[72] D om. this word.
[73] D: ⲥⲡⲁⲉ
[74] E: ⲧⲁⲣⲗⲣⲁ
[75] D: ⲥⲁⲁⲓ
[76] D: ⲭⲙⲣⲱⲓ
[77] D: ⲥⲉⲁⲁⲙⲁⲓⲗⲁ
[78] D: ⲙⲙⲟ and E: ⲙⲙⲟ ⲥⲓⲙⲛⲥⲁ
[79] D om. this bracketed phrase.

[1]❖ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ ⲧⲏⲣⲟⲩ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ | ❖

ⲙⲉⲧⲙⲁⲛⲁ. ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲧⲁ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲛⲉⲓⲱⲟ ⲙⲁⲣⲓ ⲃⲱⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲓ. ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ [2]ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲉ ⲙ
ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲧⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲛⲉ [3][ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ] ⲛⲉ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ ⲁⲩⲣ ⲙⲉⲧⲙⲁⲛⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲓ ⲁⲩⲱⲟ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲛⲉⲓⲱⲟ ⲙⲉⲧⲃⲱⲗ ⲙⲁⲓ ⲛⲧⲉⲣⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲓ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲓ [5]ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲁⲗⲗⲁ ⲙⲁ ⲁⲩⲣ ⲛⲁⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲓ ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲓ
ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲧⲁ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲙⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲓ]] | ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲙⲁⲛⲁ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲙⲁⲓ

Extended chapter in BF commences here

ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲛⲁⲓⲱⲟ ⲛⲁⲁⲣⲁⲙⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲙⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲓ ⲙⲉⲧⲙⲁⲛⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ
ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲧⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ ⲛⲉⲓⲱⲟ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲙⲁ ⲟⲩⲣ ⲛⲁⲁⲣⲁⲙⲁⲛⲁ. ⲛⲁⲁⲓⲱⲟ [6]ⲛⲁⲓⲣⲉ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲛⲁⲓⲙⲁⲛⲁ
ⲛⲁⲣⲁⲙⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲁⲁⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲓⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲙⲁⲛⲁⲁⲙⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲧⲁ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲙⲁⲓ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲁⲣⲁⲙⲁ.

ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲁⲁⲁⲣⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲁⲁⲓ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲁⲛⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲓⲙⲉ [7]ⲙⲁⲓⲱⲟ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ
ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲁⲁⲉ ⲉⲃⲟ ⲁⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲙⲁⲁⲓ ⲙⲁⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲛⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲁⲁⲉ ⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲙⲁⲁ ⲟⲩⲛ ⲁⲁⲁⲁ. ⲥⲁ ⲓⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲁ. ⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁⲣⲁ
ⲉⲃⲟ [9].ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ [8]ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲁⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲙⲁⲁⲁ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁ [11]ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ [10][ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ] ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲙⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ
ⲟⲙ ⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ. ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁⲁ [12]ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁ
ⲉⲃⲟ] [15].ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ. ⲁⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲁ [14]ⲙⲁⲁⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ ⲛⲁⲁⲁⲁ [13]ⲛⲓⲙ ⲙ ⲙⲁⲣⲉ :ⲁⲁⲁⲁ

[1] E om. this chapter.
[2] B: ⲛⲓⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ
[3] B om. this bracketed phrase.
[4] B: ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲧⲁ
[5] B: ⲙⲁⲣⲓⲁ ⲛⲓⲙ
[6] F: ⲛⲁⲓⲣⲉ ⲛⲁⲓⲙⲁⲛⲁ
[7] F om. this word.
[8] F om. this word.
[9] B: ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲧⲁ
[10] F: ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲃⲟ
[11] F om. this word.
[12] F om. this word.
[13] F: ⲛⲓⲙⲁ
[14] F: ⲙⲁⲁⲁ
[15] F: ⲙⲁⲣⲁⲛⲧⲁ ⲙⲁⲓⲁ

ܗܠܟ ܐܢ ܗܠܟܬ ܐܡܪ ܟ[16].ܐܒܗܬܒܗܘܢ ܐܒܗܝܬ ܡ ܐܟ. ܫܝܒ ܪܒ ܐܡܪ
ܟ. ܐܒܗܝܬ ܡ ܐܟ. ܫܠܫ ܪܒܠ ܐܡܪ ܟ. ܐܒܝ ܐܒܗܠ ܠ[17] ܒܒ ܡ ܐܟ
ܟ. ܐܒ ܒܛܒܝ ܐܒܒܝ ܡ ܐܟ ܒܫ ܐܒܗ ܒܒ ܒܐ ܐܡܪ
ܒܒ ܒܒܝ ܡ ܐܟ. ܦܒܗ ܐܒ ܠ ܒܐ. ܐܪ[18]ܐܒܒ ܒܐ ܐܡܪ
ܡܒ ܐܡܪ ܟ ܐܒܒ ܒܒ ,ܡ ܐܟ ܐܪ ܐ ,ܡ ܐܟ. ܐܒ ܠ ܐܡ
ܒ ܡܒ ܐܡܪ ܟ. ܐܒ ܠܒ ,ܡ ܐܟ. ܐ[19],ܡ ܐܟ. ܐ ܒ

ܒ ܡܒ ܐܡܪ ܟ. ܐܒ ܠ ,ܡ ܐܟ. ܐ ܫ ܐܡܪ ܟ
,ܡ ܐ ܐܡܪ ܟ. ܐ ܡ ,ܡ ܐܟ. ܐ ܒ ,ܡ ܐܟ
ܐ ܒ[20]ܐ ,ܡ ܐܟ. ܐ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܐ
ܒ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ[21] ܒ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ
ܐ ,ܡ ܐ ܐ ܒ ,ܡ[22] ܐ ܐ ,ܡ[23] ܒ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܒ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܠܐܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܘ ܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܠܐܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܘ ܠܐ

❖ [1]ملا در ملا [2][ریحم لح] ربم هلا رهاوشیح [3] ❖

یلحلا .رهاوسرا رام رویرک ەدیز میچز ملم .رکبح ربم ەحل رم هفح رام ریرال ملح ریحرا ما رهبح .ریحم هرمریحم چ ەیمرار .رهاچچ هلا حهح در هفلف ما رکبلح .رکسرا رؤم ر ریحم هرمریحمرا لاح .رهاوسرا .رهبح هیوم [4][ملا ریحم] رلم .رهبح ر لمحح رکبرا .س یهم رکبم .هرمرهبلح رسا .رهلبح رهاوبرا یهح چیرا هلم رس .رکبمم سلمیرف لاحمه سحبلهمم لاح .رهبح هیوم ریحم ملا رلم .رهبح ر رکبرا .یهمه س نمح رسمیچح لمحهبرا ,یرا مهاربحهح ما ریحم .یحم ولم رهیرا س رام نمح ملا سمیچح حمرا هلم رس .رام ریحم هیرمح ولم .ریحهحهرا رهیرح هلمرا [5][رلم حرد] یهح ر .یچهم رکبحهل .ممرا ریحسح هلحمم میبرا ملمره .ممرا چبحهل ملیمرا ممح میچرا ما ملم .رکسح رکهلم رسمیچح ما ریحم .ممیح سلح رکبم ەصلح رام لاحمه .میبح ماربمه .رکچهح س هیمهحهل رلهم .رهاللس رکهلمه رمیم ەصهلمرا ما ملم .رکچهح رلم حرمه .ریحسل چیهلم رلم .ر [6]یما ویسح ولم .رکبیم رهسهح هلم یهح ر .ریحم هلمریحهح هلسرهلم [7]رلملم رمرا.

هیما رام لاحمه .هلیسرا رهیم ەصلح هلمم رلیم ر یحم [8]هلمم رکهلح در رهاوبریحم چ مریلم .رسلر رهیچرا رهاچرم چیمرا رکیرا رلم لحرا .رلم ایسلمه ولیرحرا لحمه .رویرکم رهاوماید .ریحم [9][لم ممحرا] .یهم رکبم ما رکبسم .ریحسرا مهیرا لاحم .رهمحم ,مهلیم رحیرا ریحسل چیم رلم .یهم حرهلم .یسح رمرم ر ەصلح

[1] BF om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] BF om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] ADE om. this chapter.
[4] F: ریحم ملا
[5] F: رکبرا
[6] F: ایسلح
[7] F: ر ملم
[8] BF: هلمم
[9] F: ممحرا

.ڪوڙي جو ڪوٽ. ڪنڌ ڪاهي. ڪاوڙ ڪڍڻ. ڪاوڙ ۾ ڪاوڙجي ڪنڌ ڪڍڻ.

.ڪاڄ ڪرڻ [10]،ڪاڄڻجڻ

ڪاڇ ڇڏڻ ڪاوڙ ڪڍڻ. ڪاڇ ڇڏڻ ڏاڍو ڏاڍڻ. ڪاڇڙ ڪاڇڙ ڪاڇ ڪاڇ.

.ڪاڇ ڪاڇ ڪاوڙجي ڪاڇ ڪاڇ ڪاڇ. ڪاڇڙ ڪاڇڙ ڪاڇڙ ڪاڇڙ.

❖ ڪاڇڙ ڪاڇ ڪاڇ ڇڏڻ ڪاڇڙ

[10] F: ڪاڄڻجڻ

fol. 106r

❖ [3]ⲡⲉϫⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲥ ⲙⲁⲗ [2]ⲛⲁⲛⲓϫⲉ ⲛⲥⲱⲥⲉ ⲛⲥⲟⲥⲉ [ⲙⲁⲗ ⲛⲉ] ⲙⲁⲗ | ❖

ⲛⲓ ⲛⲁⲙⲁⲙⲁⲙ [7]ⲥⲱⲓⲁⲛⲥⲁ [6].ⲥⲱⲓⲥⲛⲁ ⲡⲉϫⲁⲓ ⲛⲓⲥ ⲙⲁⲗ [5]ⲛⲓⲥ ⲥⲟⲙⲥⲁ ⲁⲙ [4]ⲥⲉⲃⲱⲗ ⲙⲛ ⲛⲓ
ⲥⲟⲃⲛⲁ. ⲥⲟⲓⲛ ⲙⲗⲉⲥ ⲃⲗⲁⲙⲁ [8]ⲗⲁⲓ. ⲥⲱⲃⲛⲓ ⲁⲉⲓⲁⲁ ⲁⲛⲓⲁ ⲛⲥⲉⲓⲁⲙ ⲃⲱⲓⲙⲁ] ⲗⲁⲓ. ⲛⲗⲙⲁ
ⲙⲁⲗⲁ [10][ⲛⲁⲃⲁⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲁ] [9].ⲓⲉⲙⲁ ⲙⲁⲁ ⲥⲉⲁⲁⲗ] ⲃⲓⲥⲟⲙⲁⲁ ⲗⲁⲓ. ⲃⲱⲙⲁⲁⲛ ⲛⲗⲁ ⲛⲁⲃⲁⲉⲙ
[11].ⲙⲁⲁⲉⲁⲗ ⲛⲉⲁⲓ ⲛⲗⲁⲁⲙⲁⲁ. ⲥⲟⲓⲛⲁ

[12]ⲃⲱⲓⲙ ⲛⲙⲁⲛⲁⲉⲙ. ⲁⲙⲁⲓ ⲥⲉⲓⲗⲉⲁⲁ ⲥⲛⲉⲓⲗⲉⲙ. [13]ⲙⲛⲗⲥ ⲥⲟⲓⲥ ⲉⲁⲁ. ⲁⲙⲁⲓ
[14]ⲥⲱⲙⲥⲁ ⲙⲓⲁⲁⲙⲁ ⲙⲙⲁⲛⲁⲁⲙ. [15]ⲃⲗⲁ ⲉⲁⲁ. ⲙⲁⲁⲁⲙⲁⲁ ⲥⲱⲁⲓⲁ ⲛⲗⲁ ⲙⲓⲁⲁⲁ ⲥⲱⲙⲥⲁ
ⲙⲁⲓⲁ ⲛⲓ [16]ⲓⲁⲉⲗ ⲙⲁⲗⲁⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲗⲁ ⲥⲱⲁⲓⲁ ⲛⲗⲁ ⲙⲓⲁⲁⲁ ⲥⲱⲙⲥⲁ.
ⲥⲁⲙⲁⲗ ⲙⲉⲇⲩ ⲥⲓⲁⲁⲁ. ⲉⲁⲁⲙ ⲥⲓⲁⲁⲁ ⲃⲗⲙⲁ.

ⲥⲁⲙⲁⲙ ⲉⲉ ⲥⲁⲁⲙ ⲓⲃⲁⲁⲁ [18]ⲥⲁⲁⲙ. ⲁⲉⲁⲁⲏ ⲛⲗⲁ [17]ⲓⲁⲁⲏⲏⲙ ⲁⲁⲁⲥ ⲁⲙ ⲙⲁ ⲏⲁⲙ.
ⲥⲱⲓⲏⲁ. ⲛⲉⲉⲁ ⲛⲗⲁ ⲥⲁⲁⲙⲁ ⲁⲁⲁⲥ ⲁⲙ ⲛⲓ ⲃⲁⲁⲏ. ⲥⲏⲁⲁⲓ ⲉⲉ [19][ⲥⲏⲃⲁⲉⲏⲁⲁ ⲥⲱⲏⲁⲁ ⲥⲁⲉⲙ]
ⲁⲁⲁⲥ ⲙⲁ ⲗⲁ [22]ⲛⲓⲓ. ⲉⲁⲱⲓⲁⲏ [21][ⲁⲙ .ⲉⲱⲓⲏⲏ] ⲛⲓ [20]ⲁⲙⲱⲓⲛⲓⲁⲁ .ⲛⲗⲉⲱⲓⲁⲛⲥⲁ | ⲥⲱⲓⲁⲛⲥ fol. 106v
ⲥⲁⲙⲁⲙ ⲛⲗⲙ .ⲙⲁⲙ ⲥⲱⲓⲁⲁ [24]ⲓⲉⲉⲁ. ⲥⲱⲓⲁ ⲥⲁⲙⲁⲙ ⲛⲗⲁ [23].ⲏⲁⲗⲉⲁⲙ. ⲏⲉ ⲃⲱⲓⲉⲁ ⲥⲱⲓⲁⲛⲥⲁ
ⲥⲁⲗⲙ. ⲛⲁⲁⲉⲏⲙ ⲥⲱⲁⲉⲁⲁ ⲙⲉⲁⲁⲁ] .ⲛⲗⲉⲱⲓⲁⲛⲗ ⲁⲁⲁⲥⲁ ⲗ. [26][ⲗⲁⲗⲉⲁ ⲛⲗⲁⲗⲁ] ⲓⲩⲁⲛⲗⲁ [25]ⲛⲏⲁ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] F om. this word.
[3] ABE om. this bracketed phrase.
[4] D: ⲛⲓⲙ ⲥⲃⲏⲁ
[5] F: ⲛⲓⲥ
[6] BDE: ⲛⲓⲙ ⲓⲥⲙⲁ
[7] D: ⲙⲏ ⲥⲱⲓⲁⲛⲥⲁ
[8] DE om. this bracketed phrase.
[9] DE om. this bracketed phrase.
[10] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[11] D: ⲙⲁⲁⲉⲁⲗ
[12] D: ⲓⲉⲗ ⲃⲱⲙ
[13] D: ⲙⲛⲗⲥ ⲙⲓⲉⲁⲁⲁ
[14] D: ⲙⲁ ⲥⲱⲙⲥⲁ
[15] D: ⲃⲙⲁ ⲗⲁ
[16] D: ⲏⲙ
[17] F: ⲁⲁⲁⲏⲏⲙ
[18] D: ⲏⲙⲁ
[19] D: ⲥⲏⲃⲁⲉⲏⲁⲁ ⲓⲃⲁⲁⲁ ⲙⲉⲙ
[20] B: ⲁⲙⲱⲓⲛⲓⲁⲁ
[21] BD om. this bracketed phrase.
[22] D: ⲛⲓⲏⲁ
[23] B: ⲙⲁⲗⲉⲁⲙ
[24] D: ⲥⲉⲁⲁ
[25] D: ⲥⲁⲗⲙ
[26] D: ⲗⲁⲗⲉⲁ

ܐ ܡܢ ܕܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܬܝܗ ܕ[.ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝ][29] ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝ ܒܫܡܐ ܕܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܠܐ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܝܠܝ][28][27.ܬܩܒܠܘܢ ܐܢܬܘܢ ܠܝ

ܘܡܠܦ ܠܢ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ❖ [ܕܢܫܐܠ ܐܢܫ ܡܢ ܚܒܪܗ] ❖ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܠܢ ܐܠܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ][31

[27] F: ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ

[28] D: ܐܬܝ ܒܫܡ ܐܒܝ ܘܠܐ ܒܫܡܝ .ܬܩܒܠ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܬ

[29] DE om. this bracketed phrase.

[30] E: ܐܡܪ ܐܢܫ

[31] B: ܐܢܫ ܡܢ ܚܒܪܗ and D om. this bracketed phrase.

❖ [3]ܐܠܗܐ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ [2][ܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܒܕ] [1][ܐܠܗܐ ܚܝ] ❖

ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ [5][ܐܠܗܐ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ,[4]ܡܝ] ܐܠܗܐ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܟ ܝܗܒ ܠܟ ܐܬܬ ܐܢܐ
ܡܢ ܐܝܟܐ ܒܪܝܬܟ ܥܒܕ ܠܟ.[8] [7].ܐܠܗܐ [6]ܡܫܝ ܐܠܗܐ ,[12]ܩܕܘܫܐ [11][ܫܢ[10] ܥܒܕ] [9].ܒܠܐ ܒܟ ܐܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ.[13] ܐܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ.[14] ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ.[15]ܐܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ.[16]ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ. ܠ[17] ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ.[21]ܐܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ] [20][ܥܒܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ] [19],ܡܫܝܚܐ [18]ܐܡܪ. ܐܝܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ
ܐܡܪ [25].ܡܫܝܚܝܬܐ ܐܡ ܐܡܪ [ܠ] | ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ. [24]ܡܫܝܚܐ [23],ܡܫܝܚܐ [22]ܒܠܐ fol. 107r
[27]ܐܢ ܠ. ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ. [26]ܡܫܝܚ ܐܒܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ
[29].ܐܝܬܐ ܐܝܬ ܐܡܪ [28][ܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܕ] ܒܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] ABF om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] AF om. this bracketed phrase.
[4] D: ,ܡܝ
[5] A om. this bracketed phrase.
[6] D: ܡܫܝ
[7] A: ܐܠܗܐ ܕ
[8] D: ܐܠܗ ܡܝܟ ܐܒ ܒܪ ܐ
[9] BDE om. this bracketed phrase.
[10] BD: ܡ ܐ
[11] F om. this bracketed phrase.
[12] D: ܩܕܘܫ
[13] D: ܒܠ
[14] D: ܐܡܪ
[15] D: ܐܒܐ
[16] E: ܡܫܝܚܐ
[17] D: ܠܟ ܐܫܬ ܐܝܠܐ .ܐܒܕ ܐܒܐ
[18] D: ܐܡ
[19] BDE om. this word.
[20] DE: ܐܫܬ ܥܒܕ
[21] D: ܐܡܫܝܚ
[22] D: ܒܪ ܠܐ
[23] A om. this bracketed phrase.
[24] ADEF om. this word.
[25] D: ܡܫܝܚܝܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܠ
[26] D: ܡܫܝܚ
[27] D om. this word.
[28] D: ܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܕ
[29] D: ܐܝܬ

[30]ܡܢ ܕܫܘܪܝܐ ܡܥܛ ܫܒܚ ܠܗ ܠܟܠ ܫܢܝ ܫܡܐ ܕ ܫܒܥ ܫܢ
ܠܗ [34]ܡ [33]ܒܪܟܠܗ. ܐܠܗܝ [32]ܐܒܪܗ ܕ ܫܡܝ ܠܗ. ܐܠܗ [31][ܒܢ ܐܝܟ] ܡܝܟ
ܝܫܘܥ [36].ܫܥܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܢ ܒܪ ܕ ܠ [35]ܫܡܝܐ. ܐܒܝܗ ܐ ܠܡܝܫ ܐ ܡ ܒܪ ,ܡܝܟ
ܒ ܐܠܗ [38][.ܫܡ ,ܡܠܟ ܝܐ ܫܒܥ ,ܡܠܟ] ܡ ܫܢ [37].ܠ ܫ ܕ ܫܡ
.ܫܡ ܫܒ ܫܡ ܫܢ

ܫ ܡܠܟ [41].,ܡܠܟ [40]ܝܐ. ܐ ܫ [39]ܝܝܢ ܒ
ܫ. ܐ ܫ ,ܡ ܫ [42][ܫ] ܫ ܫ ܫ
ܫ ܫ [44][ܫ] | ܫ ܫ [43]ܫ fol. 107v
[45][ܫ ,ܫ ,ܫ ,ܫ ,ܫ [46]ܫ
[48][ܫ] ܫ [47] ܫ ܫ ܫ
[49][ ] ܫ [50]ܫ [51]ܫ
[52]ܫ] ܫ

[30] BD: ܡ ܐ
[31] B: ܐ ܒ
[32] D: ܐ
[33] D: ܒ ܠ
[34] E: ܒ
[35] B: ܫ ; D: ܫ ; and E: ܫ
[36] D: ܫ
[37] D: ܠ
[38] D: ܐ ܫ ܠ ܫ ܒ
[39] D: ܝ
[40] B: ܐ
[41] F: ,
[42] D: ܫ
[43] D: ܫ
[44] D: ܫ
[45] D: ܒ
[46] DE: ܫ
[47] D om. this word.
[48] D: ܫ
[49] D: ܫ
[50] D: ܐ
[51] D: ܫ
[52] DE: ܫ

ܟܠܟ ⁵⁵ܡܗܦܣܐ. ܗܠܚܐ ܫܝܒ ܝܩܡ. ܡܢ ܟܬܒܬ ܡܠܟ ⁵⁴ܟܝܪܐ ܟܘܡܗ ⁵³[.ܟܡ

❖ ⁶⁰[⁵⁹ܟܗܐܠܝ ܟܘܝ ܘܟ ⁵⁸ܡܝܬܝܗܟ] .ܟܟ ܟܠܠܟ ⁵⁷ܟܫܒܬ ⁵⁶ܐܠ. ܗܐ ܟܝܒܗ

[53] D: ܟܠܠ ܥܡ ܟܘܟܠ
[54] D: ܝܗܐ
[55] E: ܡܗ ⁻ܦܣܐ and F: ܟܗܦܣܐ
[56] BDEF: ܐܠ
[57] A: ⁻ܒܬ and B om. this word.
[58] B: ܡܝܬܗܟ
[59] F: ܠܐ ܟܝ
[60] ADE om. this bracketed phrase.

❖ ܟܬܒ ܡܠܐ [ܕ ܡܠܐ][1] [ܫܡܗ ܕܐܠܗܐ][2] ❖

ܟܠܡܕܡ ܐ[3] ܡܢ ܡܠܐ ܟܠܡܕܡ [ܟܠܡܕܡ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ][5][6] ܟܠܡܬܟܬܒ[4] ܕܐܒܐ ܒܪܡܫܝܚܐ
ܒܫܡ ܟܠܐ ܒܟ ܟܠܡܐܝܕܐ ܒܪܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܟܠ. ܡܢ[12] ܟܠܡܠܬܡܕܐ ܡܠܐ ܡܢܗܠܐ
ܒܟ ܒܠܐ[16] ܒܪܝܟܐ ܒܪܡ ܒܚܠܐ ܟܬܒ[15] ܐ[14] ܟܬܠܟ] [13]ܟܐܝܕܡ
[20]ܠ ܫܐ. ܟܕܬܒܪܐ ܕܬܟܐ ܐ[19]ܟܡ ܠܟ[18][. ܡ[17]ܒܚܠܕܐ ܡ ܟܕܡܠ ܟܠܐ
. ܪܐܐ ܠܟ ܟܠܐܒܪܡ ܐ ܕܬܚ | ܡܡ ܟܠܐ ܟܠ ܒܪܡ ܐ ܕܬ ܕܬܒ ܕܬ fol. 94r
ܟܡܐ ܕܠܡܕܐ[21] ܡܐ. ܡܡ ܕܬܒܕ ܟܕܐ ܒ ܐ ܕ. ܕܬ ܬ
ܟܐ ܐ[23] ܐ ܟܡܐ ܟܠ[22][. ܟܠܒܬ ܬ ܟ] ܟ ܐ
[24].ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܕ ܕ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܕ ܟ

. ܐ ܟ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ
. ܡ[27] ܕ . ܟ ܐ ܒ[26]ܡ ܟ ܐ[25]ܡ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܡ ܟ ܟ ܐ
. ܟ ܐ ܟ[28] ܕ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܟ ܐ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] ABEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] D om. this word.
[4] D: ܡܟܟ
[5] D om. this word.
[6] BF om. this bracketed phrase.
[7] D: ܟ ܐ
[8] D: ܡܢ
[9] D: ܟ ܡ ܕ
[10] B: ܟ
[11] D: ܡ ܟ ܟ ܐ ܠ
[12] E: ܟ ܠ ܬ
[13] D: ܟ ܐ ܕ
[14] B: ܟ ܠ ; D: ܐ ܠ ; and F: ܟ ܠ
[15] D: ܡ ܟ
[16] A: ܒ ܐ ܕ
[17] D: ܒ ܠ ܕ
[18] A om. this bracketed phrase.
[19] DE: ܟ ܐ
[20] F: ܠ ܠ
[21] BD: ܐ ܠ ܕ
[22] D: ܟ ܐ ܐ ܕ ܠ ܕ
[23] E om. this word.
[24] BD: ܟ ܕ and F: ܟ ܐ ܕ
[25] D om. this word.
[26] D om. this word.
[27] D: ܕ ܕ
[28] D: ܐ ܕ

[30]ܟܬܒܬ ܠܡܠ ܟܬܒ ܕܐ ܒܪܝܫ ܡܠ. ܐܡ [29]ܡܢ ܒܪ ܡ ܕ. ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ
ܫܒܥ] ܕ. ܫܟܚ ܟܬ ܠܒ [32]ܐܡ ܐܢ ܡܟܬ ܐ ܡܠ ܕ. ܐ [31]ܡܒ ܟܪ ܒ
[37]ܟܬܒ ܡܟ [36][ܫܠ ܟܬ] [35]ܡܪ. ܟܪ [34]ܠ ܠ [33][ܒ ܒ
ܟܬ. ܒ ܡܟ ܠ ܟ ܟ ܟ [38]ܫܒ ܕ. ܟ | fol. 94v
ܠ ܒ ܡ ܒ ܡ [39][ܟ ܫ ܡ]
ܟ ܟ [41][ ]ܡ ܟ [40].ܟ ܐ ܐ ܟ ܡ ܡ
ܫ ܒ ܟ ܡ ܟ ܐ ܟ ܡ ܟ ܟ [44][ ]ܟ [43] [42]ܡ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ
ܟ [45][ ] ܟ ܫ ܒ
[49] [48]ܟ ܠ [47] [46].ܟ ܐ ܟ ܟ ܟ
ܒ] ܟ ܟ ܟ [51][ ]ܟ [50] ܟ ܟ ܟ
ܟ] ܟ [54][ ]ܟ [53] [52]ܫ

[29] BF: ܡ
[30] D: ܟ
[31] D: ܡ
[32] AF: ܡ ܐ
[33] D: ܒ
[34] D: ܠ ܠ
[35] BD: ܡ ܟ
[36] D: ܐ ܠ
[37] E: ܟ
[38] D: ܒ
[39] D: ܐ ܟ ܟ
[40] D: ܐ
[41] E: ܒ ܟ ܟ
[42] D om. this word.
[43] B: ܒ
[44] D: ܟ ܫ
[45] D: ܟ ܒ ܟ ܒ ܒ ܟ
[46] D: ܐ
[47] BDEF: ܒ
[48] D: ܟ
[49] AEF: ܟ and D: ܟ
[50] E: ܟ
[51] D: ܒ ܟ ܟ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ
[52] D: ܒ
[53] D: ܡ
[54] B: ܐ ܡ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ ܟ

ومحمد[58] الحمد لله الذي | خلق السموات والأرض[56] [و][55] fol. 100r
[59][ما بينهما]. وصلى الله على سيدنا محمد وآله وصحبه وسلم
تسليما كثيرا دائما أبدا. [60]أما بعد فإن[61] الحاجة إلى معرفة
[62]الحساب لا تخفى[63] على أحد[64]

وذلك لأن المعاملات بينهم. والحاجة داعية إلى ذلك بل هي
ضرورية. [65]والمعاملات[66] تجري على[67] أنواع[68] مختلفة
[69]ومعرفة الحساب لا. تتم إلا بمعرفة أصوله. [70]ومن
[71][أجل] هذه الأسباب] ألفت هذا الكتاب[72] [وسميته
[73][بالمعاملات]. [74][ورتبته على أربعة أبواب]. الباب الأول
في الجمع والتفريق | والثاني في الضرب والقسمة. fol. 100v

[75][الباب] الأول في الجمع والتفريق. اعلم أن[76] الجمع
[77]والتفريق[78] من[79] [أجل] العمليات[80]

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[55] E: ما بين
[56] D: السموات والأرض
[57] B: و هو and D: هو
[58] DE: الحمد لله
[59] D: om
[60] BDE: والحمد
[61] D: om
[62] D: om
[63] D: على ما
[64] D: أحد
[65] D: والحاجة and E: و الحاجة
[66] D: أحد
[67] D: في
[68] BD: والمعاملات
[69] E: والحساب
[70] E: و من
[71] D: أجل هذه الأسباب ألفت الحساب هذا
[72] DE: om والحساب
[73] D: بين المعاملات التي ذكرنا
[74] D: ورتبته على أربعة أبواب
[75] A: om
[76] EF: أن
[77] D: والتفريق
[78] D om. this word.
[79] D: أجل
[80] D: العمليات

.ﻫﺒﻮﻩ ﻫﻮﻣﺲ ﻫﻤﻠﻪ ﺑﻪ .ﺍﻫﻨ ﻫﺎﻣﻮﻣ [82].ﻫﻤﻪﺳﻪ [81]ﺍﻪﻤﻨﻪ ﻫﻤﻪ[.ﻫﺘ ﺍﻪﻤﻨﻪ

.ﻫﻤﻠﻪﻫﻪﻩ ﻫﻮﻣﻪ [83]ﻫﻠﻪﻩ .ﻫﺎﻫﺴ ,ﻣﺎ ﻫﻮﻣﻪ ﻫ .ﻣﺎﻫ ﻫﻨﻮﻣ ﻫﻤﺎﻫ ﻫﻠﻪﻫ ﺑﻪﻩ

.ﻫ ﻣﺎﻫﻪ ﻫﻤﻮﻣﺎﻩ ﻫﺎﻫﻪﻩ .ﻫﻤﻪﻫﻤ ﻫﻤﻪﺍ ﻫ [84]ﻣﻪﻤﻨﻪ ﻫﻩ

.ﻫﻤﻪﺍ ﻫﻤﻨﻪ [88].ﻫﻪﻪ [87][ﻫﻣ [86]ﻫﻠﻪﻠ] ﺗﻤﻪﻩ .ﻫﻤﻪﺳ ﻣﻪ ﻫ ﻣﻪﺍ [85]ﺍﻪ ﻫ

ﻣﻪ ﻫﻤﻨﻪ ﻣﻤﻠﻪﻩ] .ﻫﺘﻠﻮﻫﺍ ﻧﻪ ﻫﻠﻪﻩ [89][ﻫﻣ ﻫﻠﻪﻩ] .ﻫﺘﻤﻪﻤﻪﻩ ﻫﺘ ﻫﻠﻪﻩ

.ﻫﻤﻪﻩﻫﻨ [93].ﻫﻨﻤﻠﻪﻫ .ﻫﻪﻣﻨ ﻫﻮﻤﻪﻫ [92][91]:ﻫﻤﻪﻨﻪ :ﻫﻤﻪﻨﻨ] :ﻫﻤﻪﻩ [90][ﻣﻤﻤﻪﻫ

ﻣﻪﻫ .ﻣﻪ ﻣﻪﻨﻤﻪﻫ ﻫﻠﻪﻩ [94][ﻣﻪ ﻫﻪﻫ] ﻣﻤﻠﻪ ﻣﻠﻣ ﻫﻪﻩ .ﻫﺘﻪﻫ ﻫﻤﻪﻩ .ﻫﻪﻤﻠﻠ .ﻫﻪﻤﻠﻣ

.[96]ﻠﻣﻤﻪﻫ ﻫ ﻣﻨﻤﻪﻫﻩ .ﻣﻪ [95]ﻠﻠﻤﻪﻫ ﻫ ﻫﻤﻪﻤﻪ] .ﻫﻪﻪﻫ ﻫﻠﻪﻠﻩ ﻫﻤﻪﻨﻪ ﻫﻠﻪﻩ ﻫﻣﻨ

| ﻫﻣ ﻫﻠﻪﻩ ﺑﻪ ﻣﻤﻠﻪ ﻣﻪ ﻣﻠﻣ [98].ﻫﻠﻣﻤﻪﻫﻪ ﻫ ﻣﻤﻪﻫﻣﻩ [97].ﺧﻤﻪﻤﻤﻪﻫ ﻫ ﻣﻨﻤﻪﻫﻩ fol. 101r

[101]ﻫﻪ .ﻫﻨﻨﻠ ﻫﻣﻪﻪﻩ [100],ﻣﻪﻫﻨﻤﻪﻫ ﻫﻣ ﻫﻠﻪﻠﻪ ﻣﻤﻤﻪ ﻫﻪ [99]ﻪﻪﻩ .ﻣﺸ ﻣﻨﻣ

ﻫﻣﻣﻨﻪ [104][ﻣﻪ ﻫﻣ] ﻠ ﺧﻤﻤﻤﻪﻫ [103]ﻣﻣﻤﻪ ﻣﻤﻠﻪ ﻣﻠﻣ .ﻫﻤﻪﻪ ﻫﻠﻪﻠﻪ [102]ﻣﻣﻠﻪﻤﻤﻪﻫ

.ﻫﻨﻠﻪ ﻫﻨﻨ ﻫﻨﻠﻪ ﻫﻪﻩ .ﻫﻣﻠﻪ ﻫﻪﻩ

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[81] E: ﺍﻪﻤﻨﻪ
[82] D: ﺍﻪﻤﻨﻪ ﻫﻠﻪﻪﻨﻩ
[83] D: ﻫﻠﻩ
[84] BD: ﻣﻪﻤﻨﻪ
[85] D om. this word.
[86] B: ﻫﻠﻪﻠ
[87] D: ﻫﻠﻪﻠ ﻫﻣ
[88] ABDF om. this word.
[89] D: ﻫﻠﻪﻠ ﻫﻣ
[90] D: ﻫﻤﻪﻨﻪ ﻣﻤﻠﻪ ﻣﻠﻣ ﻫﻪﻩ
[91] B: ﻫﻤﻪﻩ .ﻫﻤﻪﻨﻨ
[92] D: ﻫﻤﻪﻨﻨ :ﻫﻤﻪﻨﻨ
[93] DF: ﻫﻨﻨﻠ ﻫﻠﻪﻫ
[94] D: ﻣﻠﻣ ﻫﻪ
[95] D: ﻫﻠﻤﻪ
[96] D: ﻫﻠﻪﻩ
[97] E: ﻫﻠﻣﻤﻪﻫﻪ ﻫ ﻣﻨﻤﻪﻫﻩ .ﻫﻪ ﻫﻠﻤﻪﻫ ﻫ ﻫﻤﻪﻤﻪ .ﺧﻤﻤﻤﻪﻫ ﻫ ﻣﻨﻤﻪﻫﻩ
[98] D: ﻫﻨﻠﻪ
[99] D: ﻪﻪﻩ
[100] A: ﻣﻪﻫﻨﻤﻪﻫ and D: ﻫﻨﻣﻪﻫ
[101] E: ﻫﻪﻩ
[102] D: ﻫﻠﻪﻩ and F: ﻣﻣﻠﻪﻤﻤﻪﻫ
[103] D: ﻣﻣﻤﻪ
[104] ADEF: ﻣﻪ

ܗܟܬܐ] .ܠ[105]ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܒܓܗ ܡܫܠ ܠܫܠ. ܐܒܐ ܠܒܐ ܫܝ ܠܟܐ
ܫܠܠܐ ܟܬܒ. ܒܫ ܩܐ[109]ܟܬܒ. ܐܫܐ[108] ܫܒ[107][.ܠ ,ܐ ܩܐ ܗܝ[106]ܒܠ ܡܐ
.ܒܡܐ[111]ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒܐ ܐܒܠܫܐ ܡܐܒ. ܒܠܠ ܟܬ ܩܐ[110]ܟܬܒ ܐܒܓܐ

[112][ܡܫܐ ܡ ܐܢ. ܐܫܐ ܠܫܐ ܐܒܟܠܐ] ܠܫ ܒܓܟܐ ܡܐ ܫ ܫܝ
ܐܒܝ ܐܐ.[116]ܒܟܐ[115]ܒܠܫ ܐܢ ܐܡ[114].ܒܓ ܐ[113]ܒܟ
ܫܐ ܐܒܐ ܐ[117].ܫܒ ܐܐ ܐܒ ܒܐ ,ܫ ܒܐ ܫ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܐ ܒ[119].ܒ ܐ[118][ ]]]
[120]ܐ[121] ❖

[105] D: ܐ
[106] D: ܒ ܠ
[107] E: ܐ
[108] D: ܫ
[109] D: ܒ
[110] D: ܒ
[111] D: ܒ
[112] E om. this bracketed phrase.
[113] B: ܒ
[114] E: ܒ
[115] D: ܠ and EF: ܒ ܠ
[116] B: ܒ and D: ܒ
[117] D: ܫ
[118] B:
[119] E:
[120] E:
[121] D:

❖ [2][ܐܢܐ ܝܗܒܬ] ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܟܬܒ ܐܚܪ [1][ܐܠܐ ܐܢ] ܐܠܐ ❖

[4][ܟܬܒܬ ܒܡܒܟܪ] .ܒܡܐ ܫܡܥ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒܐ ܟܫ ܟܬܒ [3]ܫܬܒ ܫܢ ܐܒ

[5]ܒܬܟܠܒ ܐܢܐ ܐܢܐ .ܐܡܬܝܠܐ | ܒܒܐ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܐܚܪ ܐܢ .ܟܬܒ ܟܬܠܒ fol. 101v

.ܟܐܡܒ ܟܡܟ ܒܒܬ ܒܒܬ ܫ ܒܒܬ ܒܒ ܟ ܟܒܟ ܒܒ [6]ܐܡܐ .ܫܒܟ ܟܒ

ܟܒܐ ,ܫܡ ܒܐ .ܟܒܟ ܒܒ ܒ ܐܡ ܐ ܒ ܟ ܟ ܟ

⠞⠓⠑ ⠍⠁⠝⠽ ⠞⠗⠁⠙⠊⠞⠊⠕⠝⠎ ⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠁⠗⠑ ⠞⠕ ⠃⠑ ⠋⠕⠥⠝⠙ ⠊n ⠞⠓⠑ ⠍⠁⠝⠽ ⠞⠗⠁⠙⠊⠞⠊⠕⠝⠎ ⠞⠓⠁⠞

ⵏⵙⴰ. ⵜⵜⵎⵄⵍⵎⵜ ⵙⵙⵓⵏⵙⴰ. ⵜⵜⵎⵏⵉ ⵙⵉⵔⵍⴰⵏ ⵎⵎⵏ[16]ⵙⵉⵎ ⵢⵏ[15]ⵙⵉⵎ. ⵜⵜⵢⵉⵎ ⵙⵍ ⵙⵙⵓⵙⵙⴰ
ⵜⵜⵅⵎⵙⵜ ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ ⵜⵜⵅⵎⵙⵜ. ⵜⵜⵄⵄⴰ ⵜⵜⵍⵎⵄⵙ. ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵙⵙ ⵜⵜⵏⵉⵍⵍⵉⵅ ⵙⵙⴰ. ⵜⵜⵙⵙⵎ ⵍ ⵎⵎⵅⵙⵙ
ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ. ⵜⵜⵄⵄⴰ ⵜⵜⵍⵎⵄⵙ. ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵙⵙ ⵜⵜⵏⵉⵍⵍⵉⵅ ⵙⵙⴰ. ⵜⵜⵙⵙⵎ ⵍ ⵎⵎⵅⵙⵙ
ⵍⵄⴰ. ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵍⵎⵜ ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ ⵜⵜⵅⵎⵙⵜ ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵏ ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓ[17]ⵢⵏ ⵙⵙⴰ. ⵙⵙⵓⵙⵙⴰ ⵍⵍⵅⵎ ,ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵍⴰ
ⵜⵜⵎⵎⴰ ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓ ⵙⵙⴰ. ⵜⵜⵅⵎⵙⵜ ⵍ ⵎⵎⵅⵙⵙ ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓⵍⴰ. ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓⵅⵙⵙⴰ ⵜⵜⵅⵎⵜⵉⵅⵅⵎ ⵜⵜⵅ ⵜⵜⵉⵏⵙⵙ ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓ
ⵙⵄⵅⵙⵙ ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ ⵜⵜⵙⵙ ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓ ⵙⵙⵙⴰ. ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵎⵅⵙⵙ ⵜⵜⵅ ⵜⵜⵉⵏⵙⵙ ⵙⵄⵅⵙⵙ ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓ ⵙⵙⵙⴰ. ⵜⵜⵏⵙ ⵍ
ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵍⵎⵜ ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ ⵜⵜⵅⵎⵙⵜ ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵏ ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓ[19][ⵙⵙⵙⵉⵅ fol. 103r | ⵙⵙⵉⵜⵜ]
ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ.

ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵍⵎⵜ ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵏ ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓ[21]ⵢⵏ ⵙⵍ. ⵜⵜⵄⵄⵎⵅ ⵙⵍ ⵜⵜⵄⵄⵎⵅ[20]ⵙⵙⵅ ⵜⵜⵙⵙ
ⵙⵄⵅⵙⵙ ⵍ ⵎⵎⵅ[24]ⵢⵏ ⵙⵙⵅ[23][.ⵜⵜⵙⵙⵉ ⵙⵍ ⵎⵎⵅⵙⵙⵉⵅ ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ] ⵜⵜⵅ. ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ[22]ⵙⵙⴰ
ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵙⵙ ⵙⵍ. ⵜⵜⵄⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ ⵙⵙⵅⵜ ⵙⵙⴰⵅⵍⵍⴰ. ⵍ ⵎⵎⵅ ⵙⵜⵜ ⵢⵏⵅ ⵙⵍ[25][.ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵅⵙ] ⵜⵜⵅ ⵍ
ⵍ ⵙⵍⵍⴰ ⵍ ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵅ ⵄⵎⵎⵙⵙⵅ[27]ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓ ⵙⵙⵍ. ⵍ ⵙⵙⵄⵎⵅⵍⵍⵓ ⵙⵄⵙⵙ[26],ⵜⵜⵅ ⵙⵙⴰⵅⵍⵍⴰ. ⵙⵙⴰⵅⵍⵍⴰ
ⵜⵜⵅ ⵜⵜⵄⵄⴰⵅⵅⵎ. ⵙⵎⵎⴰⵅⵍⵍⵓⵅⵙⵙⴰ ⵙⵙⴰⵅⵍⵍⴰ ⵜⵜⵉⵏⵙⵙⵉⵅ. ⵙⵙⵜⵜⵎⵅ ⵙⵜⵜ ⵄⵎⵎⵍ ⵢⵏⵅⵍ ⵢⵏ ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ. ⵙⵜⵜ ⵜⵜⵅ
ⵢⵏ ⵙⵙ ⵍ ⵙⵙⴰⵅⵍⵍⴰ ⵜⵜⵉⵏⵙⵙⵉⵅ ⵙⵙⴰ ⵢⵏ ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ. ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ ⵙⵍⵍⴰⵅⵍⵍⴰ [ⵙⵙⴰ.[28]ⵙⵙⵅⵍ ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ ⵙⵍⴰ]
ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⴰ ⵜⵜⵉⵏⵙⵙⵉⵅ ⵙⵙⴰ ⵢⵏ ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ. ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ ⵙⵍⵍⴰⵅⵍⵍⴰ ⵄⵎⵎⵍ ⵢⵏⵅⵍ
ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ. ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ ⵙⵙⵍⵍⴰ[31]ⵜⵜⵄⵄⵎⵅⵍⵍⵓ ⵅⵍ[30].ⵜⵜⵍⵍⵓ ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ ⵅⵅ ⵙⵙⵍ ⵄⵎⵎⵙⵙⵉⵅ

[32].ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ

[15] BDE: ⵙⵎ
[16] B: ⵙⵙⵍ ⵙⵙⵎ
[17] D om. this word.
[18] D: ⵙⵄⴰⵅⵍⵍⵍⴰ
[19] D: ⵙⵙⵉⵅⵍ ⵢⵏⵉⵅ
[20] D: ⵙⵙⵍ ⵙⵙⵅ
[21] D om. this word.
[22] B: ⵢⵏⵅ ⵙⵍⴰ
[23] D: ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ ⵙⵙⵉⵅ ⵙⵙⵉⵜⵜ ⵙⵍ ⵜⵜⵙⵙⵉ
[24] D om. this word.
[25] D: ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ ⵜⵜⵎⵎⵅⵙ ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ
[26] BEF: ⵙⵙⵜⵜ
[27] D: ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ
[28] D: ⵙⵙⵜⵜ
[29] E: ⵙⵙ ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ ⵙⵍⵍⴰⵅⵍⵍⴰ ⵙⵎⵎⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ
[30] D: ⵙⵙⵍⵍⵓ
[31] E: ⵜⵜⵄⵄⵎⵅⵍⵍⵓ ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ
[32] D: ⵜⵜⵅⵅⵎⵜ ⵍⵅⵍ

ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܕܐܝ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܟܬܒ ܠܐ ܟܬ ܠܐ ܐܦ ܐܢ
ܟܝܠܐ ܡܫܚ. ܡܢܗܓܐ ܕܡܫܚ ܡܫܝܚܐ. ܡܝܢ ܐܗܐܠܚܐ[34]ܐܒܝ[33]ܡܢܝܚܐ
ܐܒܠܐ. ܡܬܝ ܐܦ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܦ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܚ ܠܚܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܓܒ. ܐܗܐܠܚܠ ܠܚܠܡ
ܚܫܝܫ | ܠܐ ܐܡܪ[35] ܐܡܪ[36] ܡܐ ܐܢ ܐܗܐܠܚܐ. ܐܒܝ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܢ. fol. 103v

ܐܗܢܐ ,ܒܗ. ܠ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ[37] ܐܡ. ܐ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܡ
ܠܐ ܐܡ ܒܗ. ܐ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܡ. ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܪܥܡܪ ³ܪܟܝ. ܠ ܟܒܪ ²ܪܒܪܟ. ܡܪܪ ܪܪܥ. ܪܫܬ ܬܬ ¹[ܡܢ ܕ] ܡܢ ❖

❖ ܪܒܫ

ܪܡܠܪ ܢܒܬ ܟܬܪ ⁴ܪܟܒ. ܪܟܥܫܬ ܪܒܬ ܥܠ ܪܒ ܟܠ ⁵ܪܟܪ. ܪܟܥܫܬ ⁶[ܪܟܥܫܬ ܪܒܬ] ܪܟ ܟ ܥܡ ܟܪܟܒܬ ܪܟ ܥ ܪ ܪܪ: ⁷ܪܟ ܠ ܥ ⁸[ܪܟܒ ⁹:ܪܟ: ܪܟ: ¹⁰ܪܥ ¹¹.ܥܠ ܟܬ ܥ: ¹²ܥ ¹³ܪܟ ¹⁴ܠ ¹⁵ܟܒ ¹⁶[.ܪ ܪ] ¹⁷ܥ ¹⁸[.ܬ ¹⁹ ²⁰[ܡ

fol. 104r

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[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] D: ܫ ܪܒܪܟ
[3] BD: ܪܪ ܪܟ
[4] D: ܪܪ ܪܟ
[5] D: ܟܪܪ
[6] D: ܪܟܥܫܬ ܒܪܬ
[7] D: ܟ
[8] D: ܪܟ: ܥ ܡ
[9] E: ܪܟ
[10] DE: ܪܥ
[11] DE: ܪܪ ܥ
[12] D om. this word.
[13] D: ܟ
[14] D om. this word.
[15] DE: ܪܟ
[16] D: ܪ ܥ
[17] D: ܪ
[18] D: ܪ ܬ
[19] AB om. this word.
[20] D: ܡ ܒ ܥ

[ܐܝܟ ܕܠܡ][21] ܗܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. [ܐܠܐ ܠܡ ܐܬܝܬ][22] ܡܢ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܡܪ.

[ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.][23] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[24] [ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.][25] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[26] [ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.][27] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ.[28] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[29] | ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. fol. 104v

ܐܡܪ. [ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.][30] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[31] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[32] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[33] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.

[ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.][34] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ.[35] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ.[36] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ.[37] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ.[38] [ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ.]: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ.[39] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[40] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[41] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[42]: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[43] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ.[44] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. fol. 108r

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21 D: ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
22 D: ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
23 BEF: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
24 D: ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
25 D: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
26 D: ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
27 D: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
28 D om. this word.
29 D: ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
30 D: ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
31 D om. this word.
32 D om. this word.
33 E: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
34 D: ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
35 D: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
36 F: ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
37 D om. this word.
38 ADEF: ܐܡ
39 D: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
40 D om. this word.
41 D: ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
42 D: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
43 D: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ
44 D: ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ

ܫܡܥ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܒܪ ܡܪܝ ܒܪ ܐܝܣܝ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗܠ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܒܪ ܕܘܝܕ ܗܘ

ܕܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ.

ܕ[46]ܐܡܠܟܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܡ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ[45] ܠܡ ܢܗܘܐ

ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܢܗܘܝܬ[47] ܠܡ ܐܡܪܬ. ܐܝ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܝ ܠܐ. ܐܝܟ ܠܡܐ ܐܡܪܬ ܠܗ ܕܐ

ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ[48] ܐܦ ܗܟ

ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪܬ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ.[49] ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ

ܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ.[50] [ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ

ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ.] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ

ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ.[51] ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ

ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ.[52] [ܐܡܪ

ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ.][53] ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ

ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ.[54] ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ.[55]

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ [ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ][56] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ

ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ.

ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ.[57] ܐܝ ܡܢ

ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ.[58] ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ

ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ

ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ

ܗܟ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ. ܐܝ

ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ

ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝܡ ܐܦ ܗܟ. ܐܝ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܐ

ﺍﻟﺴﻼﻡ ﻋﻠﻴﻜﻢ ﻭﺭﺣﻤﺔ ﺍﻟﻠﻪ ﻭﺑﺮﻛﺎﺗﻪ. ﺍﻟﺤﻤﺪ ﻟﻠﻪ ﺭﺏ ﺍﻟﻌﺎﻟﻤﻴﻦ.

ﻭﺑﻌﺪ ﻓﺎﻋﻠﻢ ﺃﻥ ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺘﻔﺘﻲ ﻋﻦ ﺍﻟﺤﻜﻢ[62] ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺄﻟﺔ ﺍﻟﻤﺬﻛﻮﺭﺓ ﻫﻮ

ﺍﻟﻤﺠﺘﻬﺪ ﺍﻟﻌﺎﻟﻢ ﺍﻟﻌﺎﻣﻞ ﺍﻟﻮﺭﻉ ﺍﻟﺘﻘﻲ[63]. ﻭﺍﻟﻤﺮﺟﻊ ﻓﻲ ﻫﺬﺍ ﻭﺍﻟﺪﻱ ﻭﺍﻟﺪﻱ

ﺍﻟﻤﺮﺣﻮﻡ ﺍﻟﺤﺎﺝ ﻣﻼ ﻣﺤﻤﺪ ﺍﻟﻤﺎﻣﻘﺎﻧﻲ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﺮﺣﻮﻡ ﺍﻟﺤﺎﺝ ﻣﻼ ﻣﺤﻤﺪ ﺍﻟﻨﻬﺎﻭﻧﺪﻱ fol. 109r

ﻗﺪﺱ ﺳﺮﻫﻤﺎ[64] | [ﻭﻫﻤﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺠﺘﻬﺪﻳﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ ﻭﻗﺪ ﺍﺷﺘﻬﺮ ﺍﻟﻌﻤﻞ

ﺑﻔﺘﺎﻭﺍﻫﻤﺎ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺎﺋﻞ ﺍﻟﻤﺸﻜﻠﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻌﻀﻼﺕ ﻭﻫﻤﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺠﺘﻬﺪﻳﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ

ﻭﻗﺪ ﺍﺷﺘﻬﺮ ﺍﻟﻌﻤﻞ ﺑﻔﺘﺎﻭﺍﻫﻤﺎ[65] ﻓﻲ

ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺎﺋﻞ ﺍﻟﻤﺸﻜﻠﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻌﻀﻼﺕ ﻭﻫﻤﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺠﺘﻬﺪﻳﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ ﻭﻗﺪ ﺍﺷﺘﻬﺮ

ﺍﻟﻌﻤﻞ ﺑﻔﺘﺎﻭﺍﻫﻤﺎ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺎﺋﻞ ﺍﻟﻤﺸﻜﻠﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻌﻀﻼﺕ ﻭﻫﻤﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺠﺘﻬﺪﻳﻦ

ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ ﻭﻗﺪ ﺍﺷﺘﻬﺮ ﺍﻟﻌﻤﻞ ﺑﻔﺘﺎﻭﺍﻫﻤﺎ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺎﺋﻞ ﺍﻟﻤﺸﻜﻠﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻌﻀﻼﺕ

ﻭﻫﻤﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺠﺘﻬﺪﻳﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ ﻭﻗﺪ ﺍﺷﺘﻬﺮ ﺍﻟﻌﻤﻞ ﺑﻔﺘﺎﻭﺍﻫﻤﺎ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺎﺋﻞ

ﺍﻟﻤﺸﻜﻠﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻌﻀﻼﺕ ﻭﻫﻤﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺠﺘﻬﺪﻳﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ ﻭﻗﺪ ﺍﺷﺘﻬﺮ ﺍﻟﻌﻤﻞ

ﺑﻔﺘﺎﻭﺍﻫﻤﺎ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺎﺋﻞ ﺍﻟﻤﺸﻜﻠﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻌﻀﻼﺕ ﻭﻫﻤﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺠﺘﻬﺪﻳﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ

ﻭﻗﺪ ﺍﺷﺘﻬﺮ ﺍﻟﻌﻤﻞ ﺑﻔﺘﺎﻭﺍﻫﻤﺎ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺎﺋﻞ ﺍﻟﻤﺸﻜﻠﺔ ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻌﻀﻼﺕ ﻭﻫﻤﺎ ﻣﻦ

ﺍﻟﻤﺠﺘﻬﺪﻳﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ ﻭﻗﺪ ﺍﺷﺘﻬﺮ ﺍﻟﻌﻤﻞ ﺑﻔﺘﺎﻭﺍﻫﻤﺎ ﻓﻲ ﺍﻟﻤﺴﺎﺋﻞ ﺍﻟﻤﺸﻜﻠﺔ

ﻭﺍﻟﻤﻌﻀﻼﺕ ﻭﻫﻤﺎ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺠﺘﻬﺪﻳﻦ ﺍﻟﻤﺘﺄﺧﺮﻳﻦ ﻭﻗﺪ ﺍﺷﺘﻬﺮ ﺍﻟﻌﻤﻞ ﺑﻔﺘﺎﻭﺍﻫﻤﺎ

❖ ربسه عمنجر زنر هدا [2][ربحر بحدر.] [1][هدر در] هدر ❖

لحلحده ربلم ربحر بحد مهربعدلر ربسه عمنجر زنر لمر زنر ربعمه ربصنر ربحر
ححنجم هدا [3]جمر مر ربهنجر. جعمر ححيلجتر ربجعل ربهنجر ربهنجم. ربهتصه
رمس بحد [5][هنر نبح بر]. هسسحد [4]مصصصهنره. هيلمه ربهنر ربهنسد. فيزهنر لم
ربصصهجده ربس ربلحر. ربسنر ربنهر مح ربزهنحر ربهنجر سهر عمصده.

[6][مهنر نبح بر]. ربحجهم ححل هسحل بركلر بر. ددهمهلمر مر ربملمه لح
ربحجم معدلر هلمح ربسرل قم در. بنر [7]ربحر بحدهر ربعمد. ححنجمر ربحجر
هربحلم ددهمس لحنحد [9]نبح بر. لحر لر [8]ححنجمحر ربحجر ربممنر ربحر لر نهر ربلر
بر [11][ربحدر ربيهجر] ربممنر ربهنر [10]ددهمهصهنر مم لح. ربحنر سنجمر هنرر
fol. 110r | [12]نبح لم بدر بر لحر هر [مهحدر ربهم] [13]عمر ربحم. ربسنر ربهمهم [14]عمدر
ربعنهم مر ربهم هنر حد. ربسنر ربهمهم [15]عمر. ربمتجد لحلحر بنر در
.ملمهر ملمحمر [17]هنربحهر [16][.ربجعلر حححمهنر] ربتحهم جعمر ربحر هعجر

لحجر]. ربنر بحجر بر ربهحدر خمر مح مهجنره. هنرهدر ربنهصهبر مر ربلر
[21][مر ربتجم] [20][.مهمنجم بعمر] [19][ر هجر] [18][ربلر

.مهنجم ربهبر هجر لجم. مرتمر نحر مح مرسهحر

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] B om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] E: مح
[4] A: مصصصهنره :حهنره and D: مجمحه
[5] D: هنر
[6] D: مهنر
[7] B: ربسحر
[8] BDF: حححنجمر
[9] D: مر
[10] E: ددهمهصهنر
[11] D: ربسد حيهجر
[12] D: مر
[13] D: مهمد عمر
[14] B: مر مح and D: ربه
[15] D: بر مر
[16] D: حجر ربجعلر
[17] F: ربسحه
[18] B: ربنجر
[19] D: لحجر
[20] D: عمر مهمنجم and E: مهمنجم عمر
[21] D: مرتجم

ܐܡܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܕܒܪ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܬܪܝܢ ܕܐܬܝܢ ܒܚܫܒܐ. ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܕܐܢ ܐܡܪ[22] ܠܟ ܡܢ ܕܐ
ܚܕ ܡܢ ܬܪܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ. ܘܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟܢܐ ܕܐ. ܐܠܐ ܐܠܡ ܒܢ ܕ
ܐ ܒܚܠ ܫܒܚܬܟ ܒܪ. ܐܝܟ ܕܟܬ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ[23]. ܐܠ ܒܟ ܕܒܪ
ܠܐ] ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ ܐܠ[24] [ܐ ܐ ܐ]. ܐܠ
ܐ ܐ ܐ[25] [ܐ fol. 110v
ܐ ܐ[26] ܐ. ܐ ܐ[27] [ ] ܐ[28] [ ] ܐ[29] ܐ |
ܐ ܐ[30] [ ].

ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ[31] [ ]. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ[32] [
ܐ ܐ ܐ[33]. ܐ ܐ ܐ[34] [ ]. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܐ ❖ [35][36]

[22] D: ܐ ܐ
[23] D: ܐ ܐ
[24] D: ܐ ܐ
[25] D: ܐ
[26] D: ܐ ܐ and E: ܐ
[27] B: ܐ
[28] F: ܐ
[29] B: ܐ and DE: ܐ
[30] D: ܐ
[31] E om. this word.
[32] D: ܐ
[33] D: ܐ
[34] F: ܐ
[35] ABF om. this word.
[36] D om. this bracketed phrase.

❖ ܡܫܡܫܢܐ ܡܪܝܡ [2][ܒܫܡܐ ܕܐܒܐ] [1][ܘܒܪܐ ܕܪ] ܘܒܪ ❖

ܐܝܢ [4]ܒܪܐ ܟܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܝ. ܡܫܡܫ ܐܒܕܐ [3]ܒܪܐ ܟܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܝ. ܐܡܝ ܣܓܝܐ ܟܝ ܣܐ
ܣܒܝܐ ܐܡܝ ܐܡܝ. ܡܠܟܐ ܣܐ ܐܡܝ ܐܡܝ [6].ܫܒܥܐ ܗܠܟ [5]ܒܪܐ ܟܝ ܐܢܐ. ܡܝܐ
ܡܫܝܚܐ. [8][ܡܢܐ ܐܡܝ ܚܝܢܐ [7].ܡܫܚܠܛܐ] ܡܢܐ ܐܡܝ ܐܡܝ. ܡܠܟ

ܡܢܣܐ ܐܡܝ. ܐܬܬܝܠ ܒܪܐ ܡܫܝܚ ܫܡܐ ܕܪ [10]ܫܠܝܚܐ. ܫܒܥ [9]ܫܠܝܚܐ
ܡܝܐ ܒܠ. ܫܐ ܫܐ ܫܟܐ ܕܪ [13][ܠ [12]ܫܒܥܐ] ܫܒܥ [11]ܫܠܝܚܐ. ܦܫܩܠ ܫܡܝܫ
ܫܐܡ ܕ ܫܒܪ [18][.ܠ [17]ܫܒܥܐ] ܫܒܥ [16][ܠ [15]ܫܒܥܐ] .ܫܐ [14]ܫܡܫܐ ܫܐ ܠ
ܐܡܠ ܐܒܥܐ ܒܪ .ܒܐܫ ܐܡܫܟ ܒܐܡ [21]ܫܟ ܫܡܫܐ ܫܒܐ ܕ[20]ܪ .ܐܬܬܝ [19]ܒܠܐ
.ܫܐܪ ܫܠܐ [25]ܫܟ ܠܒ [24][23].ܫܠܝܚܐ ܫܒܥ] [22]ܫܠܝܚܐ. ܦܪܒ ܫܪ | ܦܫ ܪܒ ܟ fol. 111r
[29]ܐܦܫܠܐ [28][ܒܪ ܫܝ] ܕܪ [27][.ܠ ܫܒܥܐ] ܫܒܥ [26]ܫܠܝܚܐ. ܠ ܒܪ ܐܦ ܒܪܫ
.ܐܫܟ ܫܡܝ [30][ܒܪ ܒܟ] ܣܒܐ ܫܟܫܒ ܫܠܫܟ ܒܪ .ܐܬܬܝ ܐܦܠܐ

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] ABEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] D: ܒܪ ܐ
[4] BD: ܒܪ ܐ
[5] D: ܒܪ ܐ
[6] D: ܫܒܥ
[7] D: ܫܠܚܛܐ
[8] F om. this bracketed phrase.
[9] BD: ܠ ܫܒܥ
[10] A: ܫܠܝܚ and DF: ܠ ܫܒܥ
[11] D: ܠ ܫܒܥ
[12] AD: ̈ܐ
[13] BEF: ܫܠܝܚ
[14] BD: ܫܡܫܗ
[15] A: ̈ܐ
[16] BE: ܫܠܝܚ and F: ܠ ̈ܐ
[17] AF: ̈ܐ
[18] E: ܫܠܝܚ
[19] E: ܒܠܐ
[20] BDEF: ܕܪ
[21] B: ܫܟ ܒܪ
[22] D: ܠ ܫܒܥ
[23] D: ܠ ܫܒܥ and F: ܠ̈ܐ
[24] A: ܠ̈ܐ ̈ܕܪ
[25] DE: ܫܠ
[26] BD: ܠ ܫܒܥ and F: ܠ̈ܐ
[27] BE: ܫܠܝܚ
[28] D: ܒܪ
[29] E: ܐܦܫܠ
[30] D: ܒܟ

ܗܘ ܕܐ. ܟܬܒܗ ܡܢܟ ܗܘ ܠ. ܡܨܥܟ ܡܒܗ[31]ܐܡܪ. ܡܢܡ ܐܝܟ ܡܫܡ
ܐ. ܠ ܥܒܕܐ ܟܡ ܕܫܠܚ ܗܘ ܒܢܐ. ܡܫܡ ܟܬܒܢ ܗܘ ܐܝܟ ܡܢ[32].ܡܠܟܥܡ ܗܟܬ
ܗܒܢ ܟܬܒܐ[34].ܗܟܬܢ ܗܒܐܠ ܐܗ. ܗܒܢܟ ܢܒܐ[33]ܠܫܐ. ܟܬܒ ܢܢܟ ܥܒܟ ܐܝܟ
ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝ] .ܡܟܢ[35][ܟܠܐ ܟܒܐ ܫܠ] ܗܠܐ ܗܢܒ ܟ ܟܢܒ. ܟܢܐ
ܟ[36][ܟܥܐ

[31] D: ܐܠ
[32] D: ܡܠ ܟܡ
[33] BDEF: ܠܫܐ
[34] B: ܗܒܟܫܠ
[35] D: ܟܠܐ ܫܐ ܠ
[36] AD om. this bracketed phrase; E: ܠ ܐܝ .ܟܫܟ ܟܒܟ ܟܥܐ ܐܢ ܢܫܫܒܢ; and F: ܟܥܐ ܐܢ ܢܫܫܒܢ ܠ ܐܝ .ܟܫܟ

❖ [1][ملا عد] ملا ❖ [2][فاكهاهه هلا: سعكه عدد]

.كتعد: ولا كما كمنا كنه جم هحكعد: ملاد. فاكهاهه. كتهه مد ها
تبلكه كلا .معتمد عمه هنا [4][كملاد: مهلنده] للكه. كعتتجا هدكما تبلكه [3]عدجعد:
كلهاد. ـحنمال مهنما | عله عد كا. مدك ومنه هنكلكه: ل مدا مد مم. كهتمد مملجا fol. 111v
كهمه [9].ملجد كا [8]ملهاهكه ـكما [7][[6][.ملكعد مهنكد] [5]ملاد]]. .هاهكه ملمنا مدمنا
للكما]. ـتعنماد هجا لجه [10].ماهم ماسهكما. كلجد: هم كهم مكسك ـكما. ـهمه هنا
عفد هدد لا .عدكه [12][كا عدجا] .ملم كماده ملم عمد .كلد ومكما هنهم [11][كاه
كماد [14]علد كلا .كملاد: معتلد لج تلهد [13]هلد عد كا. ما كعناد كعدكما. مهمجا
هنلد: ـهما مهجه. ـهمكد مسهنا كملد عدكما كلقد مهم مد عد [15].ما عدة: معتجد
[16][علا لجه]. كهلجفها كده [17].هد عد ـهمهتعا كهمكما كهلجع: ـهمكد كسجع
كده [18]كتجه .مسهنا كهنجلد كماده .هم كعهم مهلجفها .مسهنا كهنجا مد كملاد
مهتهما [19].كعمكما كلد:] .معتمهمه جم كعمك كا .كملاد: مده جم لمند. مهلجك
هلعاد [20]كعند كقاد عمد. كهاهكه علجلد كمدكهلما. ـهما عجمجه كهمعمهه
[23][ـهلد مجمد] كا .كمك عد مد | ـهلمكهمه كملاد [22]لجه. كعتتجا [21]ـهلهجه fol. 112r

[1] D om. this bracketed phrase.
[2] ABEF om. this bracketed phrase.
[3] D: عد لجما
[4] D: كملاد هلمند
[5] B: مد ـاد
[6] ABCD: ملكعد مهنكد
[7] D om. this double bracketed phrase.
[8] ABC: مدمهكعد
[9] ABC: مدجد
[10] D: عدا جم ماهم
[11] D: عمله and E: كعملكما
[12] D: كها كا
[13] E om. this word.
[14] D: مد علا
[15] E om. this word.
[16] F: لعدكما
[17] BDEF: ستم
[18] D: جمه
[19] D: كعمكمنه
[20] D: عد
[21] D: ـهجعلا
[22] D: جما
[23] DE: ـهلمعد

ܕܐܬܪܐ ܕܐܬܪ[26] ܗܘ ܕ[25][ܐܬܪ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܠ]ܐ ܕܐܬܪ[24] ܐܬܪ ܕܐ ܐܬܪ.

ܕܐ ܐܬܪ[29] ܐܬܪ ܕ[28]ܐ. ܐܠ ܐܬܪ ܕ[27]ܐ ܐܬܪ ܕ[30]ܐ ܐܬܪ[31].

ܐ ܐ[32] ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܠܗܿ ܡܢ[55] ܐܡܪ ܠ[54] ܐܢ ܠܡ ܐܡܬܗܠ ܠܗܿ[53] ܐܡ ܕ[52]ܐܠ. ܡܠܚܐ ܚܟܝܬ

ܐܢ] ܐ[60]. ܒܗܪ ܐܬܐ[59]ܐܒܕ. ܡܢܝܒ ܠܡ[58] ܐ[57][.ܠ[56]ܫܡܗܪ] ܚܕܐ

ܠܓ ܐܠܦ. ܐܣܬܐ ܐܬܐ. ܐܬܠܐ ܐ ܐܠ. ܫܒܗܪ ܐܩ ܒ ܒ[61][ܐܒܪ

. ܐܠܚ ܒܫܐ ܐܬ ,ܐܬ ܐܬ ,ܐܬܠܐ ܐ ܐܠ ܕ. ܩܠܐ ܐܒܐ ܠ ܩܒ .ܐܬ

ܐ ܚ[62][ܐ ܐ] ܫ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܡܚܫܒ ܚܫܐ [ܚܫ.][75] ܗܠ ܐܝ ܠܡܐ ܕܥܒ ܡܫܬܐ [ܒܗܬ ܐܝܟ.][76] [77]

ܐܝܟ ܒܗܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܚ ܐܝ ܐܢ. ܡܠ ܫܠܚ [ܐܝܟ ܒܗܬ][78] ܐܡ ܒܗܬ ܫܡܥ

ܐܝܟ ܒܗܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܚ ܐܝ ܐܢ. ܡܠ ܫܠܚ [ܐܝܟ ܒܗܬ][79] ❖

[75] B: ܚܫ

[76] DE om. this bracketed phrase.

[77] D: ܒܗܬ ܐܝܟ

[78] D: ܒܗܬ ܐܝ

[79] D: ܡܫܒ ܡܫܬܐ ܐܝܟ

❖ [1]كيف كانت حال الصحابة ❖

كانوا قد بلغوا في الزهد والعبادة كيف كانت حالهم في الأكل والشرب. وقد ذكر | كانوا يأكلون الخبز بالزيت[2]. وكانوا fol. 113v
يأكلون الخبز بالملح. وكانوا يأكلون الشعير[3] ويأكلون الخبز بالخل. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالتمر. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالسكر. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالسمن[4]. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالجبن[5]. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبيض. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل[6] [وكانوا يأكلون] الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل[7]. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل[8]. [وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل[9]. [وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل[10]. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل[11]. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل[12]. [وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل[13]. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل[14] [وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل[15]. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالفاكهة. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالبقول. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالحلوى. وكانوا يأكلون الخبز بالعسل

ܟܬܒܗ ܕܐܠܝܐ ܒܪ ܒܪܟ ܝܡ ܕܐܡܝܢ ܟܠܝ ܡܒܪܟ ܒܪ ܐܒ
ܐܡܝ ܐܡܝ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܠܟܠ ܟܬܒܝ ܒܪܟ ܠܟ ܕ ܡܒܪܟ
ܠܟ ܒܪܟ ܠܗ [16]ܐܡܝܢ ܒܪܟ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܐܡܝܢ
ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ [17]ܒܪܟ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ
ܟܠ ܟܬ ܟܬ [18]ܒܪܟ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ
ܟܬܒ [19][ܟܬ ܐܡܝܢ] ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ fol. 114v
ܒܪܟ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ
[20]ܟܬ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ
ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ [21]ܐܡܝܢ ܒܪܟ ܟܬܒ ܟܬ

[ܐܡܝܢ ܒܪܟ][22] ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬ
ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ [23]ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ
ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ [24]ܒܪܟ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ
ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ [25]ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ
❖ [26][ܠܟ ܟܠ ܟܬ ܐܡܝܢ] ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ

[16] D: ܐܡܝܢ
[17] D: ܒܪ ܒܪܟ
[18] D: ܒܪܟ
[19] D: ܐܡܝ ܟܬ
[20] B: ܟܬܠ
[21] DE: ܐܡܝܢ
[22] D: ܐܡܝ ܒܪܟ
[23] BD: ܟ ܠܟ
[24] D: ܒܪܟ
[25] D: ܟܬܒ
[26] BDEF om. this bracketed phrase.

❖ [1]حصلا ملا مجزا ىعتجب هلا ىلاب ❖

[2]ح مكحلا ىتحلها مضوا لا مج ىنيز ىلع ىلعجا مجب لا [3]هدا .ىلا ىلاجا ىتحلها مضوا لا مج ىنيز لا [5]لا لخاهصا .ةتملس ىعدا ىلا هدا [4][ىهاتسا ىزجاا] ىهتشا مصلا مضبا ىلاعا .ىلع مج زجا .ىلصا ةبوا هزجصا .ىصلبا ههاذهبز ،ه ىحجا ىلاعا .ىلع مج زجا .ىلصا ةبوا هزجصا .ىصلبا ههاذهبز ،ه ىحجا [6]،ةهاب fol. 115r ىزجاا | ىزمه .ةم ىحباا زجصا .ةزاب لا .جبا لا لجه .جبا ىنيز ةم

.ىهاذهلا ههجبب جبا زجصا [8].جبا [7]لا جبا لا ،ةتملس ىلا لا لاخ .ل

لجا ههلم مج ىبل [9]،ةهصاا .ىلعا ،زجا مح ىزجا ملباز ىلا زهز لحا [11].ىهتلجهصلا ملص ىهصا ،ةلح لسغب لا ىحا [10].ىهاجبا ةقلعا زجصا ،ه لاز .ىلع مج ةصاا ل ميخب ىهاهتا حاوزجا [12]هبىلعب ةز] .ىتلا [15]ىلجا ةز .ىقاخل [14][13]ىزجا ةز] .ىبل ىجبا ةز .ىصتجا .ىفخصل [17][16]ىزجا ةز .ىقجل [18]لخاجا ةز .ىقجل [19]ىعجا ىقجل [20]جصجا .ىقمل .ىلخا لا هجاز [22].ىلجم ميخبا ىبل [21]ل ىعلم .ملم لاز ىهاتخصا .ىقصجلصا ىعتب] لا ،ه .ىلعجب لجصا لاز ىهلصجا لجاهب [23]مج .ىقبعل ىلاهب ىلباز .زجبا لاز ىه ميخب ىلبا حاز .زعلب لجاصا [24][لاز .زجبا لاز ىه ميخب ىلبا حاز .زعلب لجاصا [24][لاز

[1] B: حصلا
[2] E: زح
[3] E: ىلجا هدا
[4] D: ىهاتسا زجاا
[5] BDE om. this word.
[6] D: ةم
[7] BEF: لا
[8] BE: جبا لا جبا and F: جبا لا جبا لا
[9] BDEF: ،ةهصاا
[10] B: ىهاجبا
[11] E: ىهاتلجهصلا
[12] E: لبىلعب ؛لعب
[13] D: زجاا
[14] B: زجاجا
[15] D: ىبل
[16] D: زجاا
[17] B: زجاجا
[18] D: لخاا
[19] D: ىعجا and E: ىعجب لا
[20] D: جصجا
[21] E om. this word.
[22] D: مجم
[23] EF: مجا
[24] D: لبىلح
[25] BDE: ىلا

[26]ܡܠܥ ܠܐ ܡܝܢ. ܗ ܒ ܡܠܥ ܡܢ ܡܝܢ ܫ ܡܝ ܠܐ. ܡܝܢ ܠ ܐܒ [ܡܠܥ ܠܐ ܡܝܢ.]

ܐ ܒ ܝܢ ܡ | ܐ ܡ ܐ: ܡ ܐ ܡ. ܡ ܡ ܡ

❖ [1]ܟܬܒ ܒܬܪ ܟܠܐ ܒܝܢ ܟܒܪܟ ܒ ❖

ܟܒܫܐ ܟܒܟ. ܟܟܝ ܠܐ ܟܠܠܬ ܥܡܠ ܒ ܟܠܐ ܟܡ ܒܪܐ ܡ ܟܐܡ ܟܒܟ ܠܐ] .ܠ ܐܐܡ ܡܒܟܪܐ ܟܠܡ ܟܠܐ ܟܫܒ ܒ ܟܐܡ ܟܒܒܐ ܟ. ܟܒܟܥܐ

ܟܠܐ | ܒܟܣܐ [4]ܒܟܥܒܟ ܡ ܩܡ. ܡܐܥ ܟܒܐܡܟܠ [3]ܡܠܟ ܒܟ ܩܒܟ ܟ [2][fol. 116r

ܟ: ܟܒܝ [8]ܟܒܐܬܟܒܟ ܟܡ. ܠܡ ܡܠܡ ܠ [7]ܡܥܟ ܟ [6]ܠܐ [5].ܟܥܡ ܥܡ ܟܐܡ

ܟܟܟ. ܡܠܥ ܟܫܟܟܡ ܟܒܟ ܠܐ. ܟܡܐ ܒ ܐ. ܟܒܐܥ ܒ [9]ܟ ܟ

ܟ ܡ ܟ. ܟܝ ܟ ,ܫܐ ܟ [10]ܒܟ ܟܟ ܠ ܐ ܟ ܒ

.ܟܐ ܟ ܟ [11]ܐ ܟܒ ܟ. ܠ ܒ [14]ܒܒ [13]ܠ [12]ܐ

❖ [15]ܟ ܟ ,ܟ ❖

[1] D: ܟ
[2] E: ܟ
[3] D: ܠ
[4] B: ܒ
[5] D: ܥ
[6] D: ܟ
[7] E: ܥ
[8] D: ܟ
[9] BDE: ܟ
[10] B: ܒ
[11] D: ܐ
[12] E: ܟ
[13] BF: ܠ
[14] D: ܟ
[15] ABEF om. this word.

ܕܐܠ ܐܦܢ ܟܬܫ ܐܠܐ ܟܒܪ ܟܐ ܗܘ ܕܡܐܪܝ ܐܢ. ܟܬ ܒܗ ܒܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܢ ܒܐܒ
ܒܟܐ. ܟܠܝ ܠܗ ܐܡ. ܟܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܝܟ [[[ܐܦ ܗܘ:]] ܟܬ ܒܗ.]] ܟܝܗܘ ܟܬ
ܐܝܟ. ܡܗܘܢ ܟܐ. ܟܝܒܗ ܟܬ ܕܐܠܐ ܟܐ ܒܟܐ ܐܝ ܠ. ܟܠܐ ܟܫܘܒ ܕܐ
ܟܬܫ ܟܒܬ ܟܫ ܕܐ ܟܬ ܡܢ ܐܠ ܟܬ ܟܬ ܟܬ

❖ ܡܫܡܫܢܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܒܪܟ ܠܗ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܡܪܝ ❖

ܗܘ ܫܠܡ ܒܗܝܡ ܚܝܐ. ܡܫܠܡܢ ܒܪܟ ܫܡܐ ܡܪܝ ܠܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܗܘ ܕܒ ܒܟ ܡܠܟ [3]ܐ ܕܥܒ ܚܝܡ. ܡܫܡܫܢܝ [2]ܡܝܪܐ ܫܒܚ [1]ܐܠ ܚܕܐ ܘܐ. ܡܫܢܫܠܗ ܡܝܡܪ ܡܠܟܐ. ܐܒܪ [4][ܗܘ ܐܝܟ] ܚܒܫ ܠܐ. ܚܝܐ ܗܡ ܠܟ ܗܘܐ ܕܡ [5]ܒܪܝܐ ܘ[6]ܚܝܐ. ܡܫܒܪ ܒܟ ܚܕܐ ܐܒ. ܡܫܒܪ ܒܟ ܚܕܐ ܐܒ ܠܐ ܒܟ ܐܒ ܕܡ ܫܠܡ.

[7][ܐ ܒܪ ܐܡܪ] ܐ ܒܪ. ܐ ܐܡܪ. ܐܒܫ ܐܠ ܫܠܡ ܒܟ ܥܝܢ ܡܪܝ ܘܐ ܚܝܐ. ܡܝܡ ܚܝܐ ܡܪܝ ܐܠ. ܐܒܪ ܡܪ ܐܠ. ܐܒܪ ܡܪ ܫܒܚ ܐ. ܥܡ ܚܝܐ ܡܪ ܐܠ. ܚܝܐ ܡܪ ܐܠ. ܐܒܪ ܡܪ ܐܠ. ܐܒܪ ܡܪ ܐܠ. ܐܒܪ

ܕܢ ܡܠܟܐ [19][ܩܡ ܐܡܪ] ܠܗ ܐܡ. ܐܡ ܡܟܝܒ ܠܗ ܡܠܟܐ ܡܫܒܚܐ [18][.ܫܘܒܚܐ ܡܠܟܐ]

[ܟܠܝܠܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ][20] ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ.

ܒܬܪ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܪܢ[22] ܒܪܟܬܟ. ܐܠ ܒܪ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܝܬ ܡܠܟ ܫܪ[21] ܚܠܨ

ܫܒܚܬܐ. ܩܡ[25] ܒܟ ܐܡ ܟܬܒ. ܐܡ[24] ܡܠܐܟܐ ܩܕܡ[23] ܒܠܐ. ܒܪܐ ܡܠܟ ܠܟ ܠܐ. ܐܠ

ܡܪܐ ܩܡ[28] [ܡܐ ܠܐ] ܡܒܟܝ ܕܐ ܫܒܚܬܐ. ܐܝܟ[27] ܒܢܐ ܒܝܬ[26] [ܐܡ | ܒܝܬ] fol. 117v

ܟܬܒ. ܒܝܬ [ܠܡܐ ܒܠܐ] ܠܥܠܡ[32] ܡܫܝܚܐ[31] ܐ ܠܐ[30] ܫܥܝܪ[29].[ܡܠܟܐ ܡܠܟ]

ܟܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܡ ܡܫܝܚܐ[33] ܡܒܪܟܝܢ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܕܐ.

ܕܢ ܩܛܠ ܐܢ[36] ܡܠܝܢ. ,ܐܡܪ ,ܒܪܟ ܠܟ[35] [ܩܒܘܠ ܠܒ ܩܒܠ] ܐܡܪ[34] ܐܝܟ ܕܐ

ܐܠ ܩܐ ܐܡܪ ܠ ܐܡ. ܡܒܟܝܢ ܡܒܪܟ ܒܟ ܐܡܪ ,ܐܡܪ ܡܒܪܟ[37] [ܡܠܟܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ

,ܐܡܪ] ܡܠܟ ܐ ܡܒܪܟ[38] [ܡܒܪܝܟܬܐ ܡܟܬܒ]. ܐܟ ܒܪܟ ܩܐ ܒܪܟܬ ܕܐ. ܐܡܪ

ܠܠܒܫ ܐ[40] ܡܠܟܐ ܫܒܚܐ] ܐܠܗܐ ܩܐ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܩ ܒܪ. ܐܒܪܐ ܡܒܝܒ[39].[ܡܫܝܚܐ

ܐܠ. ܡܒܪܟ ܝܫܘܥ ܫܘܒܚ ܝܕ ܐܢ. ܡܫܝܚܐ ܫܟܚ ܡܠܟܐ ܐ[41] ܒܫܝܥܐ ܒܪܟ ܠܠܒ

ܐ. ܐܠ ܕܟ ܡܠܟܐ ܒܪܟ[42] ܒܪܟܘ. ܫܟܚ ܩܫܘܛܐ ܒܪܟ ܒܟ ܡܠܐ ܠܒܐ ܩܕܡ ܒܪܟܘ

[18] D: ܡܠܟܐ ܫܘܒܚ
[19] D: ܩܡ
[20] D: ܡܠܟ ܫܝܚܐ
[21] BD: ܟ ܚ
[22] D: ܒܪܟܬܟ
[23] D: ܒܪ ܠ
[24] BDF: ܡܠܐܟܐ
[25] D: ܟ
[26] D: ܡ ~~ܒ~~ ܒ
[27] D: ܐܟ
[28] D: ܠ
[29] D: ܡܠܟ ܫܠ
[30] D: ܫ
[31] B: ܫܝܚ
[32] D: ܡܫܠ
[33] D: ܡܒܪܟ
[34] B: ܡ
[35] F: ܩܒܘܠܠܒ
[36] BDF: ܩܛܠ ܡܠ
[37] D: ܡܠܟ ܫܝܚܐ
[38] D: ܒܪܝܟܬܐ ܒܪ
[39] D: ܒܪ ܡ
[40] D: ܡܠܟ ܫ
[41] B: ܫܝܚ
[42] B om. this word.

[44]ראשי בנין הכא. אלמלי נתכוין ראשי קאי מלמעלן לגגו [43]ומשכחינן
לעליון [45]ואין מן.

fol. 118r | [[ראשי קאי הכי ונכנסין בתוכו ונתנין בו ומשקיפין ומסיקין ע"ג ומן]]
[ראשי קאי [46]ראנמאיין וכתיב ראש] [47]בנפש ראנמאיה. מיתת בקבר ראנמאיה. [48]משכחת ראיכא זוזיה. מיתת בקבר ראנמאיה.
שוב. ראיכא [49][ראיה למשתדר שום מכתב ראשון] על. מתכוונין מתלמידיה
ראשון ראיה.

בי. ראשון ראיכא בנאים בנוים הכא. [50]אבלו זה לזה. אוי בי מי לי נכנס
בית לם שוכר [51]. נתרפאו נכסי זה בתו ראם נתרפא ראיכא. ראשו מגולחין. נזדעזע
[53][ראשו לבן ומכוער. מלאכיהן] שמחתיהן. אלו [52]בשם מצלין בי. נכנס אויר
מן בעלי. שבאין בי מחרי מתלמיד לשעון [54]אלא נפש ראלשון. ראכלו שבו מחכמים
ראה מה שכתב בשן. [56]. ראנמאיין [55]מתנוכחין איזה בי יהיו עוד. מכאן בי נכנסו
ל בעל ,מצטנע מן נכסיהן. ,מצטנעו ראכלו יושבי שם לו [57][מכתובין שטרי] שכתב
| ראבותיהן אבל ראיזה שכתבו. אוי בי לנכסיהן [58]לו. ראכשיו ראעלום אלו יכולין fol. 118v
אוי בי מוכח. לפנינו אומרים [59]ואנו. לפנינו אכזרי. ראתמהים שנכנס בן
[61]ונתכבדתה. אבל בני אומרים לפנינו מוכיח. אשתו [60]לפיכך לעשר אכלו
.מוכיח בעל מתכבדים לפנינו לפניהם אומרים ואנו מתמהים. מתעסקים

[43] D: ומשכחינן
[44] D: יתכו ראשי
[45] D: לגגהו
[46] A: ראנמאיה
[47] D: ראש ראנמאיין וכתיב
[48] D: משכחת
[49] D: ראיה לתשתדר שכתוב ראשון
[50] D: אוי זה
[51] D: נכנסו
[52] D: בשעה
[53] D: ראשו נאה. מלאכיהן
[54] D: ראלשון
[55] DF: מתנוכחינן
[56] F: ראנמאיין
[57] D: מכתובין שני
[58] DF om. this word.
[59] A: ואנו לנו
[60] D: לפיכך
[61] D: ונתכבדנו

[62][.ممممهمم مم همهمم] .مسم مل مسجمم مملم مده جمه مسسم مدمم ه
مسمم جمم ول هملم .مممم مهمممه حمجل [63][هسم مدي] مح .ممللم مجمم مممممم
[65][.هسم مسمس] مح .مسم لمم مهمتح [64][هسم ملم] مجمممم جمه مللمح مج .ملمهم
معمسمح همعلم [68].همحمجس حملح للمح مسمم [67]ملح .مسحمم مسمم معمم مجمم [66]مسم
.معمل حمهمهمح ممسم مدمح معم [69][مدمهم مسمم] .معم ملمم لمم للمح مسهم لم
مرم معجمع جم [70]مم مسم مجمعس .مدممللم مدمم همسمس للمح مهمسمم لم مح
مسم معمدمه مسجمح [72].مسمدم ملمح] مسممم [71].معممسمه مسمم] جم مممم مجمده .مه
.مرجمهم همم مجمهم مه حمم مللمسم مح .همم مرمح | معمح [73][مدمهمم جمه] .همم fol. 119r
.مسجمل مجمح همل [75]مسمم .مرمم لم ثمحمح [74]مهمم مللم مهمرمع مهمعمسم
مه حمم مسم .ممرمع مم مسممسم مسمعم لم همل معمم .ممهمح مممم مممم مسم
مللم مجمم همم مجم مجمم .مجمرع ممسلم مجمم مسلل حمم مللم .مهمممجمل
مسممم] معل مجمهم ممسل مهمسمهم [76]مممم .مجمسل مللم جم ,معمجمسم مممم مم مم
.مممل [77]مسمم

مم مسمم [78]ممملم جم مممممم .مرمجمرم مسلم جم معل مجمم .مجمم مرمحمم مللم
مهمللم مه ,م مسم مل مجم .مجمر مجمم ,معمم لمهممم مسمم مه همم همملمه .معمم
[79][.همم مرحمم] مجمم معمجم جم مممح .ممرمع مم مهمحممم

62 D: ممم مرمهمم ,مل
63 D: همحم
64 D: همله
65 D: همممس
66 D: مم
67 D: مملح ثلح
68 Word damaged in F.
69 D: ممهممم
70 D: جمم
71 D: معممرمه مسر
72 D: مسمح ثلمح
73 D: مدمهممم
74 D: ,م مهمم
75 D: مسمم
76 D: جمم
77 D: مسم ممم
78 DF: ممر مل
79 D: همحمم

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܫܠܝܚܐ ܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܠܥܠ ܡܢ[80] ܦܢܝ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܦ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܕܬܗܘ ܠܟ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܠܥܠ ܡܢ

ﻫﻢ ﻟﺎ .ﻣﺘﻴﻮ ﻣﻠﺘﻤﺎ ﻛﺘﻤﻪ ﻣﻦ ﻣﻨﺘﻤﻬﻢ ﻛﺎﻣﻤﺎ .ﻣﻤﺘﻬﻤﻠﺎ ﻣﻤﻪ ﻣﻤﻤﻨﻪ ﻫﻨﻤﺎ

.ﻣﻬﻨﺎ ﻣﻤﻤﻤﺎ ﻣﻦ ﻫﻤﻨﺎ ﻣﻴﻢ ﻫﻢ ﻣﻨﻪ ﻣﻤﻪ ﻣﻠ

[ﻫﻤﻨﻤﻴﻤﻠﺎ ﻛﻴﻨﺎ] ﻫﻤﻨﺎ .ﻛﻤﻪ ﻫﻤﻴﻤﻤﻬﻠﺎ ﻫﻤﻤﻨﻪ ﻣﻤﻬﻢ ﻣﻨﻨﻢ[90]

ﻫﻤﻤﻴﻤﻤﻪ ﻟﻨﺎ .ﻫﻤﻠﻪ[92] ﻛﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻤﻤﻴﻨﺎ ﻣﻤﻨﺎ[91],ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻨﻨﻤﺎ .ﻣﻨﻨﻤﻪ ﻣﻠ ﻣﻤﻤﻠﻤﻪ

ﻛﻦ ﻣﻨﻤﻪ ﻟﻬﻤﻨﺎ[94],ﻣﻨﻤﻠﻪ .ﻣﻤﻢ ﻣﻴﻢ ﻣﻠﻠﻨﻪ ﻛﻴﻨﺎ ﻣﻴﻨﺎ ﻛﻦ ﻛﻨﺮ[93] ﻣﻨﻨﻪ .ﻣﻨﻤﻪ

ﻫﻤﻪ[95].[ﻣﻨﻨﻴﻨﻨﺎ ﻣﻴﻤﻤﻪ ﻛﻦ ﻣﻤﻠﻪ ﻟﻨﺮ ﻣﻨﻤﻠﻪ ﻛﻨﻨﻢ ﻣﻨﺎ] .ﻣﻴﻤﻨﻨﻪ ﻛﻦ ﻣﻢ ﻣﻠﻨﻠﻨﺎ ﻣﻨﻤﻠﻪ

ﻣﻨﻤﻠﻨﺎ .ﻣﻨﻨﻪ ﻛﻦ ﻫﻴﻨﺎ ﻣﻠﻤﻠﻪ ﻣﻴﻤﻤﻴﻤﻪ ﻣﻴﻤﻤﻢ[96] [,ﻣﻨﻤﻠﻪ | ﻫﻤﻤﻨﻤﻪ] ﻣﻦ ﻣﻨﻤﻴﻨﺎ ﻟﻨﻨﺎ fol. 120v

ﻣﻠﻤﻤﺎ .ﻟﻤ ﻣﻨﻨﺎ ﻣﻢ ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ ,ﻣﻴﻨﻨﺎ[97] [,ﻫﻤﻨﻤﻠﻪ .ﻫﻤﻴﻤﻤﻨﻤﻪ ﻣﻦ] ﻣﻨﻤﻢ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ

ﻣﻠﻤﻤﺎ .ﻟﻨ ﻣﻨﻨﺎ ﻣﻢ ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ ,ﻣﻴﻨﻨﺎ[97] [,ﻫﻤﻨﻤﻠﻪ .ﻫﻤﻴﻤﻤﻨﻤﻪ ﻣﻦ] ﻣﻨﻤﻢ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ

ﻫﻨﻨﺎ ﻣﻨﺎ[98] ﻣﻤﻨﻨﻴﻨﺎ ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻤﻴﻤﻪ ﻣﻤﻴﻨﻴﻨﻪ .ﻣﻨﻤﻨﻪ ﻛﻦ ﻣﻨﻤﻢ ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻤﻪ ﻛﻦ

.ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻨﺎ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻨﻪ .ﻣﻤﻨﻪ

ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻨﺎ ,ﻣﻤﻨﻪ ﻣﻢ .ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ ﻟﻨ ﻛﻦ ﻣﻨﻨﻪ[99] [ﻣﻨﻨﺎ ,ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻨﻪ] ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ

ﻛﻦ ﻣﻢ[100]ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ .ﻣﻴﻴﻨﻨﻪ ﻟﻨ ﻛﻦ ﻣﻢ ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻪ .ﻣﻴﻴﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻨﻢ ﻣﻨﻨﻨ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ .ﻟﻴﻨﻨﻪ

ﻣﻴﻴﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ[101].ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻨﻪ ﻟﻨ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻪ

.ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻪ

ﻟﻨﻨﻨ ﻣﻴﻨﻨ[102][ﻣﻨﻨ ﻛﻨﻨ] ﻣﻨ .ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻨﻪ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨ ﻣﻴﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨ ﻣﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨﻨ

ܫܘܪܟ]] [[108ܡܚܝܢ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ 107ܠܗ ܫܥܝܪ ܒܟ 106ܐܠܐ ܫܘܪ ܝܫܘ 105ܫܝܡ
ܠ ܒܘܪ ܝܟܐ ܐܟܐ. ܒܘܫܪܐܒ ܫܝܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܫܘܟܢ ܫܘܪܟ] 109:ܠܟ ܫܟܐ
ܠܟ ܠܐܟܐ 111ܦܝܟܒܟ ܫܘܐܡ ܒܟ ܫܟܝܡ ܡܠܫܟܒܟ 110[.ܫܟܥܣ ܐܟܐ ܒܟܒܟ
ܐܡ ܫܠܐ ܡ ܠܥܟ ܪ 113.ܡܟܐܠܐ ܫܝ ܒܟ ܡ ܫܘܒܝܪ ܠܟܟ]] 112[[.ܫܒܝܟ
ܫܝ. ܡܒܟ ܫܟܟ ܐܡ. ܫܥܟ ܫܠܐ ܪ. ܫܐ ܫ ܪ ܟ ܪ ܠܐ 114ܡܟ
ܫ ܒ ܝ ܟ ܫ ܡ ܟ ܫ ܟ ܫ ܟ ܫ

ولكن[125] الذين لا يعلمون أن[124] الجاهل قد هو
الذي هو يعلم الذي لا يعلم[126] يعلمه. الذي يعلم قد تجهل له. وهو
هو هو لا يعلم. يعلمون لا تعلمه. الله لا وهو له لا هو: والجاهل قد
يعلم فيه. قد يعلم أن له[127] هو. الذين الله على يعلمه يعلم. الجهل يعلم
وهو هذا الله لا يعلمه وهو الله. الله على لا يعلمه. وهل يعلمون بل له
[130]هو الذين أحد وتبع[129] والعلم. قد يعلم الله يقوم[128] هذا على. لا
يعلمون] لا[131] فإنك بهم وهو هذا. قبل لا فعل على الله قد. الله وهو
[132].الله

[134]هو[133] والعلماء الجاهلين يقولون. وهو بهذا به هذا قدم وهو الذي
قد له وهو بهذا. الذين على وهو قد في فعل. الله وهو
الذي وهو. الله قد[136] الجهل الله[135]. [في هذا] له. وهو فرض وهذا الذين
يعلمون بهذا بهذا هذا هو الذي. الذين العلماء الذين بهذا قد[137] الجاهل
الذي بهذا فعلهم بهذا بقدرته قدرته الفعل الذين قد لا الذي[138]: لهذا
له وهو بهذا. بقدرته الفعل بهذا. بهذا قد هذا[139] في الذي. الله يعلم الذي
بقدرته قد له الذي بهذا قد الجاهل[140] والعلم. الذي.

الذي بها. الله قد الذين بها الله هو وهو هذا فيه هل في الجاهلين هل
هذا لا بعد الذين قد. الذي هذا الله[142] والعلم. الذي الذي الذين على[141] الذين

[124] B: والجاهل
[125] BF: ولكن
[126] BF: ولكنه
[127] BF: هو
[128] BF om. this word.
[129] D: العلم
[130] D: هو
[131] BF: وهذا
[132] D: الله يعلمون
[133] BF: والعلماء
[134] D: هو
[135] D: في
[136] BF: هذا الجهل
[137] BF: هذا عند
[138] BF: الهذا لم
[139] BF: عند
[140] B: والجاهل
[141] BF: العلم
[142] BF: والعلم

ڪلي[145] ،معلڄ[144] ڪڏڻ. ڪنڊ ۽ ڪڏي[143] [ٻلڻ ٻلڻڙ] ڦر. ڪڏي ٻڌ ڦڏ ڪنڊ ڏڪ ڇڪ ٻڌ ڪڏڦ ٻلڻ. ۽ ٻڊڻ ڇڪڻ[147] ڪڙڻ. ڪنسڻ ڦڄڌ[146] ،معڏڇڙڙ ڏڙ. ڪلي ٻڌ ،معڏڇڙڙ ڪنسڻ ڦڙ ڦڄڌ ڪلي ڦڙ: ڪڏڻڏ ڀڙ.

،معڏڀ ڄي ،معلڇڙ ٻڙ ڪڄلڏ ٻڙڙ. ڙڏڙ ڦڄڏڻ ڏڇڙ ڙڏڄڦ ڪڏڄ. ڪنڄ ڄڏڙ ڏڙ ڪڏڙ ڪڏڙ ڪ

ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ

❖ ܡܫܡܫܢܐ ܕܒܬܐ ❖[1]

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܐܦܪܝܡ. ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܫܬܐ ܡܫܡܫ ܒܫܒܬܐ.

ꠎꠣ ꠉꠞꠣꠢ ꠇꠤꠛ ꠇꠣ ꠎꠤ ꠇꠢꠞꠤꠛ ꠇꠛ ꠇꠤꠛꠣꠎ. ꠘꠞꠘꠣꠎ ꠇꠛ [8]ꠇꠤꠘꠞ ꠇꠢꠎꠇ. ꠇꠤꠎꠢꠎꠎꠣ
ꠎꠣꠘꠞꠣ. ꠇꠎꠢꠞꠣ ꠘꠣ ꠉꠤꠛꠣ ꠎꠢꠞ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ꠉꠞꠤꠛꠣ. ꠎꠤ ꠢꠞꠉꠤ ꠞꠤ [9][ꠇꠛ ꠘꠣꠤꠞꠣ] ꠞꠘꠣ.
ꠎꠤ ꠎꠞꠣ ꠢꠞꠘꠣꠛ. ꠞ ꠇꠤꠘꠣꠞ ꠎꠢꠞꠤ ꠘꠣ ꠉꠤꠛ. ꠎ ꠤꠎꠣꠞꠤ ꠎꠢꠞꠤ ꠘꠣ ꠇꠎꠣ ꠎꠤ ꠇꠎꠣ
ꠇꠎꠣ ꠎꠢꠞ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ꠇꠛ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ꠇꠛ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ. ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ꠇꠛ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ꠇꠛ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ
❖ [10]ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ꠞꠤ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ❖

[8] BF: ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ
[9] B: ꠎꠣꠢꠘꠞꠣꠛ
[10] BF om. this word.

ܟܬܒ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡ ܒܝܬ ܠܚ ܕܡܫܬܝܢ ܒܟܠ ܥܕ[1] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡ ܒܝܬ ܠܚ ܕܡܫܬܝܢ ܒܟܠ ܥܕ[2] ❖ | ❖ fol. 122v

ܒܫܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܠܐ ܠܐ ܕܐܠܦܐ ܕܡܝܐ ܫܠܝܡ. ܕܐܡܪ ܕܐܝܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ,ܐܡܪ ܐ
.ܡܝܐ[3] [ܐܢ ܡܝܐ] ܐܠܦܐ ܫܢܐ. ܐܝܟ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܪ ܡܝܐ ܐܠܦܐ ܕܡܝܐ
.ܐܡܪ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܡܝܐ ܕܐܦ ,ܐܠܐ. ܐܡܝ ܠ ܐܡ. ܐܢ ܐܡ ,ܐܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡ[4] ܠ ܐܡܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ. ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟ ܐ
.ܐܢ ܐܡ ܐܝܟ ,ܐ ܐܝ. ܠ ܐܡ ܐ ,ܐ ܐ ,ܐ ,ܐ ,

ܟܠ ܕܐ ܒܘܡ ܕܟܠܝ ,ܒܟܠ ܐܡܒܫܬܐ ܟܬܒܘܗ ܐܡܠ ܟܘܡ ܟܒܟ ܩܡ ܐ ܟܝܟ ܡ
.ܐܡܒܚܟ ܟܘܡ ܡܟܗ ܐ

ܟܝܟ ܟܘܡ ܟܒܝ ܟܒ .ܟܒܝܟܒܝܒ ܟܘܡ ܫܟ ¹³ܐܡܒܗ ܡ ܒܘܡ ¹²ܟܝܟܒܒ
ܟܒ .ܟܒܒ ܗܒܟ ܫܟ ܟܝܗ ܡ ܒܘܡ ܒܒܒ .ܟܝܘ ܒ ܐܡ | ¹⁴ܟܘܡ ܒܟ fol. 123v
.ܟܒܒܝ ܟܝܗ ܟܒ ܡ ܟܘܡ ܟܒ .ܟܘܡ ,ܒܟܒ ܒ ܒܒ ܟܘ ܒ ܟ ܡ ܟܘܡ
ܒ ܟܗܗܒ ܟ ¹⁵ܡ ܟܘܡ ܟܒ ܒ ܟ .ܟ ܒ ¹⁶ܒ ܟ ܒ .ܟ ¹⁷ܡ ܒ .ܗ
ܡ ܟ ܗ ,ܟ ܡ ܒ ܟ ,ܟ ¹⁸[ܡ ܒ .ܒ ܗ ܟ .ܟ ,ܟ] ܡ ܒ
ܡ ܒ ,ܟ ¹⁹[ܟܘܡ] ܡ ¹⁸ ,ܟ ¹⁹[ ] ¹⁸ ,ܟ ¹⁹[ ] ¹⁸ ,ܟ ¹⁹[ ]

ھل ریاح تھل سوامت [23]کیفہ ریحسا بنہ ہفیعا لبہ ریہ مہ قم. ہصوبحہ
مہ ہد. لبہحل [25][سوامت [24]کیفہ] ہا لحہت ہحطن ہوم حنہ لیہ ریحس. ہتجاہ
ہصحہ. ہیہا ،معہیہ مہوم. ہت ہنہ ریحسا ہحہاہ ہحطن ہفہ ریحسا ہتجاہ ہم
ہلوم ہحہہ ہج. ہم ریفہا ،معتحبہ ہعلجا ہتہہفہ ہوسہ. لجہہ ہا ہجسہ ہحسا
ہعلیتجہ لیہ. ہلہ ہمہ ہوم ہفلحا ہمتجہ ہعلوم لیہ. ریحس ہعلی ،ہلفہا
.ہتجاہ ھل ہلخہہ ریحسا میجہ ہد ہیہا ،معہیہ

ہتحجہ قم. ہحجہہ ہفہیتجہ ہکہ تنہت لیفہہا ہعیحا ہیلفہ | جسوا مہ ہم fol. 124v
ہیہا ہتحجہ قم. لبہہا ہمہ [27]ہفہاتہ ہتحجہ مہ ہم ،معتحبہ ہفہحجہفل [26]ہفہاسہ
ہلوم ہمہ. ہتجہہ ہمہ ہجفہفہ ہوہ ہمہ ہفہاتہفہہ. ہتجاہ ہلسوا ہفہحجہفل ہوہ
.ھمیحہ ریحہ میہہ ہمہہ. ھمیلفہ ہتجاہ ہحہ ھلہہ ہفہاتہ میجہ ہیحسا ہفہاتہ
[29][ریاح ہسجہا] لیفہہ. میفہحصل ہحہہیتجہ [28].ھیجہ ہعہہا ہلھ ہفہایتجہ ہل ھمہہ ہفہاتہفہہ

ہہتہفہ ہلتہ ہتجاہ مہ ہلوم. ہتسلہ ہتفہحجہ ہلوم ہمہہا لا ھمہ ہفہاتہفہہ
ہمفہہہ ہلفہ ،ہسحہا ہہوفہیتجہ ہیتجہ ہعلفہحل ہفہہ مہ حہتہ. ہعلہتہہ ہیتجہ یتجہ
میتجہ ہحہہ ہہوم ھحہہ ہتجہ ہہوم ہحہا [29][ریاح ہسجہا] لیفہہ. میفہحصل ہحہہیتجہ
ہج ہھلہ ہحجہہ. ہلہ ہہہوہ ہعلوم ہیہہہ ہعلیتجہ ہلہ لیجہہ ہعلفہحل ہفہہہ ہتجاہ.
.ہحہلہہ ہلہ ہحہتہ میفہحہہ ہفہاتہ ہہہحہ ،معہہحہ مہ ہعلوم ہلہ ہہمیتہ ہفہاتہ

ہیجہا | ہفہفہہ ہحجہ ھمہ یتہ. ہیفہہ یہیہہحہ ہیجہ ہیتجہ ہعلفہحل ہفہہ جہہہ fol. 125r
ھتہہفہہہ ہحیلتہ [31][ہفلہہ ہفیجہہا] [30]ہیجہہ. ہھتتہ ،ہیہ ہلتہحہ ہیلفہہا ہفہاتہحہہ ہفہاتہحہہ
.ہھجہحہ ہیج

[23] B: ہیجہہ
[24] F: کیفہ
[25] B: کیفہ
[26] BF: ہفہاسہ
[27] B: ہفہاتہحہ
[28] B: ہھتتہ
[29] B: ریاحہا
[30] F: ہلتہحہ ہیلفہہا ہفہاتہحہہ ہیجہہ
[31] B: ہفہیتجہ ہفہ جہہہا

ملحة. حصن من رطب جدا[32]. فستدعى حتى نحم ملم سمد رطبتهما
رجل من ظفر. رطل رطبخص حلل في وعبه. رطوبتها رتبوت فستي من
ما وعلف زيتها حلل فستي[33] سلحة رجلها من حصن. سر سوس فستي
ٍ[35] فحم حلم مقس[34] فمطلق. حتى حمزيل حدد ❖

[1] ❖ ⠙⠊⠉ ⠗⠊⠍⠁ ⠍⠊⠎ ⠗⠁⠍ ⠊⠉⠓⠁ ⠍⠑ ⠗⠑⠎⠎⠑ ⠇⠁. ⠗⠙⠓⠥⠇⠊⠉⠓⠁ ⠗⠉⠙⠓ ⠉⠽ ❖

⠍⠎⠍⠊⠞⠁. ⠙⠊⠉ ⠍⠊⠞⠁ ⠗⠊⠉⠓⠉⠓⠁ ⠙⠗⠁⠗⠁⠍⠎⠇ ⠗⠁⠍ ⠊⠉⠓⠁ ⠗⠑⠎⠎⠑ ⠗⠁⠍ ⠙⠗⠁ ⠊⠉ ⠁⠍⠁ ⠍⠊⠉⠓⠗
⠓⠁⠇⠁ ⠗⠁⠍ ⠗⠽⠉ ⠗⠇⠁. ⠗⠓⠓⠉ ⠗⠍⠊⠁⠉ [2]⠍⠊⠉⠓⠗⠁ ⠍⠊ ⠒⠊⠉. ⠗⠇⠉⠁ ⠍⠑ ⠗⠉⠁ ⠍⠁⠉⠁ ⠁⠍⠁
⠗⠁⠍ ⠒⠉⠁. ⠍⠇ ⠁⠍⠁ ⠙⠗⠁ ⠗⠉⠁ ⠁⠓⠇⠑. ⠞⠉⠙⠁ ⠗⠊⠓⠉⠓ ⠎⠗⠗ ⠊⠉⠗ ⠒⠉⠁. ⠚⠙⠇⠁ [3][⠗⠇ ⠉⠗⠁]
⠗⠉⠇⠓ ⠗⠍⠇⠗ ⠒⠊⠉⠁ ⠗⠍⠇⠗ ⠙⠇⠁ ⠍⠁⠒⠗ ⠇⠓⠑. ⠗⠍⠊⠁⠉ ⠍⠁⠇⠉ ⠒⠁⠉. ⠗⠉⠁ ⠗⠇⠁ ⠞⠉⠙⠁ ⠍⠊⠓

⠒⠉⠁ ⠗⠙⠗ ⠉⠗

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܫܪ ܐܗܝܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܟܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ ׃ ‡ [[ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝܡ ܥܘܕ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܟܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ܝܗܘܐ ܫܠܚ ܐܬܟܘܢ]] ‡

ܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܝܨܚܩ ܘܐܠܗܐ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ ׃ ‡ [[ܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܟܪܢܘܬܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ]] ‡

ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝܡ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܫܪ ܐܗܝܐ ׃ ܘܐܡܪ ܟܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ׃ ܐܗܝܐ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ׃ ‡ [[ܘܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܝܨܚܩ ܘܐܠܗܐ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ.]] ‡ ܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ׃ ‡ [[ܘܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܟܪܢܘܬܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ.]] ‡

ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝܡ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܫܪ ܐܗܝܐ ׃ ‡ [[ܘܐܡܪ ܟܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ׃ ‡ [[ܐܗܝܐ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܟܪܢܘܬܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܘܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܝܨܚܩ ܘܐܠܗܐ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ.]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܟܪܢܘܬܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ]] ‡

ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝܡ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܐܗܝܐ ܐܫܪ ܐܗܝܐ ׃ ‡ [[ܘܐܡܪ ܟܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ׃ ‡ [[ܐܗܝܐ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܟܪܢܘܬܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܘܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܝܨܚܩ ܘܐܠܗܐ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ.]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܟܪܢܘܬܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ]] ‡

ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝܡ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܐܗܝܐ ׃ ‡ [[ܐܫܪ ܐܗܝܐ ׃ ‡ [[ܘܐܡܪ ܟܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ׃ ‡ [[ܐܗܝܐ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܟܪܢܘܬܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܘܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܝܨܚܩ ܘܐܠܗܐ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ.]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܟܪܢܘܬܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ]] ‡

ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝܡ ܠܡܘܫܐ ׃ ‡ [[ܐܗܝܐ ܐܫܪ ܐܗܝܐ ׃ ‡ [[ܘܐܡܪ ܟܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ׃ ‡ [[ܐܗܝܐ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܟܪܢܘܬܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܘܐܠܗܐ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܝܨܚܩ ܘܐܠܗܐ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܐܠܝܟܘܢ.]] ‡ ׃ ‡ [[ܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܙܐܬ ܗܘ ܕܟܪܢܘܬܝ ܠܕܪ ܕܪ]] ‡

ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܝܡ ׃ ‡ [[

ܥܠܝ ܫܡܝ ܡܬܠܐ ܫܡܝܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܝ[19]ܐܢܐ ܐܝܡ ܫܡܥܬ ܡܢܝ.[18]ܫܘܝܐ

ܪܝܫܝܐ ܠܟܠ ܒܢܝ ܐܕܡ | . ܐܡܪ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܢܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܒܪܝܟ ܗܘܐ ܐܠܗܟ.[20]ܫܡܥܬܝ fol. 126v

.ܫܒܚ ,ܡܫܒܚ ܠܝ ܫܪܐ. ܐܝܟ ܠܝ[21]ܡܝܢ

ܐ ܐܡܪ. ܐܡܪ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܐ ܫܪܐ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ ܕܝ[23]

.ܐܡܪܬ ܫܡܥ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ[24][ܡܠܐܟܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ]. ܐܫ ܠܐ ܠܐܒܕܬ ܫܢܐ ܫܡܥ ܕܐ

ܫܡܥ ܫܡܥ[25]ܐܡܪ. ܫܡܥܬ ܩܕܝܫ ܫܡܥ. ܫܢܐ ܫܡܥ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ. ܫܡܥܬ ܫܡܥ ܐܢ

.ܫܡܫܘܢ ܫܡܥ ܫܡܥ ܫܝܫ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܩܝܫ ܫܡܥ. ܫܡܥ ܫܡ ܐܝ ܫܡ

.ܐܡܪ ܫܡܥ ܫܡܫܘ[26][ܫܫ ܫܡ ܫܡܥ]. ܐܡܪ ܫܢ ܫܡ ܫܝ ܫ

ܫܢ ܫ ܫܢ ܫ ܫ ܐ. ܫܝ ܫ ܫܡ ܫܡ[27]. ܫܡ ܫܢ ܫܡ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ

.ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ[28]ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ. ܫ ܫ

ܫ ܫ ܫ[30]ܫ. ܫ ܫ[29][ ]. ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ

ܫ[31]ܫ. ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ. ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ

.ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ[33][32][ ] ܫ | ܫ ܫ. ܫ ܫ fol. 127r

ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ. ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ

.ܫ ܫ ܫ

ܫ ܫ[35]ܫ. ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ[34][ ]

ܫ] ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ. ܫ ܫ ܫ ܫ ,ܫ ܫ ܫ

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18 D: ܫ
19 D: ܐ
20 D: ܫ
21 D: ܫ
22 F: ,ܫ
23 D: ܫ
24 D: ܡ
25 D: ܫ
26 D: ܫ
27 D: ܫ
28 D: ܫ
29 D: ܫ
30 D: ܫ
31 D: ܫ
32 A:]
33 D:]
34 DF om. this bracketed phrase.
35 D: ܫ

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[41].ܐܥܒܕ ܐܝܟܢ] ܠܗ ܟܬܒ ܐ ܫܒܥ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܟ

ܐܡܪ] ܟܐ | ܐܥܒ ܒܗ ܒܟܠ [42]ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ] ܒܥܝ ,ܐ ܟܐ fol. 127v

ܟܫܠ ܐ ܒܪ [44].ܐܡܪ ܫܒܥ ܐܒ ܒܗ .ܐܡܪ ܫܒܥ ܐܒ ܟܐ [43].ܒܗ
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لحفظ هجلہ[57] وجم هحلحہ ضاحہحہم مجم حلله. ححصم [حد حلحہ][58] ىحظ

حصہ حصهمنحہ[60] حجبحہ وحجم حل نجحہ [حد حنہ.][59] حلحہ

End of ADF لہ. وناحجہ ہنسہ مجم لحہ. *

[57] DF: هقحلہ
[58] D: حدحلحہ
[59] D: حدحنہ
[60] D: وجنبحہ

VII. English Translation

Start of ABDEF *

fol. 1v | With the strength of our Lord Jesus Christ we embark to compose the book of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā: Admonitions to Hermits and Monks. O Lord, help me in Your mercies. Amen.

[Chapter] One: The [First] Teaching

For God's mercies, those which helped Him create the world, and His abundant love towards [humanity], He made them rational. He drew near to [Adam] more, compared to all the creatures that He made, in that even in His image He created them. Just as when a king desires to come out, first the people gather to honour and see him, then afterwards the king comes out because he is the master of all, thus, God first created all beings, and later He created Adam, the king of all creation. Therefore, God made all these things in the beginning of the world.

In the latter times of the world the Second Adam came, who is Christ. Just as the first

Start of C Adam was not [made] of Man, similarly the Second Adam was not * [made] of Man. God

fol. 2r moulded the first Adam with His hands, and the Second Adam was from the Holy Spirit | and was born of the Virgin Mary. Just as the first Adam did not have an earthly father, similarly the Second Adam did not have a heavenly mother. Just as He was born in the latter days, similarly in His everlastingness with His Father He was from everlasting and from everlasting. Just as the sun in its light is high and exalted above all luminaries, similarly Christ in His humanity is high and exalted over all humanity, for God the Word dwelt in Him. Just as the sun does not need the light of a lamp, similarly also Christ does not need the light of the sun. Just as the first Adam inherited death because he transgressed the commandment, similarly in the latter Adam there was life unto those who kept the commandment.

Nonetheless, when Satan saw the honour of mankind, he was immediately filled with jealousy. He drew near to Eve and said to her, 'For this reason God said to you "Do not eat

from this tree, so that you may not be like Him, knowing good and evil."'[1] [Eve] caused Adam to be deceived, he broke the commandment, and was stripped of glory, and his nakedness was
fol. 2v seen. Nevertheless, the Second Adam came, and He began to battle with [Satan]. As He said, | 'If you deceived the first Adam, what then is this to Me?' Since the fall of Satan, foreknowledge was taken away from him. If Satan knew that the Godhead dwelt in Christ, he would not have dared to come near Him. But as [Satan] had overcome and deceived the first Adam, likewise he was overcome by the Second Adam, Who weakened, mocked, and destroyed him. He comforted His disciples and said to them, 'I saw Satan fall like a light from heaven. Behold, I have given you strength to mock him if you keep my commandments, and he will not be able to conquer you. However, he is bound to mock you if you do not keep [my commandments].'[2]

Therefore, come my brothers, as our Lord taught us these teachings, let us journey in His footsteps, do His will, and love one another as He loved us. [Let us] humble ourselves in His likeness, that His grace may rest upon us. For God judges every man justly and He repays every man according to his labour. You should not wait, O wretched [ones] and say, 'God loves sinners,' for you have unwisely thought this. For some people love virtue while others are
fol. 3r negligent and careless, and some choose sin by their own will. | Some offend and stumble, but when they stumble, they draw near to repentance. Yet even though some know there is repentance, they still choose sin by their own will. As the angels of the saints are filled with joy, so also the angels of sinners are clothed in sorrow.

O man, achieve for yourself a pure mind and a deep conscience, so that you can understand the things you read. For these [things] will not be granted to you without humility and tranquillity. For tranquillity is great and exalted above all habits. Listen to the blessed David as he prayed and said, 'For who gives me wings like a dove to fly and dwell in the wilderness? And delivers me from the wind of the storm? For he who asks to be in the wilderness asks to be in tranquillity, [and] asks to be delivered from the commotion of the cities.'[3] Even Eusebius

[1] Cf. Genesis 3:5.
[2] Cf. Luke 10:18-20.
[3] Cf. Psalm 55:6-9.

of Caesarea,[4] who wanted to compose the chronicle on the island in the sea, remained in tranquillity until he was given that in which he desired.

Do you see how great the power of tranquillity is? If you labour, draw near, and
fol. 3v endeavour, you will be given these [things]. But he who | neglects and despises [these things] will perish from life. For grace only rests upon a man through toils and tribulations. Many foods and the drinking of wine in abundance harden the heart and make the mind blind, yet dry bread, salt, and the drinking of water purify the heart and mind.

Yet what [will become] of a man who is given these admonitions? Henceforth he will have joy [and] will always boast in Christ. Again, listen to the blessed Paul as he says, 'I have fought the good fight, I have finished my race, and I have kept my faith. Henceforth there is prepared for me the crown of righteousness that my Lord, the Righteous Judge, will give me when He comes.'[5] As he wishes not to cut off hope from humanity, so that they may not say, 'He is the only one who receives this crown.' Instead, [the blessed Paul] proclaims and says, 'Not only unto me, but unto everyone who anticipates His revelation.' But if they are like this, they will become like those who are clothed in hatred, and they await the Kingdom of Heaven in the belly and the mouth.

fol. 4r For when a fool destroys, | he cannot rebuild; but when a wise man destroys, he can rebuild. As from those of the household became strangers, so too from strangers [many] became of the household. As darkness is lost when the sun rises, in the same way the trees in April[6] are fruitful. There are those that have fruits and there those that are only clothed in leaves. There are those that are buried under the ground and there are those that are placed in the upper treasury. For what of the light does one see? There are many that are enlightened and there are many that are darkened. But the striving labourers work in the field and are nourished from their fruits. But those who work devilishly are relinquished emptyhandedly.

[4] D. 339/340 CE.
[5] Cf. 2 Timothy 4:7-8.
[6] Lit. *Nisan*, ܢܝܣܢ (Syriac). The first month of the semitic year, viz., spring.

There are those who are strong in power, yet tremble from fools and frail [men]. As the master of the vineyard will come and give his workers their reward, there are many who will rejoice and many who will be sorrowful. For there is he who receives and will be given more, and he who has, it will be taken away from him. There comes joy and gladness if they enter through the gate and dwell within, however, there comes grief and sadness if they remain outside. Some of the keepers rejoice while others are sorrowful, then Sheol will cast out the
fol. 4v things that it consumed. Again, | it has nothing to consume, for the power of the Mighty will direct and [Sheol] is unable to draw near again. Then they will proclaim and say, 'Where is your might Goliath? Behold David has humbled you.' For eagles will soar to the heights and the vultures will remain upon the earth. Therefore, birth pangs will arrive upon the earth, and joy and sorrowfulness will reign; joy unto those who are of Christ and sorrowfulness unto those who are of Satan. Just as the first are exalted, similarly the last are of low. But the time has come where those who are last will become exalted.

Just as when the sun sets a certain darkness exists, similarly when it rises, a certain light reigns. Those of the dark are enlightened and those of the light are darkened. The knowledge of the rational is taken away and comes to those who have [knowledge]. But when the Bridegroom enters to see those seated, he will know everyone by their clothing. For those who are wearing white clothes will have pleasure and will be honoured and those who are wearing
fol. 5r black will go out in shame. Blessed are those | who keep the commandments of Christ, for they journey in His footsteps and do not turn from His way, and are alike in His humility. They love all of mankind and do not hate anyone. They do not draw near to jealousy but walk in purity and love. Daily, they rejoice and are glad in Christ and they wait for His revelation. When He is revealed in His glory, His holy angels hold crowns of victory in their hands and place them upon the heads of His friends. With Him they will ascend into heaven, and they will be merry in His kingdom. But woe to them who neglect and journey in emptiness, for they are deprived of His pleasure, and they end in hell. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers when you read from this book.

[Chapter Two]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Useful Consolation

May we lift up glory unto the Creator for He has created everything in His wisdom. Just as the beginning of foolishness is fighting, similarly the beginning of righteousness is wisdom. Just as the beginning of the alphabet is *Ālap*[1] – which [represents] God – similarly the beginning of all graces is wisdom. For God created everything in His wisdom. Thus, God approves all of
fol. 5v creation that confesses and glorifies | Him. Then humanity will confess and glorify God for making known [His] wisdom and righteousness.

There are many priests who serve that blaspheme and do not confess, and there are poor [men] that are needy and constrained, yet they glorify and confess. Therefore, in the beginning foolishness was made known, then in the end wisdom was shown. In his foolishness, a fool disperses his riches, and in his wisdom, a wise [man] keeps [his riches]. Thus, also God in His grace keeps His flock.

If the night in its darkness is the image of Satan, then the day in its light is the image of Christ. If the evildoers that entered Sheol remain there, similarly the righteous that enter the kingdom will remain there. If the evildoers are clothed in darkness, likewise the righteous are clothed in light. If the former evils are turned away from, as the blessed Paul said, 'Therefore, we ought to dwell in the new virtues.'[2] For if we work evils then we lose our substance[3] and if we do good things then we will benefit ourselves. Those who are exalted will be humbled, and those who are humbled will be exalted, according to the word of our Lord.

fol. 6v | Therefore, we ought to take refuge in humility. If we wait for the Lord's pleasure, we are indebted to keep His commandments. If we are called the disciples of Christ, we ought to journey in His footsteps. Just as a dream reveals something that is unprofitable, similarly a lying figure does not benefit a thing. If lying is from the Tempter, as our Lord said, 'Thus, evil liars

[1] First consonant of the Syriac alphabet.
[2] Cf. Romans 5:1.
[3] Lit. hypostasis (Syriac: ܐܘܣܝܐ).

will be recompensed.'[4] And if excellent [things] were from the beginning, thus evils came after. If evils existed when there was no time, similarly excellence is not found where time does not exist. Just as the beginning of sin is pride, likewise the beginning of righteousness is humility. Just as in the sin of Adam humanity died, similarly in Christ's righteousness humanity lives.

If you wish to overcome lusts, place before your eyes the torment of hell and the pleasure of the kingdom. The wound of an injured fool is healed by the medicine of a wise
fol. 6r [man]. Wisdom is better | than gold and meekness better than good stones. If a seed dies when it is sown and afterwards lives, therefore believe that the words of the blessed Paul are true that he said, 'They are sown in sorrow and resurrected without pangs.'[5] If this is the case, those who say that bodies will not resurrect will be like this.

If the sun is brighter than the moon, and the moon brighter than the stars, thus he who gains faith and good deeds is more exalted than he who gains faith alone. He who gains only faith remains exalted over he who is deprived of them both. As fire and water are opposites of each other, so too righteousness and sin are opposites of each other. If the firmament is annulled, then the kingdom will cease. If the earth is loosened, then there is no hell. But if the firmament is not annulled, thus there is the kingdom, and if the earth stands then there is hell. If these are true, then those who say that the firmament and earth will be loosened will be as a man who
fol. 7r falls in the net of birds, and those who fall into it | will remain there. But those outside of it fly and flee. Thus, when Christ comes, those who are with Satan will remain on the earth and the righteous will ascend and fly to heaven. Just as mist hides the light of the sun, similarly when the darkness of sin comes it hides the heart of man – and does not allow him to know God. For when the sun rises the darkness of sin flees.

As the Gihon[6] river overflows and gives water to all the fields and seeds, thus grace, when it dwells in a man, overflows and waters all of humanity in knowledge, and it teaches them the praises of God. If in the month of April, the trees are plentiful and clothed in leaves,

[4] Cf. Revelation 21:8.
[5] Cf. 1 Corinthians 15:42-44.
[6] Cf. Genesis 2:13.

thus in the day of resurrection – that is like April – humanity will be renewed, and the righteous will be clothed in an incomprehensible light.

Just as a rock that is thrown by a man does not reach heaven, similarly the prayer of an evildoer does not reach God. If the Paradise of Eden was an example of the kingdom, thus the
fol. 7v man who gains love, | humility, and compassion is in the likeness of Christ. Just as a man cannot comprehend the number of stars, similarly humanity cannot narrate the greatness of God's grace unto them. Just as hell is the place of torment for the evildoers, likewise the kingdom is the place of pleasure for the righteous. Just as the demons rejoice in evils, similarly angels rejoice in good things. Just as he who drinks the poison of death, is healed by the best musk, similarly he who swallows sin is healed by fervent repentance. If the pagans [offered] sacrifices to demons and angered God, similarly the righteous tend to God in good deeds. If the righteous ascend to heaven as the sun rises, thus the demons remain on earth. If the righteous accept pleasure, then the ungodly will be tortured in torment. If a star from a star abounds in glory,
fol. 8r therefore the righteous will abound in the kingdom, and one gains more | glory than the other. If the antichrist vanishes, therefore his vanishing is rough in the torment of hell. If the pleasure of the kingdom is desirous and pleasing, therefore the torment of hell is bad and rough. If the death of a righteous [man] is called rest, therefore the death of an evil [man] is called torment.

If humanity is made in the image of God, then it is unjustifiable for a man to hate or despise [another] man. Just as humanity lives the bodily life with water, similarly they live the spiritual life through God's grace and mercies. If unto the gentiles and blasphemers God brings down his rain and dawns His sun, how much more will He then allow His grace and mercies to dwell with those who love Him! Those who love our Lord Christ live in His coming and those who hate Him are clothed in shame and sorrow. If the form of this world passes away, then the world that is to come will remain forever.

If the dead glorify and confess when they rise, how much more ought to those who live
fol. 8v glorify | and confess. Heaven and earth will tremble when Christ comes, the angels will arise

in fear, the righteous will have pleasure in the heights, and the evildoers will be tormented in hell, for God judges humanity in His wisdom.

In this respect, a man ought not to harm his friend. Just as the riches of evildoers remain on earth as they die, similarly the riches of the righteous will ascend to the heights. As we take the body of Christ, some become blasphemers and say, 'We have taken the body of God.' For man has not seen God from the beginning, for if God is invisible, how do the blasphemers eat Him? Like a sharp vengeance, God's spirit is longsuffering unto the world. For those who repent will be accepted and those who do not repent will be greatly tormented.

Blessed is he who chooses oppression for himself, for in the world to come he will have recompense. If those who endeavour and work will be given pleasure, thus, those who sin and
fol. 9r do not repent will be given torment. Satan is the chief | of hell but Christ is the kingdom after the resurrection. The world that is to come is not carnal. Just as the angels were, so too the gentiles and blasphemers run in emptiness. Just as the sun enlightens the world as it rises, likewise the light of Christ enlightens both worlds. But if Satan is called the minister of sin, thus Christ is beautifully called the sun of righteousness. If in fasting, prayer, and many oppressions a man enters the Kingdom of Heaven, then those who eat and drink will desire to enter it. Just as it is hard for water to be taken up to a hanging garden, similarly it is hard for grace to rest upon those who are careless and take pleasure. If the Garden of Eden was perishable, thus the Kingdom of Heaven remains. The entrance of the righteous to the kingdom is made known through Enoch and Elijah's entrance to Paradise.

If a rich man is sad when he becomes poor, and a poor man rejoices when he becomes
fol. 9v rich, thus when the righteous sin they become sad and when a sinner repents, he receives joy. | The passion that Jesus suffered for wearing the body is known, and the miracles He worked in the world showed that He is God. For from the beginning, it was unheard of that a man enters the kingdom without oppression. He who despises does not have fellowship with Christ. Pray for me. Amen.

[Chapter Three]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Admonitions Unto The Brothers

Come, brothers, confess and glorify God for all His graces unto us, that are from nothing to something. Everything that He created He made for us and made us heirs and sons of His household. For He brought up angels for our service, the sun, the moon, and the stars to enlighten us, and made the Kingdom of Heaven ready for us.

He sent His beloved Son in the image of a servant, which He took from us, and He came and saved us. He established laws and said to us, 'If you love one another and cause each other to be humbled, Satan will not be able to conquer you. If you do not keep My commandments, he is prepared to conquer you. Be empowered and do not fear, for behold I am with you, with
fol. 10r you in body and soul.'[1] | [Christ] weakened [Satan] for you, and He gave you a mighty power so that you may mock him. For He endured oppression and was mocked for our sake, and He delivered Himself unto death to teach us. [Thus], it is fitting for us to endure all trials and sorrows that come upon us until death. He died and resurrected on the third day as it is written and showed that He was incarnate. When He rose, He showed that everyone will rise at the resurrection. He ascended into heaven, to make known that all the righteous will [also] ascend to heaven and be merry with Him in the kingdom.

He taught us and said, 'Love one another, as I have loved you, and be humble to one another, as to resemble Me.'[2] See, O brothers, how great the love and compassion of Christ is unto us? Who can narrate concerning all these things? Glory to You Christ, for the mouth[s] of the created ones cannot speak concerning Your mercies. Come brothers and love the One who loved us, that we may give ourselves unto oppressions and toils as He gave Himself on our behalf.

My brothers, do not wear the clothing of sheep and become ravenous wolves and
fol. 10v leopards from within. For [although] humanity sees with the eyes, God | examines the hearts.

[1] Cf. Isaiah 41:10.
[2] Cf. John 13:34b.

Just as pure gold cannot be destroyed by anything, similarly a mature man is not harmed by the actions of evil. Just as uncleansed silver is melted and destroyed, likewise an unclean man is destroyed in sins. Just as a wise man gains and benefits, similarly a fool loses and lacks. Wisdom gives birth to righteousness and foolishness obtains all evils. To keep the commandments of Christ, [a man] becomes wiser than all the wise, and he who rejects them will perish from life. Crowns will be woven [for] those who are harassed and constrained because of Christ, and those who neglect and rejoice will be sent to torment. Carelessness makes a man poor from all excellences, whereas firmness makes [him] rich in all excellences. Just as joy reigns in the hearts of the righteous, similarly sadness reigns in the hearts of the unrighteous. For the true merchants of Christ gain and benefit but the merchants of Satan lose and lack.

fol. 11r Whoever wears the armour of righteousness and places on his head the helmet | of faith, will not be conquered in battle. But whoever is stripped of these will clearly vanish. The unrighteous roll around in the vanity of sin, just as swine, in emptiness, take pleasure in mud.

As a pleasant smell pleases the breath, likewise the actions of righteousness gladden God. Angels and holy men prepare themselves to do the will of God, but demons rise against them. Rain, as it falls, waters, and nourishes trees and seeds, similarly grace, when it dwells in a man, waters and nourishes all excellent [things]. [Grace] dwells in those who toil and endeavour, but the negligent and worthless are very far away from it, like snakes [from] striking. Wrath scatters excellences, but meekness – wherever it comes from – gathers them.

The best medicine is low amounts of wine but excessive [wine is] complete loss. If the body of a woman causes observers to be lost, then business with her is complete death. If a

fol. 11v simple man gains righteousness, he will lose it in his simplicity. | But the wise and crafty [man] will keep it in his skilfulness, because skilfulness is born from wisdom. A lamp that is low on oil quickly goes out, and the fervour that comes from virtue [quickly goes out] from him who is deprived [of wisdom] from the beginning. It is impossible for the beginning of virtue to be insubordination, that is to say, love. The beginning of sin is enmity. He who loves Christ is a wise merchant, but he who loves Satan loses his merchandise. The living do good because of

the fear of hell and the pleasure of the kingdom. But the spiritual endeavour and labour because of the love of Christ that is in them. The carnal are deprived from both.

Blessed is the one who chooses for himself oppression in this world, for in the world to come he will dwell in rest. Woe to him who is negligent, who invites himself to eternal torment, he will fall into the hands of God – a life of great fear. Evil will incline and destroy anyone whom it possesses. [Thus], do not desire to obtain a wealth that can be destroyed but be encouraged to obtain a wealth that remains. Treasures on earth are hidden, destroyed, and are
fol. 12r perishing, | but those that are arranged in heaven remain forever. While if men fear the earth shake, how much more fear will there be on the day of the resurrection! The righteous will have joy and the wicked sadness. Just as the helping angels are for good, similarly demons become helpers of evils. Therefore, we ought to take refuge in prayer in all that we do.

Dear and beloved brothers, until when will you neglect us and avoid repentance? For behold, negligence reigns over us and we do not want to wake from our sleep. Behold the lands, look upon them and [see] the harvesters draw near to the harvest to pick the tares from the wheat. They bind them in bundles and burn them in fire. The wheat is placed in the storehouse, yet the straw burns. My brothers, be warned lest you are found [to be] tares, and not placed in the storehouses of the kingdom. If we are found [to be] tares, then we will burn in the fire of hell. True is the word of our Lord when He said, 'These [wheat] will go to everlasting life, and these [tares] to eternal torment.'[3]

The best pearls are placed on the crown of the king, yet those who are despised are cast
fol. 12v out | and unworthy of anything. For fear will draw near to him and the signs that our Lord gave will be seen. The end will not be far off, and the son of perdition will quickly be seen. Henceforth, the chosen ones of Christ will wear the armour of the spirit. Our Lord said thus, 'If he can also deceive the chosen [ones], henceforth blessed is the one that when an aroma comes forth from him, he cannot [be deceived].'[4]

[3] Cf. Matthew 13:30.
[4] Cf. 2 Corinthians 2:15-16 and Isaiah 3:24.

But when these are fulfilled, the sign of our Lord will be seen. Suddenly, He will rise and will be seen like lightning from the east to the west. Then the heavenly hosts will be shaken, and the sun, moon, and stars will fall [like leaves]. The firmament will be opened, and the righteous will fly within the clouds, and will be merry with Christ in the kingdom. The unrighteous will remain upon the earth, and will be tormented with Satan in hell. The son of perdition will vanish, joy will reign in the righteous and sadness will dwell in the unrighteous. The joy of the righteous will have no end and the sorrow of the unrighteous will remain forever.

Blessed is the one who is delivered from woes and is worthy of these blessings. Just as
fol. 13r those who strive | and toil are clothed in light, similarly those who neglect are clothed in darkness. The spiritual do not draw near to wine but the carnal roll around and are corrupted in its abundance. For the pure see God but the impure are deprived from seeing Him. Bees die outside the flowers, yet they interweave from within the honeycomb, likewise the righteous toil, gain assemblies, and they lay up [treasures] in the storehouses of heaven. Just as the external bees are the adversaries of the [inner] bees, similarly the demons are adversaries of the righteous. Grace, when it dwells in a man, enriches him in all virtues, similarly negligence, when it hides itself in a man, obtains for him all evils. If ants make haste, toil, keep watch, and do not sleep until they bring in for themselves food – that will be sufficient for them in summer and winter – how much more should the wise and diligent desire to make haste in the night and day in toil and fatigue to understand the Kingdom of Heaven. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Four]: The Question That Domitius The Confessor Asked

fol. 13v [Question]: Tell me, O Abba, as God created everything for us, and said to us, | 'Kill and eat.'[1] Why are we condemned for what we eat? And as He placed for us in our nature these desires; namely, the passion of desire, sleep, food, and drink, why are we condemned for these things we do?

Answer: We are indebted because of this, O wise [Domitius], because we do not keep His commandments. God said to you, 'It is better for you to take a wife and not burn in lust.'[2] But if in your heart, you want to take a wife, you will not be condemned. But if you commit adultery, you will be condemned.

Concerning sleep, thus God commanded and said to you, 'Work your occupation until you are tired, then give your body rest with a little sleep. Afterwards get up for your work and do likewise in the night. Rest your body with a little sleep and later get up and glorify God.'[3]

Concerning food and drink, He said thus, 'Eat and drink in an orderly fashion, nevertheless you will be condemned if you transgress in drunkenness on wine.'[4] You will not be condemned if you do everything that God commanded you to do, but if you do not [then] fol. 14r you will be condemned. Even Adam, | [who] was formed by God's hands and had paradise prepared for him, He commanded him and said, 'You may consume and eat from all the trees, but do not eat from this tree.'[5] And as he ate, he was condemned and cast out of paradise. See, everyone who transgresses a Godly commandment is indebted and condemned!

Everything that God created is beautiful. Anyone who desires is permitted to do. God even separated the pure animals from the unclean for Moses. He commanded him and said, 'From these eat, and from those do not eat.'[6] If God purifies who can defile? But you, O man,

[1] Cf. Acts 10:13.
[2] Cf. 1 Corinthians 7:9.
[3] Cf. Proverbs 6:9-10.
[4] Cf. Proverbs 23:20.
[5] Cf. Genesis 2:16.
[6] Cf. Leviticus 11.

do not place blame on God. God placed His commandments and he who keeps them will not be condemned. He who does not keep them will be indebted. But Jesus came, and renewed everything and said, 'Whoever sees a woman and lusts after her, immediately [commits] adultery with her in his heart.'[7] This commandment is stronger than the first. Again He said, 'Whoever strikes you on your right cheek, turn for him the other [also].'[8] And, 'If [someone]
fol. 14v compels you to go one mile, go with him two.'[9] And again, He said, 'Anyone who wills | to take your tunic, give him also your cloak.'[10] Do you see how rough these commandments are to those who do not keep them? But anyone who keeps the commandments of God is righteous, and anyone who does not keep them is deemed unrighteous.

Even [in] this world that God created, whoever dwells in it and works righteousness becomes a righteous [man]. Whoever goes out from it and goes after Christ is reckoned as a perfect [man]. Not every man suffices this matter, but if he is from God, it will be given to him. God gives to those who endeavour and toil, but those who neglect and do not toil will be relinquished emptyhandedly, since not [even] one of the virtues accompanies them. Virtuousness is gained in toils and oppressions. Therefore, we seek to toil and endeavour until the virtues abide and build spiritual buildings in us, that Christ may be glad with us and say, 'You will be merry with Me in My kingdom.'[11] He who does not keep Christ's commandments is under condemnation.

fol. 15r Or perhaps, O man, you will say to me, | 'Sin is placed in nature, therefore if I sin, I will not be condemned.' However, I am also telling you, that God did not place sin in our nature, far be it! For if God placed sin in our nature, [then] blame would not be upon us if we sinned. Rather, God placed His commandments for us and left us in our [free] will to seek to do good or evils. But if God wanted, He would cause to bring humanity to repentance without their will, and He would not allow them to sin. Nevertheless, if He had done this, they would not have

[7] Cf. Matthew 5:28.
[8] Cf. Luke 6:29.
[9] Cf. Matthew 5:41.
[10] Cf. Matthew 5:40.
[11] Cf. Matthew 26:29.

righteousness. For there is no righteousness in a man that does everything without His will, and anyone who acts in His will, righteousness will be accounted to him. For God did not mundanely make the kingdom and hell. The kingdom is for those who fulfil His will, so that they may be merry in it. Hell is for those who break His commandments, so that they may be tormented in it.

Henceforth, do not wander, O humanity; when you sin, do not place blame unto Adam
fol. 15v nor unto Satan, [for] Satan cannot force a man | to sin. But pray that you are vigilant of his snare; if a man desires, he will fall in them, but if he does not desire, he crosses over and leaves them. Do you see how a man sins or is justified in his will? If we are like this, then every time we sin, we harm ourselves and not Satan. But the lusts of this world are seen in humans as they lust, and later they are in fellowship with destruction. The more a man is captive to Satan and runs in emptiness will think he walks in light. In His mercies God desires for him to return to Him, then suddenly parchments of darkness will fall from his eyes. In that very hour he will see light, and that man will recognise he was in error. He will start to journey in the way of righteousness; namely, in fasting, prayer, reading, and also in abstinence, poverty, humility, love, and much obedience. He rejoices and is glad in Christ night and day and confesses and
fol. 16r glorifies God without ceasing for all the graces that He did | for him. Now, day by day, he grows and comes in virtue until he achieves perfection. Thus, those who ought to offer repentance to God must endeavour and toil until grace comes and dwells in them. They are now in tranquillity, while there is nothing that will make them fall asleep.

Who is wise and who is a fool? The wise [man] is he who teaches and shows in deed but the foolish [man] is he who prides in empty words – as he is far away from deeds. Those who are worthy of these gifts are truly blessed. Tell me, did Adam not die in the very hour that he ate from the tree? However, he had children, and from this we know that God did not refer to a natural death when He said, 'You will die.'[12] For we also know that God created Adam as

[12] Cf. Genesis 2:17.

a mortal. There are many of those who do not understand and say, 'If Adam had not eaten from the tree, he would not have died.' But these that say such, and those like them, are disobedient
fol. 16v and do not agree, | neither on the books nor on the power of God. For if Adam had not died, we also would not die, if death did not exist, [then] the resurrection does not exist, and if the resurrection does not exist, even the kingdom [does not exist]. For if these were not, consequently we would be like animals.

For a grain of wheat, as it dies when it is sown, afterwards it lives, grows, and becomes plentiful, and becomes a head of grain and gives many fruits in twofold. The tares will bloom within the wheat, and when the harvest draws near, the harvesters will come and pick the tares from the wheat. The wheat will enter the storehouses and the tares will burn in the fire.

It will be so even at the resurrection; the angels will be sent to separate the righteous from the unrighteous. The righteous will ascend to heaven and be merry in the storehouses of the kingdom. They will be glad in it and will shine in a light much [brighter] than the firmament. The sinners who are in the likeness of tares will remain upon the earth and will be tormented in hell. Whoever has ears to hear let him hear.

fol. 17r My beloved, we will not become like those who are blinded by Satan, who wander | and deceive many, and bring blasphemy upon God. I am namely speaking of the teachers of unrighteousness; the wicked Origen, Nestorius, Bardaisan, Mani, and Marcion, and others. From them they cause suffering to God and make Him wrong. Surely there are others that are more evil and weaker than them. But these, and those like them, their teaching caused them to be destroyed, and they did not benefit a thing from it. For what pleasure will their teaching have; to destroy and to cause many to be destroyed.

My beloved, may we keep our faith that we accepted from our true orthodox fathers, that is the true faith of the blessed apostles. [Let us] confess and worship God, who created heaven and earth, and the seas and all that is in them. That is to say, [He is] alone the God of truth and there is no God like Him. Mighty, powerful, merciful, [the One who] nourishes, and

He who gives and ceases life – and His beloved Son, Jesus Christ, whom He anointed and sanctified, and He who dwells in Him.

Where are the pagan philosophers who declared they were wise? And where is their
fol. 17v wisdom? | They depart from God and worship demons. For wisdom that does not allow one to offer worship to God is [not wisdom but] great foolishness. For no one from the pagan philosophers had grace dwell in him to do mighty works and see revelations. If you desire to see spiritual philosophers, look at the blessed Paul, he who returns thousands and ten thousands to the worship of God – namely, he is the true philosopher. For there is no one who is wise but he who does the will of God. The blessed Paul said thus, 'Those who are foolish to the world will be wise to God.'[13] The godless philosophers did the opposite of this, in that they were wise to the world and foolish to God. Grace descended upon the blessed apostles who became fools to the world and wise to God, and they performed powerful [acts], and spoke in various languages. Behold, truthfully [they are] the wise philosophers.

My brothers, let us boast in Christ and do His will. Let us not make our thoughts blind like those who are blinded and are caused to perish from life. Only obey the commandments of
fol. 18r Christ | in all things. May we not be sad concerning those who are asleep. Rather, may we rejoice and be glad that we will depart from this world and be with Christ. We will not be like some people who do not have hope, for our hope is Christ who died and resurrected and will not die again. In His resurrection there is life to those who love and belive in Him. He ascended into heaven and showed those who do His will that they will [also] ascend into heaven with Him, and they will be merry in His kingdom. As He said, 'The eagles gather wherever there is a body.'[14] Namely, that where He is, there also the righteous will be, who are named eagles. Unto Him, and His Father, and His Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, worship, exaltation, and thanksgiving, now and at all times and forever and ever. Amen. My brothers, behold, my hands write, [though] my hands will [grow] old yet the book will remain.

[13] Cf. 1 Corinthians 1:27.
[14] Cf. Luke 17:37b.

[Chapter Five]: The Holy ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Epistle That He Sent To Domitius The Confessor

Listen to me, O my beloved, may you know this: there is no virtue greater and more exalted
fol. 18v than the fear of God, for the fear of God | will make a man to be the friend of God. A servant does not fear his lord if he does his will, but he who does not fear is negligent and carnal. But you, O my beloved, fear God and do His will that you may be His friend and a son of His household. He will make you grow, become wise, reveal to you His mysteries, and will give you authority concerning His treasures.

Gain humility for yourself, for it will keep all your virtues. Even if you are wise, do not be ashamed to learn from others. For God did not give His wisdom to you alone, but there are many that are much wiser than you. Do not ever teach others before you correct yourself, but you will be approved to teach others if you are perfect in the thing you teach.

You shall not examine God, for you cannot comprehend a thing of the divinity. Only believe, worship, confess, and be silent. Keep His commandments if you desire to know God, and do not suppose that you are of God until you have done His will. Be cautious of prideful
fol. 19r thought, | for it will plainly cause all virtues to perish from you. Do not speak in the council of old [men], [instead] sit and heed their words. If they ask you and you know, [then] speak, but take refuge in silence if you do not know. For silence is the fruit of wisdom and a chattering chord indicates a lacking conscience.

Do not do evil unto a man if you desire for evil to not be unto you. Love everyone if you desire for God to love you. Never judge a man for something that is in you, first direct yourself then care to direct others. For a man who has a log in his eye is not fit to say to others, 'Take the speck out of your eye.'[1] When you pray before God do not seek from Him exaltations, but say, 'God, give me things as you desire.' For He knows the thing to help you, But we seek

[1] Cf. Matthew 7:5.

many [things] from God that do not benefit us. As you stand before God to pray, cleanse your
fol. 19v heart from all evil thoughts, that more | [and] more your prayer will be accepted before Him. Never do anything before you are made worthy in prayer, [for if] we do everything before we ask in prayer, we will have wickedness at the end.

Love everyone if you desire to live a good life. We will be hated by God if we hate mankind, and even God will not forgive us if we do not forgive the foolishness of our neighbour. A man will be rewarded according to everthing he does, therefore we ought to do good and depart from evil. If you desire to live a heavenly life, depart from pleasures and choose oppressions for yourself, for the pleasures of this world are oppressions in the world to come. Your mercifulness will be a veil for many, because mercy will be upon the merciful. Meditate on God night and day so that even God may consider you. As God increases your blessings, provide to others also, so that your wealth may be multiplied all the more. [He] who [gives] abundantly to God will be rewarded, and it will be added to him in many twofolds.

fol. 20r Do not be accustomed to | entering the homes of the rich and do not desire to sit at their tables, for they are stumbling blocks, and the poison of death is hidden in them. Business among women is detriment for the soul, and a meal with them is complete destruction. As our Lord's word is fulfilled, 'Pray for your enemies and bless those who curse you and lead you forcefully.'[2] A mature [man] should not glorify a person until he examines him and knows how he is, so that you may not sin, as you do not know the thing you have heard. You shall not speak according to the thing you have seen, for seeing is more truthful than hearing, as works are [more] truthful than words. If you use deceit for God, then sins are not held against you. Deceit for God is this; if an evil [man] wants to kill someone, and he flees from [the murderer] and comes and you hide him, and the one who wants to kill him comes and asks you and says, 'Where is he?' And you say, 'I do not know,' thus he will escape death [and] you will have

[2] Cf. Luke 6:28 and Matthew 5:44.

fol. 20v righteousness. If Herod would have lied [when] he swore to cut off | John's head, it would have been better for him than not lying.

[May you] receive the rebuke of a righteous [man] when he convicts you. As the blessed David said, 'Let the righteous teach me and reprove me, and do not anoint my head with the oil of the wicked.'[3] Keep the words of God if you are wise and let your food be less and meager. Instead of your food, have dry bread, simple cooked food, and water. [The righteous man] will care in compassion to the poor more than all sacrifices and offerings. There is no one who honours God like a righteous man. God created everything for humanity, because of this a man ought not to despise [another] man. If trials reach you, do not bring this wisdom that makes you do something that is not fitting before God.

May your mouth be filled with thanksgiving as you glorify and confess God, that He may make you worthy of this gift. Nevertheless, ask that He may give you patience [that is] from Him that you may endure oppressions, for in oppressions crowns will be woven, as roses come out from thorns.

fol. 21r Do not | take pride in a righteous man if you are far away from his actions. For this will not benefit you as it does not benefit a poor [man] who takes prides in a king, but let your pride be Christ. Do not [attempt] to heal others if your wounds are many. If a blind man guides a blind man, both will fall into the well. Do not teach anything unless you complete the deed yourself. If you see a teacher instructing, and he does not fulfil the thing he teaches, never call him 'teacher,' for void words are the spirit of falsity. Love God with all your heart and all your soul – and do not love anything more than this. The love of God gladdens the heart and keeping His commandments will give everlasting life. Never let your left [hand] know what your right [hand] is doing, for if grace dwells in you, you will not be able to think [to do otherwise].

Do not boast in anything other than God, for in those [things] there is no pride for you.

fol. 21v As much as God makes you great, consider | yourself a sinner and an inferior, for thoughts like

[3] Cf. Psalm 141:5.

these will [allow] you to ascend to heaven. Do not say you seek but do not find, for there is no [one] who seeks and doesn't find, and no one who asks and is not granted, and no one who knocks and it isn't opened unto him. For God is concealed in His commandments and [he] who keeps His commandments will find Him. If a man wrongs you, pray for him, [and] resemble Christ in all things. Do not allow this world to deceive you in its desires, because they will not remain. Love the world that is to come, for its glory will not pass. Upright lips glorify God [and] a pure heart will see God. Honour God in your deeds and in your words preach His truth to every man. As great as God makes you, be useful in humility, for pride causes a man to depart from God. Do not neglect, but endeavor [in] everything you do. Be awake and do not sleep until you have comprehened the thing that you departed for. Confess and glorify Christ that took you out from the world and brought you to this conduct of angels, and promised you
fol. 22r the kingdom if you do His will. | Unto Him [be] glory forever [and] ever. Amen. O my brother, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Six]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's [Epistle] To Stephen

Concerning that which you wrote to me, O beloved one of Christ, my lord Stephen the Elder, that I may make known to you how you ought to be led and what the habits are of those who completely depart from the world to become hermits. Behold, I write to make known to you that those who completely depart from the world to offer repentance on behalf of their sins and please God with their actions ought to begin in this manner.

First, place your foundation on the rock, namely, on true faith, hope, and love. The beginning of this journey of solitary life is abstinence, its middle poverty, and its end perseverance. A man should be silent to himself and should not judge anyone for anything. Rather, he should consider himself a greater sinner than all humanity, for these are the habits
fol. 22v of those who completely depart from the world and desire to please God. | [On the contrary], these are the hopes of those who do not depart [from the world] for God: food, drink, and to wander in villages and cities because of sacrifices (to idols). They hate reading and service, and they are ready to disturb and swallow [foods]. They do not have the monastic covenant as they wear leather and the clothing of young sheep but are in the likeness of ravenous wolves.

O my beloved, do not draw near at all to those like these and do not even mingle with them in anything. Meditate on your departure and sins and draw near to God that He may draw near to you. A man draws near to God when he does His will and keeps His commandments. O my beloved, if you desire for God to hear you first listen to Him. A man does not know God if he is far away from Him, [however], he will clearly know God if he draws near to Him and does His will. [As] a man cannot know the taste of food until he eats it, [likewise] a man cannot
fol. 23r know the taste of grace, unless it dwells in him. When a man labours | and endeavours, and when grace dwells in him, henceforth he is made strong in all things. It teaches the will of God and how to discern to choose these of God from those of Satan. For oppressions and harassments are easy for him and grace fights Satan on his behalf in the same way as [a man] who lodges in his rest. Henceforth, day by day [Satan] advances and comes before him, until

he attains perfection. You should not be deceived by those who appear to take delight in their clothing and sophisticate their words, for this path of the solitary life is not instructed by polished vessels and empty words. Those who are like this are likened to those who are glad in the leaves of trees and are deprived from pleasant fruits. Do not draw near unto a man until you examine him and know how he is, because there are many who praise but are not worthy of praise, and there are others who do not praise but are worthy of praise and honour. [For] man
fol. 23v sees faces but God examines the heart. Because of this, do not praise a man | before you know how he is, so that what is said does not happen to you.

Woe to those who call evil good and good evil. You should always rebuke yourself and not others. Truthfully, it is shameful and foul for a man who is rich in all evils to rebuke and correct others. Endeavour and toil in your youth that you may find rest in your old age. Reject the glory of humanity that you may glorify God. For he whom grace dwells in and his taste is divine sweetness, does not accept carnal glory, but gives his glory to God.

O my beloved, do not be a stem swayed by the wind of the wilderness, where it withers when the wind blows on it, and rises to the firmament and falls. Be like a diamond so that you are immovable. If you do not gain a pure mind and a sharp conscience, [you will not be able to] choose these of God and those of Satan – that you are not blind in your wrong conducts, but rather let your thoughts be pure before God. Do not walk in both ways, but you should only
fol. 24r walk on the kingly journey, not deviating to the right or left, [and] | placing Christ before your eyes in the night and day. Be anxious for reading so that you may be enlightened, be anxious for service so that you may be occupied with God, and seek Him to give you fervour and His love.

O my beloved, many that went on the inferior journey were killed and those [who go on] the exalted way journey without fear. Wise merchants examine profitable trade, but loss destroys those who are ignorant in trade. Grace will dwell in you if your heart is pure before God, and it will make you wise in all spiritual philosophy if you do His will. You will shame

the wise pagans and wicked judges as you give God glory. O reader, pray for me in a Jesusly love. Amen.

Start of H

* [Chapter Seven]: ʿAḫed-Mšīḥā [On] The Disputation (Of The Body With The Soul)

O miserable soul listen to me, as I say to you something that will help you and me. I desire to ask you and say, 'Until when will we not offer repentance and remain in this carelessness?' O
fol. 24v my miserable soul, as we hope that we are found in correctness, | we journey in deception. As we hope that we are wiser than everyone, [yet] we are found to be more foolish than all. We do not offer that repentance that is fitting to God. As we hope to be better than everyone, we are found to be more evil than all. As we hope that we are calmer than all, but later we are found to be proud and exalted. O soul, as you and me hope to be pure, we are found to be characterised in impurity. As we hope to work for God, we are found to be offering to demons. O soul, as you and me hope that we are more cautious than everyone, later we are found to be more negligent than everyone. O my soul, as we hope that we will inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, later we will find that we will be tortured in hell. Until when will we be walking in these evils? I do not know. As you, my soul, desire, and I eat, we become each other's adversary.

fol. 25r Now, O my beloved soul, | cease [from] these habits and begin in the new conducts that please God. Perhaps He may accept our repentance and His mercies might find us. Gain humility and love unto everyone. As He commanded us, 'Gain mercies and tranquillity,'[1] that perhaps His mercies may overtake us. But you and me, O my soul, as we equally gain pure thoughts, Satan will not be able to deviate us to himself. If we take refuge in Christ and keep His commandments together, we will accept mercies and compassion from Him. But if we do not keep His commandments, you and I will end up in perdition. O my soul, we cannot offer pure repentance to God if we are not freed from all evil thoughts. O my soul, if you and I offer God a pure prayer together, we will see Him clearly. We will be worthy of the torment of hell
fol. 25v if we walk in intemperance and drunkenness. | We will inherit the pleasure of the kingdom

[1] Cf. Matthew 5:7.

together if we work in purity and modesty for God. But if we do evil or good, we will receive their reward together from God.

Therefore, we are indebted to do good. For we are commanded to do good and to depart from evils. O my soul, as we sin, we ought not to complain, not about Adam nor Satan, for Satan cannot give us his evil if we do not desire [it]. And if we keep the commandments of Christ, Satan cannot harm us with his tricks. We are commanded to offer repentance to God and indebted to keep His commandments. We [must] forgive those who wrong and oppress us so even God will forgive us our foolishness. But we will be under rebuke and blame if we do not forgive. Our Lord said in this manner, 'Forgive, and you will be forgiven.'[2] And again, 'If you do not forgive, you will not be forgiven.'[3] O my beloved soul, because of this we ought to gain humility and love, and love everyone, just as Christ loved us, and endure oppressions and sorrows, as even He endured because of us.

fol. 26r O my soul, | we cannot do God's will as long as we are against each other. O my soul, if we do evils, we will be tormented together in hell. But if we do God's will together, you and I will inherit His kingdom together. O my soul, the desires of this world are pleasing to us, but later an evil death will be fulfilled in us. It has been said that in much oppression it is fitting to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. O my soul, [as] it is fitting to enter it in oppressions, [thus], we ought not to be glad in pleasures. He who desires to offer repentance to God [must] depart from all the desires of this world, and must endeavour to overcome them, [so that] he will receive the crown of victory. A man cannot overcome [them] if he does not endeavour in love. We are commanded to observe purity and indebted to depart from impurity. O my soul, when we depart from evil passions then we will see God face to face.

How much [longer] will we walk in the darkness of sin and not find the journey in the

fol. 26v light of Christ? If the darkness | of sin is vanished from our heart, then we will see the light of Christ in full. O my soul, let us arm ourselves with the spiritual armour and let us be ready to

[2] Cf. Mark 11:25.
[3] Cf. Mark 11:26.

draw near. The armour of the spirit [is], namely, humility, love, purity, compassion, fasting, prayer, reading, service, abstinence, poverty, obedience, [and] hope. O my soul, Satan will not be able to overcome us in battles if we armour ourselves with them.

Behold O my soul, from now let us have one mind. And you [O soul], do not lust, and I will not eat [of] anything outside what is suitable for us. But we will kill each other if you lust, and I eat. O my soul, whether the pleasure of the kingdom or torment of hell, we will accept [them] together. We ought not do something outside of God's will because of this. When Christ comes in His glory, and His holy angels with Him, we will be worthy to receive crowns, and we will ascend to heaven with Him in mercy, and we will be heirs of the kingdom. Not because we are worthy, [but because] He showed us His abundant mercies. All of us together will
fol. 27r confess, worship, and glorify His Father and His Holy | Spirit, now and at all times and forever [and] ever. Amen. O reader, remember your miserable disciple.

Start of G

* [Chapter Eight]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Epistle To The Beloved And Honoured Brother, Lord Būḳtīšoʿ The Teacher

I, your brother, ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā, sinful and defiled in hateful [things], offer inclined worship to the footstool of your feet. Concerning that which you sent me that I may write and send to you an *Aqnimun*[1] in the consonants [of the alphabet]. If you do not find me disobedient, you are enquiring from the flow of this mysterious sea. I desire from you to assist me in prayer that it may be given to me that I may open my mouth and fulfil your question and will.

Henceforth heed [these] words and enter deeply into their meaning. Do not be discouraged when you read [them] once or twice, and do not understand their power. Read and do not grow weary and desire from God that He may give you [understanding]. For there is no one who desires and does not find, no one who asks and does not receive, and no one who knocks, and it is not opened unto him. For God is compassionate and has mercy upon us and upon those who endeavour and toil.

His question: For if *Bēṯ* is *Ālap*'s, and even *Ālap* becomes of *Bēṯ*. For *Ḥēṯ* is in *Bēṯ* and not in *Kāp*. And *Kāp* is in *Bēṯ*. But if *Gāmal* to *Bēṯ* cannot be, then *Mīm* to *Bēṯ* comes into being. But if *Dālaṯ* to *Bēṯ* can be, then *Zain* to *Bēṯ* cannot be. But if *Ṭēṯ* can be of *Bēṯ*, then *Bēṯ* to *Semkaṯ* cannot be. For as *Kāp* is in the likeness of *Dālaṯ*, thus *Yūdh* is in the likeness of *Semkaṯ*. Because *Ḥēṯ* is not in the likeness of *Semkaṯ*, except *Kāp* fellowships [with] our fruits. For *Mīm* is of *Bēṯ*'s and not of *Kāp*'s. And *Hē* is of *Bēṯ*'s and not of *Gāmal*'s. Because *Gāmal* is not *Bēṯ*. But if *Bēṯ* becomes *Kāp*, *Ḥēṯ* does not become *Bēṯ*. Because *Ḥēṯ* is not in the likeness of *Nūn*. And *Semkaṯ* does not even have fellowship with *Mīm*, for *Semkaṯ* is not of *Mīm*'s. But if you possess *Dālaṯ* you will be kept away from *Ṭēṯ*. And if you are in *Nūn*, you are not in *Ḥēṯ*. Because *Nūn* is the opposite of *Ḥēṯ*. And just as *Šīn* is more virtuous than *Ālap*, similarly *Mīm* is more virtuous than *Gāmal*. And just as *Šīn* is more virtuous than *Dālaṯ*, likewise *Rēš* is more

[1] Syriac: ܐܩܢܝܡܘܢ (perhaps a type of coded letter).

evil than *Mīm*. But if *Šīn* and *Ālap* pass away, *Gāmal* and *Mīm* do not. But if they remain, henceforth *Ḥēṯ* and *Kāp* reign. But if *Mīm* to *Bēṯ* can be, and not even *Qōph* to *Bēṯ* can be. But if *Qōph* to *Bēṯ* can be, and even *Mīm* to *Bēṯ* can be. But if *Mīm* cannot be, thus *Bēṯ* and *Taw* equally are. For *Ḥēṯ* is of *Ālap* and not of *Bēṯ*. But *Mīm* is of *Bēṯ* and not of *Kāp*. Because *Ḥēṯ* can be of *Kāp*. For *Mīm* is of *Zain* and not of *ʿĒ*. For *Gāmal* is of *ʿĒ* because *ʿĒ* is of *Semkaṯ* and not of *Ālap*.

For no one can comprehend the meaning of these consonants but rather observe the thing that *Mīm* to *Taw* to *Ālap* has commanded, and pray in love for the miserable scribe,

End of GH George, the sinner. *

[Chapter Nine]: Again ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Discourse Concerning Habits Of The Solitary Life, That Simon The Elder Enquired From Him

Concerning those that you wrote to me, O my brother and my beloved, my own lord, Elder Simon the teacher, 'I desire to go out from the world and become a hermit, and I yearn for you to write to me how I ought to conduct [myself].'

I do not know what I should write to you, because there are doubts in this conduct. There are many wars from demons and slackness from careless people who now depart [this life] and I fear that you may see something that is not fitting, and you turn back. Exceeding perseverance is needed for a man to completely go out from this world and become a hermit, because there [will] be times when he sees something that is not good, since all of humanity is not the same. For there are the strong and there are the weak; there is he who lives, and he who dies. And there is he who dies, and he who lives. There is he who is awake, and he who is asleep. And
fol. 27v there is he who sleeps | and he who is awake. There is he who hopes and does not have [anything] and he who does not hope and has [everything]. There is he who debates and knows nothing and there is he who does not debate [and knows everything]. There is he who is wealthy yet has nothing and there is he [who is] poor yet is rich in everything. All these occur because of the will of humanity.

For he who goes out fully from the world to work for God ought to meditate [on Him] and not others. As he leaves these [things] of the left and seizes those of the right, namely: true faith, hope, and love. His conscience will be thinking about God in the night and day, whether he eats or drinks or walks on a journey, his thoughts are with God. As he places before his eyes the torment of hell he will not be cut off, and as much as he grieves, [he places before his eyes] the pleasure of the kingdom that has no limits.

O my beloved, meditate and toil your body and soul in deeds that please God, [and] thus, as you endeavour, it will not happen quickly until grace comes and dwells in you. It will lead you to the port of life, battles and conflict will cease, and Satan will vanish. O my beloved,

fol. 28r for you did not hope to enter the Kingdom | of Heaven in pleasures, otherwise all the saints vainly endured toils and oppressions. Keep Christ's commandments if you desire to live a spiritual life, and if you do not keep [them], you are far away from life. You become Christ's enemy if you loosen the thing He commanded, and if you are the enemy of Christ, what fellowship do you have with Him! Love oppressions and despise rests so that you resemble Christ. Christ thus said, 'It is fitting for us to enter the kingdom by many oppressions.'[1] And many say, 'We will endeavour and toil until death.'

Behold, let me make it known to you, henceforth everything there is in this custom is yours to exercise or not. Because of your steadfast love I may write to you something suitable for your expedition. I predetermined for you these words [and] it is good and well if you keep them. Your labour is null, and your expedition is void if you do not keep [them]. I urge you my beloved, so that your expedition may not be void. Do not say in your heart, 'God is merciful,
fol. 28v and He will forgive me my sins.' For whoever has confidence in | forgiveness, increases sins upon sins. I am saying, 'If a man is not like Peter and Paul, he ought not to be considered a righteous [man].' For exalted thoughts distance a man from God.

O my beloved, listen to me now and keep these words that I command you. Be humble that Christ may exalt you. Be merciful, that mercies may be on you. Be pure that you may see God. Be pleasant so that you may be merry in His kingdom. Be obedient in everything, so that Christ may listen to you. Be contemptible in the eyes of your soul, so that Christ may exalt you. Always confess your sins before God that He may forgive you. Forgive your brother his foolishness, and God will forgive your transgressions. Strive for service that you are occupied with God. Be anxious for reading that your heart may be enlightened. Be in fasting continuously that you may make your soul alive. Humble your body in hunger and thirst that you may strengthen your soul. Choose oppressions for yourself, for in their hands crowns are woven, [and] reject pleasures that you may not be tormented in hell.

[1] Cf. Matthew 5:3.

May your thoughts always be in heaven that in the resurrection you may have pleasure.
fol. 29r Kill your members that are of the earth, | that in the world that is to come roses and lilies may surround you. Love Christ so that Christ may love you. Do not distress anyone in anything, that you may not be distressed in the time of your departure from the world. Be calm and pleasant to everyone, that Christ may give you rest in His kingdom. Consider the day of your death and despise this world and everything in it.

He who sows peace in those who are angry is a god in humanity. He who loves Christ is wiser than the wise, and a perfect man keeps His commandments. He who loves God [only] in words is a fruitless tree, but the fruits of him who loves Him in deeds are limitless. The wound from a scorpion is harsh, [yet] the affliction of a wrathful [man] is harsher than it. A legion dwells in a riotous man, and tranquillity and pleasantness despise him. The riches of him who envies beautiful [things] and does them will not come to an end. He who hates the righteous destroys the dwellings of his parents. Do not bear in you those things that seem complete on the outside but from within are empty. Do not hold anger against your brother so that you may not be despised by your master. He who reminds [people of] the foolishness that he [himself]
fol. 29v transgressed, is | completely unrighteous.

An angry man is a second Satan, and he who holds anger in his heart is the offspring of a viper. The spirit of God will rest upon a calm hermit. The trade of a deceitful hermit is detrimental, a destroying hermit will destroy the foundations of his building, and the journey of the one who serves his stomach is without profit. My beloved, do not be accustomed to lying, because it is the custom of loss. Be upright in your words and the grace of God will dwell in you. He who provides according to the will of God is a good and faithful servant. He who overcomes passions is a great [and] mighty warrior, yet he who is overcome by his stomach is wretched and negligent. He who is held in vain glory is a disciple who is held in pride, for both cannot produce the fruits of peace.

Blessed is he who is made worthy of grace and walks in humility. Blessed is he who in Christ overcomes apostasy, is delivered from Satan, and becomes of Christ. Blessed is he who

is freed from slavery and loves freedom. Blessed is he who listens to God and is in His
fol. 30r sheepfold, so that he is with Him | in His kingdom. O my beloved, if you desire to overcome the passion of adultery, bind before your eyes the torment of hell. Say to yourself, 'He who commits fornication is worthy of torment and the fire that does not extinguish, and the worm that does not die.'[2] And say to yourself, 'As this is the reward of those who commit fornication, it is better for me to be tormented here and not there.' And again, give back your sight to the pleasure of those who observe purity. The pleasure of the kingdom is assurance with God and His angels. The solemn light that the righteous wear [is] life without end. Strengthen that which you form in your mind with the fear of hell more than the love of fornication and cease battles and shame Satan.

O beloved brother, know that this is greater than food and drink, that the wars of this passion of fornication are vehemently troubled in contemplation. The heat of anger decreases as a blazing fire is extinguished when it is sprinkled with water and as a stomach is oppressed
fol. 30v by hunger and thirst. If you desire for trials not to come upon you, | do not lie as you speak, and keep the promise you make. Let your word be 'Yes, yes,' and 'No, no.'[3] Do not degrade the words of Christ, and do not let your sight be evil [lest] the demons mock you.

Behold I have commanded you, do not be led astray. Eat your bread in moderation, drink your water in measure, and may your sleep be little, [that] you may grasp knowledge. Our Lord thus said, 'It is not the thing that enters the mouth which defiles a man, but the thing that comes out from the mouth.'[4] It is clear that eating and drinking do not defile a man, as he knowingly eats and drinks. See exactly the thing that comes from them, how can a man be glad in various foods and plenty of wine! Henceforth, it will be necessary for him to collect money. He is envious of others he sees flourishing more than him. From envy comes hatred, from hatred a fountain of enmity, and henceforth mankind falls in all evils.

[2] Cf. Mark 9:48.
[3] Cf. Matthew 5:37.
[4] Cf. Matthew 15:11.

Because of this, all the saints despised all these [things], and they were made worthy through abstinence, fasting, and voluntary renunciation, so that the body is humbled, and the
fol. 31r mind is overshadowed. A | man's conscience should be continuously with God. An ascetic man cannot be envious of those who eat fish and drink wine. [For] not even an empty man hates money as he is envious of others who have it. O my beloved, henceforth understand these words and know that the beginning of all passions is gluttony, and he who is triumphant over it stands in the boat of tranquillity. Unto God [be] glory, for He has given us victory over this demon. Amen. O my beloved and skilful reader, read and pray for me.

[Chapter Ten]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Epistle Response To Bacchus

O my brother and beloved, my lord Bacchus, concerning that which you sent me, 'I desire to enter [the solitary life].' You will not enter though you desire [it], because there is difficulty in your case. For if you die you are living, [and] if you desire to live, you will die an evil death. Be cautious that you do not become a dry cloud, for you will be persecuted from the storm. Lest you stumble and fall, and your fall will be great, never place your foot anywhere until you know
fol. 31v where it is you are placing it. Your staff shall be of the palm tree, | [and] you shall not draw near to immature ebony. Your feet shall be upon the ground [yet] the rest [of your members] shall dwell in heaven. Honeycomb will come out from your mouth and honey will drip from your lips. Do not be compelled to go to the banquet of a king lest you are urged to be the head of the feast. Others will be cared for from your wealth if you cultivate your land well. Do not drink from the Gihon River and depart from that which has four heads that separate from it. Never draw near to the fourth river from which the four heads separate [from]. Let your riches be in the treasury, lest they experience corruption, and they plunder and overtake you. As a harp's [strings] are cut off, then he who plays it will stop. Let your hand and throat be exalted in strings and singing that you may live a life that has no end. You will inherit torment if you seek rest. Let your hand not be crooked but straight. Be a friend of a judge, so that you will not be cast into prison, [for] you will not leave there until you pay the [very] last small coin. That you may not die, keep yourself away from the honeycomb that is mixed with the poison of
fol. 32r death. | It is better to eat bitter [foods] and bread than to eat honey and die, for you [must] thoroughly remember Sheol. If you are trusted to tend sheep, guard them well from the wolves, but if you do not know how to tend [sheep], choose to make for yourself a cord. For it is better for you to make a cord and be rich than to make gold and be poor. Build your house, establish your land, and gather your bees. Be cautious that [other] bees may not come and eat your honey and your bees will be dispersed, and you will be made poor. Let your honey be without error as it is to the sorcerers, so from it many are healed of their sores. Skilful physicians cure sores

but those who are unskilful add disease upon disease. Mighty men carry the weak [while] the righteous benefit many.

O my beloved, keep yourself and these words and do not be negligent. Do not take refuge in tranquillity and escape from oppressions, so that in their hands crowns are woven. As
fol. 32v all these are fulfilled, you will arrive at the position of the holy men. He who understands | these words, and shows his discernment in action, will be given authority even concerning the rest.

Behold, I have explained to you as I know the words that you desired for me to explain. A spiritual man is he whose conscience is always dwelling in heaven but the carnal [man] is he who is always contemplating earthly [things]. The teacher who acts and teaches is rich in spiritual deeds. The man who is deprived of all virtues is [like] a palace ground that is full of thorns and vultures. The man who is compassionate and gives is [like] a vineyard that is picked in many twofolds. The mighty man is he who overcomes the passions of the body and casts down the demons. He whose belly makes him victorious is weak in battle. He who oppresses and denies is far away from God. Humility is in him who has the cheek struck and does not anger. He who loves everyone, [whether they are] good or evil has love, [for] compassion is to
fol. 33r love everyone. Purity is to not have an evil thought concerning anyone. He who does the will | of God is wise. He who deviates from evils and does good is intelligent. The fasting [one] is he who fasts from all evil thoughts. He who is made poor from all earthly [things] is poor. The calm [one] is he who is tranquil with himself, and God is his only concern. He who is still in his thoughts and calm with others is tranquil. He who does the will of God loves Christ. The vigorous [one] is he who perseveres in oppressions and distresses that come upon him as he confesses and glorifies God. He who leads others astray is a deceiver. The true penitent is he who thinks about his sins and is encouraged to wander them away from him. The true confessor is he who after is baptised will not sin again. He who makes peace is he who makes the angry peaceful. The true mourner is he who condemns himself and justifies others. He who is wealthy in Christ is rich and he who is rich in evils is poor. He who speaks and does not lie is a true
fol. 33v man. The [one who has] complete intelligence | is he who is confident in his taste and perseveres

in trials with joy. The proud [one] is he who has two faces and takes pride in something that is not his, and according to his will becomes a second god with everyone. He who pities the righteous is the enemy of God. He who hates humanity is the virgin of Christ – [since he is] the man who observes modesty. Let us lift up glory to God who is able to forgive all our sins in His grace and mercies, forever and ever. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Eleven]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Concerning Faith

The beginning, middle, and end of everything is for a man to believe, confess, worship, and glorify God for all His graces that He worked towards us. O man, know the thing that God gave you, for He made you in His image and likeness. Everything there is in the sea and in the land, He made subject to you. He made you lord concerning everything, he caused the angels to arise for your service, the sun, moon, and stars to enlighten you, and He prepared His kingdom for
fol. 34r you. What do you have | to repay the Creator, O human? Now and henceforth confess Him and bless His name. Listen to Him and keep His commandments, and honour and fear Him. For His judgement is difficult and His punishment is sharp.

He endures and does not anger. For when He angers, He ruins, destroys, enriches, and serves. If He sees that they do not confess, He destroys and causes them to be poor. When He sees them being exalted and taken away, He makes them weak and humble. For [some are] wearied and [some are] exalted. He is the one who gives life and death for all authority is His. He is the one who journeys and is not destroyed. He has compassion and loves. Here, He shows His patience and love, and there He shows His severity concerning those who do not repent. For He did not simply make the kingdom and hell. The kingdom [is for] those who do His will that they may be merry in it, and hell [is] for the unthankful and godless, that they might be tormented in it.

O my beloved, supplicate and pray, that you are delivered from this and are made worthy of [the kingdom]. The conduct of solitary life resembles a thorny plant: he who desires to gain justly, and he who desires to gain wickedly. He who gains justly rejoices and is glad and he
fol. 34v who [gains] wickedly | is filled with sorrow. Because of this, the righteous will rejoice, and the unrighteous will weep. Henceforth, he who was asleep will not sleep again, and he who was awake will never be awake again. For he who sinned [and] draws near to repentance will be accepted.

As long as the soul performs all these [whilst] in the body, for when the soul departs from the body there is no repentance nor forgiveness. Henceforth, he who has ears to hear, let him hear.

Therefore, my brothers, change your customs and return uprightly to the way of Christ. Depart from deceit and choose correctness. Deviate from impurity and gain purity. Depart from luxury and drunkenness and love fasting and prayer. Depart from anger and jealousy and gain compassion and love. Depart from boasting and be armed with humility. Confess, worship, and glorify Christ, unto Him and His Father and His Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, worship, exaltation, and thanksgiving, now and at all times, forever and ever. Amen. Remember the wickedness of the miserable writer in your prayers.

[Chapter Twelve]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Concerning Love

fol. 35r My brothers, | these three abide, namely: faith, hope, and love. But love is high and exalted above all because it is Christ. Our Lord thus said, 'There is no love greater than this, that a man lays down himself on behalf of his friend.'[1] Again, 'In this everyone will know that you are My disciples, as you love one another.'[2] Again, 'Love one another, as I have loved you.'[3] And again, 'If you love Me, keep My commandments.'[4]

True hope is this, that [in] everything a man does, let him do in hope. As he is true to Him and believes that God will repay him everything he does for Him. If he commits great sins, and desires to repent and draw near to God, let him not cut off hope and say, 'Perhaps God will not forgive me.' Rather be hopeful and believe, that if you repent, God will accept it gladly, for this is true hope. If a man performs all evils and desires to be forgiven of them, and returns to God, do not be hindered by Satan and say, 'Perhaps God will not forgive me.' For this thought is of Satan, since he desires to hinder you from repentance. But he who is like this, be strong

fol. 35v and believe the words | of our Lord, as He said, 'I do not desire the death of a sinner, but that he should return from his evil and live.'[5]

Faith is not [only] for a man to believe that there is a God, for everyone can do this. For even the demons believe and tremble yet they deny through [their] actions. True faith is this, for a man to believe in one God the Father of truth, He who made heaven and earth, and in His Beloved Son, Jesus Christ, whom He anointed and sanctified and dwelt in. [Who] died and resurrected in three days, as it is written, and ascended into heaven and sat at the Right [Hand] of His Father. He gave Him authority in heaven and on earth, and He is Lord of angels and mankind. As He remains and is made true in the true faith, that which our Fathers delivered to us. God forbid we agree with the faith of the heretics, the deceivers, that deny the humanity and

[1] Cf. John 15:13.
[2] Cf. John 13:35.
[3] Cf. John 13:34.
[4] Cf. John 14:15.
[5] Cf. Ezekiel 18:23.

bring suffering to the divinity. As they are mistaken by the word of our Lord, when He said, 'He who denies the Son of Man will be forgiven, but he who denies the Holy Spirit has no
fol. 36r forgiveness, not in this world, and not in the world to come.'[6] | For we, my brothers, are made true in Christ and show our faith in work[s]. The blessed Paul thus said, 'Faith without deeds is dead.'[7] For faith is not credible without deeds and deeds are also not credible without faith. Henceforth be awake, do not sleep, and love each other as our Lord's word. For there is nothing greater and [more] exalted than love, for it is Christ. Thus, if love is high and exalted, we ought not to hate anyone. If God is patient concerning the godless and unbelievers, how much more ought we to be patient with those who offend and deny us! Thus, we ought to resemble Christ in everything. For Christ said, 'Forgive, and it will be forgiven you.'[8]

Concerning faith, we learn from the Canaanite [woman] and should resemble her mind. In faith she drew near to our Lord, [and] in that very hour she received healing. Our Lord said
fol. 36v to all those who drew near to Him and desired to be healed, 'Do you believe | that I can do this?'[9] As a man who is tested [to see] if [he is] in true faith or not. They would say, 'Yes, my Lord, we believe.'[10] And our Lord would say to them, 'As you believe, may it be to you.'[11] And every man would receive according to his faith.

Do you see how great the power of faith is? As He said, 'He who believes and is baptised lives.'[12] Again, Abraham believed God, and He numbered him amongst His righteous. Behold, I have informed you [about] the greatness of faith. If a man says, 'I believe [but] doubt a bit,' he is not a true believer. For Peter, the head of the apostles, said to our Lord, 'Command me to come to You in the water.'[13] Our Lord said to him, 'Come!'[14] And as he descended into the

[6] Cf. Matthew 12:32.
[7] Cf. James 2:17. The scribe quotes a verse from the Book of James in the New Testament that is traditionally believed to have been written by James. However, the scribes in the MSS agree and suggest that 'the blessed Paul' is the author of this verse.
[8] Cf. Matthew 6:14.
[9] Cf. Matthew 9:28a.
[10] Cf. Matthew 9:28b.
[11] Cf. Matthew 9:29.
[12] Cf. Mark 16:16.
[13] Cf. Matthew 14:28b.
[14] Cf. Matthew 14:29a.

water to come to Him, he began to drown. Our Lord held him by the hand and said to him, 'Why do you doubt, [O you] of little faith?'[15] Do you see what doubt can do? For he was not yet complete in perfect faith because the Spirit had not yet descended upon him. After the Spirit
fol. 37r descended upon him, see what | perfect faith he attained! As he was inflamed in the love of Christ, he persuaded his crucifiers and said, 'Crucify me upside down.' He showed an example in this, that as he was hung on the cross, he would kiss the feet of His Lord.

Henceforth, see how great these [things] are? Therefore, my brothers, we ought to toil and supplicate, until we gain virtues. We listen to the Apostle [Paul], as he said, 'Persevere until the end, and He will give rest.'[16] My soul does not desire to be cut away from Him. Since we have these witnesses and promises, we ought not be silent and negligent, until we comprehend. The blessed David, as the fire of the love of Christ was inflamed in him, said, 'My heart is warm within me and in my body, the fire has renewed me.'[17] And again, as he desired to comprehend that thing that caused him to be hastened, he said, 'Sleep may not come to my eyes, and not even light sleep to my brows, until I find the place of the Lord, and a tabernacle
fol. 37v for the God of Jacob.'[18] Do not all the eagles that ascend on high eat one food, | and even the vultures that dwell in the land, drink one drink?

Because there is he who descends and does not die and there is he who lives and descends. Those who shine are enlightened and those who are not enlightened are darkened. Unto God be glory and upon us His compassion. Amen. Read, my brother, and render us a prayer.

[15] Cf. Matthew 14:31.
[16] Cf. Hebrews 10:36.
[17] Cf. Psalm 39:3.
[18] Cf. Psalm 132:4-5.

[Chapter Thirteen]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā The Hermit Against Those Who Say, ‘We Are Disciples Of Christ,’ [Yet They] Do Not Keep His Commandments

You ought to keep His commandments if you are the disciples of Christ. Jesus thus said, ‘If you love me, keep My commandments.’[1] Behold, we see that we do not keep [them], how [then] are we His lovers? Again, He said, ‘That in this, men will know that you are My disciples, as you love one another.’[2] Behold, we have hated each other, how are we [then] His disciples? Again, He said, ‘Learn from Me for I am gentle and humble in My heart, and you will find rest in yourselves.’[3] Behold we are proud and exalted, how [then] are we of Christ as we do these [things] yet we bear ourselves?

fol. 38r Many say, ‘We are Christ’s disciples,’ | [yet] they do not keep His commandments. Those who are like these, are liars and proud, and they hope in themselves. They are the antichrist, for their commandments are not true. Because of this they are confident concerning their righteousness and they are despised in the promises. They do not know that the miserable ones of Christ must be true, yet they are liars.

O men that say, ‘We are of Christ,’ know this: you will not enter His kingdom if you do not keep His commandments. Adam did not keep the commandments of God, thus He cast him out of paradise, and he became a foreigner. Satan, who did not listen to God, fell like a light from heaven, and from light he became darkness. Do you see how those who do not keep God’s commandments fall and are despised! They become foreigners to Him. Therefore, O those who say, ‘We are of Christ,’ you will not be heirs of His kingdom if you do not keep His commandments. If you are not heirs of Christ, thus you are like the pagans. Even from the pagans there are [those] who do good, though they do not enter the kingdom, but perhaps they

fol. 38v are delivered from torment. | There are [even] those within Christians who do evils and are worthy of torment. Henceforth, what will their baptism benefit them?

[1] Cf. John 14:15.
[2] Cf. John 13:35.
[3] Cf. Matthew 11:29.

Come my brothers, we who are of Christ, may our Christianity be shown in acts, namely: to love each other as our Lord taught us; to persevere [in] harassments and oppressions as He persevered for us; to enter through the narrow gate as He said to us; to be merciful so that He is merciful upon us; [and] to gain purity so that we see God. For when the Grace of God dwells in a man, his mind is enlightened, and his heart is glad. Thus, when Satan dwells in a man, he darkens his mind and poisons his heart. He who walks in empty [things] resembles he who eats honey, for the poison of death is hidden in him, namely: sweet [things] that are void, as an evil death is hidden in them.

Come, therefore, my brothers, that from now you may not work for Satan, and do not walk in his ways. But only confess and worship Christ, who gave Himself on our behalf unto death, and accepted disgrace and shame for us. He was clothed in the image of a servant and
fol. 39r spoke amongst us to save our souls. | May we lift up glory, honour, and confession unto Him, His Father, and His Holy Spirit, now and at all times and forever [and] ever. Amen. Remember the miserable writer when he is pulverised, covered, and reduced to ashes in the heart of Sheol.

[Chapter Fourteen]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Concerning Virginity

A virgin that is troubled concerning her husband becomes laughter and disgrace. A virgin that espouses herself to Christ, becomes a part of hell if she becomes corrupt. Glass that hits a rock breaks, [thus] a virgin that draws near to an impure man [will break]. Glass is made in fire and if it draws near to fire it breaks. Salt comes from water and if it draws near to water it is altered. Thus, even a virgin becomes [like this] from a man, she is altered if she draws near to a man. Just as the flame of a fire devours hay as it draws near to it, similarly a virgin will burn if she draws near to a man. Just as the looking at a woman by a man is poisonous adultery, similarly the looking of a man at a virgin is complete death. Just as a modest virgin does not do business
fol. 39v with a man, similarly even modest hermits are not to do business with virgins. |

A virgin that eats and drinks with a man is not a true virgin. A modest virgin is a lamp before the altar and does not give herself to show her face [to] a man nor to eat and drink with him. A modest virgin will become cautious from those who wear the clothing of lambs, and inwardly are ravenous wolves. If there is a virgin that sees a man, and laughs and becomes joyful with him, she is not in truth a pure virgin. A modest hermit is to be ashamed to speak with women and a modest virgin is to be ashamed to answer a man. Just as it is not fitting for modest hermits to be occupied with women, likewise it is not fitting for modest virgins to be occupied with men. It is better for a virgin to take a husband, and not be corrupt and become a disgrace.

A virgin that espouses herself to Christ, ought to be modest, pure, humble, compassionate, anxious for service and reading, and is always in fasting, prayer, the works of
fol. 40r [her] hands, and in conversation with | modest virgins. That they may grow old in modesty and even in holiness. She must be far away from young men, especially since she is a young woman. She should become obedient and subject to those who were before her and older than her in the monastery. She should be constantly reading the histories of the holy virgins, as she longs to be

merry with them. Thus, God's grace comes and dwells in her, and in like manner, they ought to be in truth.

Those who take husbands and afterwards give themselves to be Daughters of the Covenant, ought to beware of the tricks of demons, that whisper to them and say, 'It is better to marry than to be tormented in wrath.' And they render before their eyes the former behaviours of their husbands, and the desires they had in the world. They show the righteous virgins they have kept their virginity. But you who married and fulfilled your desires, now you
fol. 40v desire to become holy? If there are divorcées and [those who are] untrue in faith | have hope cut off from them easily, their consciences are confused. If their hope is hung up in Christ and they are wise, their tricks are useless for anything.

Listen to my words and keep my commandments, repent in your monastery as you work for God your Lord. Enlighten your errors that Christ may rejoice in you, that with Him you may rejoice in His kingdom. Be like those virgins who lit their lamps and do not be like those who lacked oil, whom Christ rejected and were put out alone. Everything that you do should be revealed and laid out before Christ, therefore, do not do anything in secret. And you say that God does not see us? But everything is revealed and laid out before Him who has given you the answer. For He rewards everyone according to their deeds.

May you be reading the histories of the holy virgins: Onesimus, Melania, Mother Sarah, and Mary, who rode an onager everywhere she went, and the anchoress saint and her two daughters. The virgin that sat in a cave, God would suffice her with food and would send her
fol. 41r one pomegranate every day. As you read histories like these, | may you be filled with great fervour and do great deeds. May God be a helper to you in all things. To Him be glory and upon us His compassion forever [and] ever. Amen. My brother, reward us a prayer.

[Chapter Fifteen]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's [Response To] A Question That One Of The Brothers Asked Concerning The Custom Of The Solitary Life

O my beloved, affirm to me as you said, 'I have left the world and I desire to become a hermit.' I desire to ask you and say, what is the solitary life and what was the world that you left? I desire to know. If you do not know, I ask and say to you, the world is humanity. It is manifested, that if there was no humanity then there would be no world. If you fully departed from the world not for yourself [nor for] the world [but for God], for if a man will say, 'I have left the world to maintain [myself] in various plain foods,' [yet] he runs to gather money in the drinking of wine, gains matters outside of his needs, loves vain glory, and pursues leadership. All [in] all, this [one] has not left the world, but drowns in it up to his neck.

fol. 41v He who fully leaves the world to become a hermit, ought | to be guided as follows. May he be emptied from all the matters of this world and from all its concerns. May he not reflect [on anything] but [only] on Christ, as he does His will and keeps His commandments. May he resemble Him in everything; in His humility, His compassion, [and] His love. He becomes a stranger of His kingdom if all these are not found in him.

It is truly shameful for a hermit to depart from this world and wear the clothing of angels yet be found to be a rebellious demon. If you are a true hermit, you ought to be worthy in these: dry bread, simple soup, and water instead of your food. The forefathers were concerned regarding the nourishment of the soul more than the nourishment of the body, for they were knowledgeable in this. Every time the body is destructed the soul is strengthened. If the body is not humbled, how are the passions of desire annulled? Those who possess the passion of this desire run in the night and day to fatten their bodies.

True hermits are careful to weaken the body to extinguish the fire of desire. The latter

fol. 42r is the habit of solitary life and the former is of the laymen. For weaknesses are | even found in laymen. Even the tax laymen give to the king is a great virtue, in that they give it on behalf of

their faith, that is in Christ. Even the Saint Šimʿon Bār Sabbaʿē[1] Catholicos and martyr, the king would not have killed him if he listened to him on the subject of tax.

O hermit, free yourself from the tax of the earthly king. Henceforth, you ought to give your tax to the heavenly King, that is, to do His will in everything. Beware lest you find a laymen better than you in the world to come. You will be a disgrace to this clothing that angels wear. We ought to wear the clothing of angels, for we are indebted to resemble angels.

The torment of hell is hard and the pleasure of the kingdom cannot be spoken. Blessed is he who is worthy of this and is delivered from that [torment of hell]. O hermit, be armoured in the armour of the spirit and you will be strengthened in battle, contrary to Goliath. [David] took out a rock from the shepherd's bag, and struck [Goliath] in the eyes and he was cast down. For whoever boasts [let him boast] in Christ. O hermit, be strengthened in Christ and do not be
fol. 42v afraid. Arise courageously | before Satan and he will flee from you. Because whoever believes in Christ will not perish and he who dies for Him [will] live. [Whoever] is humbled because of Him will be exalted and [whoever] is made poor because of Him [will] be made rich. [Whoever] is harassed because of Him will be relieved and [whoever] is despised because of Him will be honoured.

Christ promised us all these, and His promises are true. He will give those who endeavour and toil, and He will increase them. Those who are negligent and despise, even that which they have will be taken away from them. For God is a righteous judge and every man will be rewarded according to his deeds.

Wake up, wake up O hermits, and do not sleep. The hour of the morning is fearful. In that hour joy and sorrow reign. Joy for the diligent and capable, and sorrow for the wretched and lazy. O my beloved, endeavour properly in this struggle of the ascetic life. He who journeys well in it will acquire life. For many run in the stadium, but [only] one takes the crown. Even in this custom of the ascetic life, many are those who run but [only] one from a thousand takes

[1] D. 339 CE.

fol. 43r the victory of his battles. | It is difficult for a man to overcome the passions of the body, he can [only] overcome them in toils and oppressions. A man cannot work without Christ's influence, [and] righteousness [cannot work] without the influence of grace, as Christ said, 'You cannot do anything without Me.'[2] Those who endeavour and toil will be given grace, and those who are negligent and take pleasure will be angry, even if there is grace.

Blessed is he who loves Christ and keeps His commandments, who inherits life that has no end. Grant me, O my Lord, in your grace that I am delivered from this great sea and the winds of [my] hands, that is the sea of debts and the depth of evil. [Deliver me from] the large gate that leads to destruction, that in it are creeping things without number: evil thoughts, harmful [things] without advantage, and great creatures with small [ones], that is, destructive thoughts, that from them small [thoughts] that move to small passions, and from them great [thoughts] that move to great passions, that is, pride, blasphemy, and cutting off of hope. In it
fol. 43v ships move forward, that is, impure thoughts that desire to hinder us from the way | of truth. Those who have these cause us to turn to their destructive thoughts, as they portray in our thoughts unfaithfulness, evil, and jealousy.

Grant us, O my Lord, in your grace to confess you and glorify [You] without ceasing concerning all Your graces unto us, now and at all times, and forever [and] ever. Amen. My brothers, pray for me now in Christly love.

[2] Cf. John 15:4-5.

[Chapter Sixteen]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Admonition To The Brothers

May we lift up glory, honour, confession, worship, exaltation, and thanksgiving to God the Creator of all. He who is from nothing to something and made us in His image and likeness. He showed us the way of truth that we should walk in it. He gave us intelligence, knowledge, understanding, and discernment, that we may journey in His footsteps and do His will.

Satan was filled with jealousy when he saw the honour of Man. He commenced to draw near to him [and] desired to seize him and distance him from the way of truth. In that he saw how much God honoured him and made him great, and everything was subject to him. As God
fol. 44r said to Satan, 'Love the Man and be subject to him,'[1] and he did not | listen to Him. In that very hour He cast him to earth and from light he became darkness.

Do you see how evil jealousy is? O brothers, be jealous of beautiful [things] and not of evil [things]. Even the blessed Paul thus said, 'Be jealous of one another in beautiful [things].'[2] For he did not say in evils. Now I say to you, return to God and He will love you. Depart from evils and do good. He will bring your necks to Christ's yoke that you may be His heirs and sons of His household.

Enter through the narrow gate and choose for yourself oppressions and depart from rest. Love your brothers and give them rest. Honour the elderly who are amongst you and you will learn everything that is good from them, for they pray for you, and beseech on your behalf. Be humble and obedient to one another and be lovers of fasting and prayer. The love of strangers and care for the poor will be an advantage for you. Do not hate each other that you may not resemble Satan, who hates the image of God. A man should never defraud his friend and should
fol. 44v never act foolishly | towards his brother, since you know they are of God. Be prepared to give a response on behalf of everything you do. Let love be honoured in your eyes, for it is the fulfilment of the law. Do not let lies come out from your mouth; may your word be, 'Yes, yes,'

[1] Cf. Ezekiel 28:17.
[2] Cf. Hebrews 10:24-25.

and ‘No, no.’[3] Do not speak empty [things] and do not be angry, but be loving and pleasant with everyone.

As much as you have in your power, do and endeavour in conducts that please God, as you know that everyone will be rewarded according to his deeds. My brothers, the merciful work with their hands and feed the needy. Do not be honourable with anyone, and do not delight in entering the houses of the rich to eat and drink with them. Do not wander in villages and cities, [for] the thing you have is sufficient for you. My brothers, I am bringing to your knowledge that deceitful clothing will not spoil you a thing. The custom of hermits is high and exalted from all customs, [for it] is the clothing of angels. [Thus] they ought to be like angels,
fol. 45r as they glorify, and sing praises to God without ceasing. Christ thus said, | ‘My sheep hear My voice, they do not go after the voice of a stranger, and Satan is unable to snatch them from My hands.’[4] My brothers, let us therefore be diligent to be the sheep of Christ, so that Satan will not be able to snatch us from His hands. The wolf will not be able to overcome us if we take refuge in Christ and keep His commandments.

My brothers, now is the era of compassion and mercies. It is the time for mankind to take off the old and wear the new, and to be renewed in knowledge in the likeness of His Son. Only if a man enters through the narrow gate can he take off the old man and wear the new. My brothers, this world’s end has drawn near and faith has ceased. The heat of love has gone cold, mankind has loved empty [things], and despised correct things. They walk in the wide way and depise the narrow [gate]. Christ, pardon [us] and be merciful, and answer Your flock that is with You, that it may not perish because of evil. O man, God has given you free will. If you desire, choose for yourself good [things] or evils. For if God desired to make mankind not to
fol. 45v sin, | they would not have righteousness. Because of this, He left them in their will to see who loves Him and who would go after Satan. When our Lord comes, He will repay every man according to his toils. Concerning this, you ought to be awake and do not sleep, and pray and

[3] Cf. Matthew 5:37.
[4] Cf. John 10:27-28.

beseech our Lord that you may not enter [into] trials. In the hour that He comes you will fly to His encounter in the clouds, you will ascend to heaven with Him, and you will be merry in His kingdom. Unto Him is fitting glory, honour, and worship, forever. Amen. Remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Seventeen]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's [Admonition To The Brothers]

Whoever desires to be a hermit ought to commence in this manner. First, he must place his foundation on the rock, that is, upon hope, faith, and love. In the likeness of Christ, He must love and be humble with everyone. Then he will commence in the customs that please God, these are: abstinence, poverty, fasting, continual reading, and service. He must always protect himself and may not do something that is outside the will of God.

fol. 46r Many that hope | in themselves [and think] they are wise, that they know the preparation of various kinds of foods, [yet] as they hope in themselves [and think] they are wise, they are found to be outside of wisdom. For a true wise [man] is he who keeps Christ's commandments. Our Lord openly rebuked Martha and said to her, 'You are anxious and agitated concerning many [things], Martha, but Mary has chosen for herself the good portion, which will not be taken from her.'[1] Do you see that those who hear God's words and do them are true wise men? There are many that conduct themselves in deception and hope they will be resurrected in truth. For there is nothing that destroys a man like an angry spirit.

Blessed is he who loves Christ and does not love anything other than Him. Blessed is the hermit that is not bound to something he has from the earth and his conscience is always dwelling in heaven. My brothers, be encouraged to do the will of God that you are not deprived from everlasting life.

fol. 46v For the ascetic life is not this: that hermits are doing things outside the will of God. | They wear the clothing of angels and ought to be like angels. Just as angels do not have in them anything outside the will of God, thus hermits ought to be [also]. For where there is anger, hatred, and jealousy, there is the false ascetic life. As there was no infirmity in Christ, thus His true disciples ought not to have infirmity in them.

[1] Cf. Luke 10:41-42.

Blessed is the hermit that walks in correctness and is not found to have deceitful clothing. Blessed is the hermit that does not consider anything but Christ. Love everyone if you desire to love Christ. An angry hermit will be placed in Satan's portion. Blessed is the hermit that is armoured in his humility. He who reads and does [according to what he learns], is great of the masters, and he who reads and does not do, is like he who teaches others to do good [things] whilst he is rich in evils. For it is very easy [to find] a man who reads and teaches, but it is uncommon [to find] a man who reads and does.

fol. 47r Thus, our Lord said to His disciples, | 'Upon the chair of Moses the Scribes and Pharisees sit, everything that they say to you observe and do, but do not do the same as their actions.'[2] Hear the fulfilment of everything, do not neglect yourselves, because death comes in silence and will take you. Every man will be rewarded according to his actions. For a man cannot direct his thoughts [both] to God and the world, as He said, 'You cannot serve God and mammon.'[3] If the world leaves you because of God, you ought not to consider it, but rather [consider] God, as you are anxious to do His will in the night and day. Otherwise, if you are anxious for your food and clothing and worried about these [types of things], you are not faithful in Christ. Thus, Christ said, 'Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these, and more, will be added to you.'[4]

For a hermit ought not to consider [anything] but only Christ. If God sees you are
fol. 47v anxious to do His will in everything, He will also care for you. Armour yourself in humility | if you desire to weaken the habitation of demons. For you ought not to wear the clothing of angels and be a rebellious demon, [or] enter into battle without armour. Blessed is the hermit whose eating and drinking are in the fervour of Christ's love. Blessed is the hermit who counts the desires of this world as ash and rubbish. Woe to him who fulfils his days in desires, he will be cast out in shame from the banquet of the King. Blessed is the hermit that constantly comes

[2] Cf. Matthew 23:2-3.
[3] Cf. Matthew 6:24b.
[4] Cf. Matthew 6:33.

forth from him the aroma of mourning. The lazy [hermit] is loathed like the smell of foul filth as he covers his eyes concerning customs of virtuous people.

May you know this, that as the righteous are accustomed to do good [things], thus the unrighteous are accustomed to do evils. Because of this, we ought to be accustomed to good [things], that we may not know evils. Repentance that pleases God is the medicine of sin. If you desire to be in heaven, (not for your [sake] nor [the sake] of those on the earth), but if you
fol. 48r desire to be merry in the kingdom, deprive yourself from the pleasures of the world. | As fire and water are opposites of each other, thus the pleasures of here are opposite to the pleasures of there. If our Lord said, 'It is fitting to enter God's kingdom in many oppressions,'[5] how do we say that it is fitting to enter there in pleasures? Behold, has He not revealed us to Christ? And if we do not believe in Christ, therefore we perish from life. For our Lord's words are not lies, far be it!

Henceforth, may Satan not deceive you. Return to God and He will be merciful to you. May you not hate each other, that you may not be in the likeness of Satan. Blessed is he who loves everyone and considers others better than himself. Blessed is he who gains humility, for it is a mighty armour that enemies cannot overcome.

My brothers, He will not allow evils to have authority over us if we do the will of God. Discipline is upon us because we are negligent and despise, and we do not do the will of God. Blessed is he who causes his [carnal] members on earth to die, that in the world to come, roses and lilies will grow. Henceforth, blessed is he that is dead although he is alive, for he will live
fol. 48v | a life that has no end. Blessed is he who knows in His hope and condemns concerning everything on earth. That when Christ comes at the resurrection, he will receive the crown of victory, ascend with Him to heaven, and be merry in His kingdom. Unto Him and to His Father and to His Holy Spirit, confession, honour, and worship, now and at all times and forever [and] ever. Amen. In love, remember me in your prayers.

[5] Cf. Matthew 7:13-14.

[Chapter Eighteen]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Discourse

O my beloved, may you know this, that just as the bee of honey has many adversaries, similarly he who completely goes out of the world for the customs of the ascetic life [also] has many adversaries. The adversaries of bees are these: that when [the bee] goes out to bring flowers and encounters a magpie, he eats her; if she encounters chicks of vultures, they eat her; if she encounters a wasp, he eats her; if a crocodile, even he eats her; if she encounters a giant ant, he eats her; and if you throw a troublesome seed in the beehive, it stops her from making honey, until the grain is taken [out]. All these are adversaries of bees.

Many adversaries and battles, both from demons and men, rise against the hermit that
fol. 49r goes out from the world | to be alone. When demons see him armoured to do the will of God, they rise against him as they desire to hinder him from his journey. Evil men are jealous of him and desire to trouble him, because the negligent and lazy were unable to see those who endeavour and toil. Those of them are ashamed, for they eat, drink, and get drunk. And [on the contrary], these abstain and fast. Those despise and neglect and these are careful and fervent in spirit.

O my beloved, if you completely deny the world and everything in it, and love Christ, and desire to journey in the narrow and afflicted way, thus you ought to begin: first, armour yourself with the armour of the spirit; go out courageously to battle and do not be afraid; gain humility and love and you will be victorious over your enemies; [and] be compassionate and gentle, that you may resemble Christ. O my beloved, the bee brings flowers from all trees, and
fol. 49v from within honey is prepared. No one knows how [honey] is prepared. Thus, | the true hermit ought to be, for all oppressions are in the likeness of flowers. Outwardly, he will gather and obtain for himself inward virtues, that are in the likeness of honey.

O my beloved, if you desire for virtues to come before you, plan to learn the skilful ways of bees. The ways of bees are these: as you observe the hour[s] and enter inside and see weak brothers eating before [the appointed] time, they are ashamed when they see you. Stretch

out your hand and eat with them a slice or two [in the name] of God, and when you depart observe a fast until evening. If you observe a week and see old weak men eating fish and drinking wine, and you are compelled to eat, eat one mouthful and [drink] one cup [in the name] of God. When you depart observe your week. Let everything you do [be done] in shrewdness and wisdom, as you plan everything to gain virtue. Do not have the expectation that you are righteous.

But these, and those like these, are for the perfect. Not everyone knows [how] to gain
fol. 50r righteousness, only | those who are given [it] from above. Thus, as he desires to serve righteousness, he ought first to arise in prayer, and seek God and say, 'God, grant me that I may do Your will.' God will give you that thing that helps you. As He sees you endeavouring and labouring, He will send His grace and it will rest in you. It will strengthen you in everything and will pray in you without ceasing. It prays in you whether you eat, drink, or walk on a journey. This grace is given in all kinds of labour and harassment. The lazy and gluttons rage even if there is grace, for Satan has blinded them in their desires, and they even know there is hell and the kingdom. My brothers, we will endeavour to be made worthy of this grace, that our conscience may dwell at all times in heaven with Christ.

Blessed is the hermit who does not judge anyone from humanity, but continually judges himself. O hermit, tell me, as you judge your brother, do you not judge yourself? For what
fol. 50v judgment will come unto us? Thus, Paul said to others, 'You that say to others, "Do not | steal," gird yourself in holiness. Again, who are you to judge a servant that is not yours? That if he falls, he falls to his master, and if he arises, he arises to his master. Again, he who does not eat should not judge the one who eats.'[1]

All those who go out from the world are not the same. There is he who departs because of bad sicknesses, he who goes out because of poverty, he from oppressions of the kingdom,

[1] Cf. Romans 14:3-5.

and there is he who leaves his parents and riches, and fully goes out because of God. Thus, as these are, it is not fitting for Him to look upon them equally.

Thus, the Apostle said, 'Those who are worthy of honour, honour is appointed to them.'[2] Even those that are in the kingdom are not worthy of pleasure, but from them, every man will take the light according to his deeds and will accept pleasure. Even Paul the Apostle thus said, 'A star from a star is excellent in glory,'[3] though they are in one firmament. O man, henceforth see yourself lest you judge others. Are you, who is at fault, able to give punishment? For you
fol. 51r are not the judge of the living and the dead, for there is | Christ who judges the living and the dead.

Henceforth, see yourselves, direct your habits, and love each other. Be like those who are prepared to go to their master, and when he sees that they did his will, he will grant them excellent gifts. He will clothe them in white garments and let them not be jealous of one another, but [only] in beautiful [things]. May the lazy and vain not be amongst you and may you bear one another in good habits.

Behold, my soul was compelled, and I wrote you these words, that you may meditate on them and be comforted. Do not cease and do not sleep until you strive to that thing that you seek. God will strengthen you if you toil and endeavour. Eternal pleasures are kept for you if you live in oppressions.

O my beloved, pray for me that Christ is glad in me in His coming and may He not remember my foolishness. Unto Him and His Father and His Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, and worship, now and at all times and forever [and] ever. Amen. Pray for me in Christly love.

[2] Cf. 2 Timothy 2:20-21.
[3] Cf. 1 Corinthians 15:41.

[Chapter Nineteen]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Purpose Of Leadership

Holy brothers, concerning that which you wrote to me, that the leader amongst you greatly
fol. 51v harasses you. I do not know | what I should write to you, for now is the period of oppressions and harassments. Beloved brothers, may you know this, every time oppressions and chastisements come, they come upon holy men. This is an indication of your true toils and faith. O my beloved brothers, know this, the words of our holy fathers did not lie to us. Behold, did you not read in the books that said, 'Deceivers and false prophets will arise in the last days and show a clothing of righteousness but from within are ravenous wolves.'[1] If this is possible, even saints can be deceived. According to the word of our Lord, He said, 'If it can, it deceives even the chosen, for you will know holy men by their manners.'[2] Satan sends those of this sort to harass toilsome and holy men. Know, that everything the holy fathers wrote is true. There is no lie in it, for everything they said they proved in their substance. Anyone who does not believe is not of God but of Satan.

fol. 52r Henceforth, do not marvel when distresses and trials come upon you, for it is the end | of the world. The fervour of righteousness has gone cold, the love of many has shattered, and the coming of the sons of perditions has drawn near. Thus, even the blessed Paul said, 'The end of the worlds has arrived unto us.'[3]

My brothers, these I write to you, so that you gain a heavenly power to persevere anything that comes upon you. For the sake of the love of Christ, may you remember the battles and oppressions that came upon our holy fathers. As God sees your perseverance, He will send His grace, and it will dwell in you, and you will be strengthened in everything. Even us, if we endeavour and toil like them, we will be made worthy of grace, and it will make us powerful in everything. However, we require a great perseverance to persevere the trials that come upon us, like Christ Himself who persevered on our behalf. He conquered Satan and all his hosts, and

[1] Cf. Matthew 7:15.
[2] Cf. Matthew 7:60.
[3] Cf. 2 Thessalonians 2:3.

gave us victory and said, 'I saw Satan fall from heaven like lightning.'[4] Behold, He has given you a mighty power to mock him.

Beloved brothers, we ought to resemble Christ in everything and to pray concerning our
fol. 52v enemies and upon those who lead us forcefully | so that [we] become of Christ and heirs of His kingdom. Beloved brothers, we ought to believe in Christ not only in words but rather in revealed deeds, for a deed is better than words. Beloved brothers, henceforth hold fast and believe in God, and know that crowns of victory are placed on your heads when all trials and oppressions come upon you. Know, because of evil leaders trials came upon holy men but your reward is kept in the kingdom.

Thus, even Father Pachomius[5] said, 'In the latter times, there will rise negligent men, gluttons, hypocrites, and righteous men will not have familiarity with churches and monasteries.' Behold, now, it is being fulfilled in work[s]. Beloved brothers, from now on persevere until God sends you help. Even our Lord, as He was in the world, was beaten and mocked by the unbelieving Jews, and He persevered until death. All these were on our behalf so that He would teach us that we ought to persevere all trials and sorrows that come upon us because of His name. Beloved brothers, take comfort in the prophets, apostles, and martyrs, and
fol. 53r in the many | oppressions, tortures, and various slaughters they bore and persevered for Christ. Because of this, they were made worthy to be merry with Him in His kingdom. Beloved brothers, even you persevere with Him that you may be merry in His kingdom. God is faithful, He will not allow you to be tempted more than what you are able to persevere. He will send you His grace immediately and will assist you in everything. Do not become weak and fearful, only persevere, until God gives you rest. Listen, as He said, 'He who perseveres until the end will live.'[6] For my soul does not desire to be cut off from Him.

I am confident concerning God, that anyone who harasses and persecutes you, He will persecute him, henceforth the season is evil. For evil leaders will have authority over holy men,

[4] Cf. Luke 10:18.
[5] D. 348 CE.
[6] Cf. Matthew 24:13.

and because they do not endeavour and toil, they become jealous of toilsome and righteous men. For they would not do such [things] if their election was from God. Those who are chosen
fol. 53v by God benefit and profit, but those who are from Satan, do the will of Satan. | Satan rebelled against God, and did not desire to listen to Him, and he endeavoured to destroy holy men who do the will of God. Such are those who are from Satan, they endeavour to harass those who work for God. O negligent and worthless [ones], why do you harass holy men? O poor and perished [ones], do you not know that they have God who endeavours on their behalf?

Beloved brothers, love Christ with all your heart, for He does not delay in sending you His grace and it becomes your comforter in all things. For I do not desire the negligent and worthless to be firm amongst you, as I also do not desire for firm [ones] to be amongst the negligent. My brothers, rejoice and be glad in Christ, just as the apostles would rejoice, as they were despised because of His name, as they knew it was a great advantage for them. Thus, our Lord said, 'If they called the master of the house Beelzebub, how much more the sons of the household?'[7]

Beloved brothers, see how much Christ persevered on your behalf! [Thus], persevere
fol. 54r because of Him. A man cannot enter the kingdom without | battles and oppressions. Because of this the saints hated pleasures, and they chose for themselves oppressions. For they knew the words of our Lord were true, as He said, 'It is proper to enter the kingdom in many oppressions.'[8] For I did not know a greater gift than this, for a carnal man to be exalted and ascend, and be above in heaven. For who is the one that would not desire to be worthy of this gift?

Henceforth, my brothers, encourage [and] support one another. Be comforted and do not be discouraged, for not many endure to see God's glory. Those who harass and oppress you will accept the ditch and disgrace, as they inherit eternal torment. Blessed are you who were persecuted and afflicted, [and] are made worthy because of the name of Christ.

[7] Cf. Matthew 10:25.
[8] Cf. Matthew 7:13-14.

Behold, my soul struggled to write to you these words for your comfort. Do not be troubled to accomplish [my admonitions], rather confess and glorify God. May His memory not depart from your heart night and day. May God be to you a helper in everything, and may
fol. 54v He give you to do His will all the days of your lives and may Satan's influence | cease from you. May He grant you to walk in His way in purity and chastity until the day of His coming. We will ascend with Him to heaven when He appears in His glory, and we will be merry in His kingdom in that pleasure that does not pass away nor is loosened, for that pleasure is Christ.

Unto Him, to His Father, and to His Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, and worship for His graces unto all the world and unto me, now and at all times and forever [and] ever. Amen. Read and pray for me in love.

[Chapter Twenty]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Concerning How Leaders Ought To Be And How They Should Lead

Beloved brothers, this custom of the ascetic life is great and exalted above all customs. In like manner, those who lead in it ought to be high and exalted from all men, and especially the leader ought to be high and exalted in his habits, among all our brotherhood. Namely, in his abstinence, poverty, humility, gentleness, [and] calm assembly, so that anyone who sees him will desire to be in his likeness. When the proud and exalted see him, they will be humbled and
fol. 55r feel remorseful, and when the negligent and useless [ones] | see him, they will have reverence and gain diligence. Thus, the leader ought to be able to bear trials that come upon him, and show patience in everything.

Now, in this time, leaders that arise only wear the clothing, but they are very far from the habits of the ascetic life, because of this, this custom is despised in all the world. If the head is sad, [then] the whole body is sad. As our Lord was in the world, He would teach His apostles everything, and would say to them, 'Learn from Me, for I am calm and humble in My heart, and you will find rest for your souls.'[1] Again, 'Love each other, as I have loved you.'[2] Do you see how He has fully loved you? Do you see wherever there is a true teacher, he teaches all his virtues to his disciples? The righteous teach their disciples righteousness, and the unrighteous teach unrighteousness, so that they can adhere to them. The Wise One beautifully said, 'He who draws near to a bristle, it will cling to him, and he who adheres to an unrighteous [man], he will learn from his unrighteousness.'

Therefore, the leader ought not to be a man other than one who is adorned in all virtues, and reverence pours forth concerning his countenance. A pleasant fragrance that pleases every
fol. 55v man is wafted forth from him. | So that [anyone] who sees him will stand in awe.

[1] Cf. Matthew 11:29.
[2] Cf. John 15:12.

If the leader is as such, it is not possible for the brothers to not be like him. As the brothers see each other, they walk in excellence. They earnestly guide each other in good customs. If they walk in looseness, they will urge those who see them to be like them, especially the beginners. When they come to the monastery at the beginning, they will be in the likeness of those they see, whether in looseness or in steadfastness. If a leader does not lead his flock firmly, God will avenge him on the last day.

Thus, the blessed Apostle said, 'Whoever destroys the temple of God, God will destroy him.'[3] The temple of God he is referring to is the body of man. Namely, he who destroys his body, that is the temple of God, God will destroy him in lust and in other defiled acts.

Henceforth, may the leader be careful as he arises so that he does not fall, and guide his flock wickedly, for God will avenge him. If God will avenge him who destroys his [own] body,
fol. 56r how much more will He destroy him who corrupts many? Because of this, the head ought | to lead in fear and trembling. For many are not sent by God, but they make haste, and because of this they do not prosper. Those whom God chooses benefit and are profitable, for divine grace dwells in them and helps them in all things. Thus, the leader ought to arise and endure all trials and oppressions that come upon him in joy. May he select everything in wisdom. In the time he desires zealousness, may he be shown zealousness. In the time he desires humility, may he be shown humility. As Abba Evagrius[4] said, 'A little [effort] through the rod and an abundant [sound] through the whistle.'

When he witnesses one's detriment who runs in many [useless things], subsequently, he ought not to be patient [with him]. For a loose brother loosens many, but a firm brother makes many strong. Because of this, they ought not to allow loose and negligent brothers to be amongst them. Thus, the blessed Evagrius said, 'A lazy Roman [soldier] trembles when he hears the sound of the horn of battle.' And a negligent brother fears when fasting is preached.

[3] Cf. 1 Corinthians 3:17a.
[4] D. 399 CE.

fol. 56v However, this I know: blessed are | the diligent leaders who work in the vineyard of Christ and keep His commandments. He taught His disciples and brothers to lead firmly, and their lives end in habits that please God, that they inherit eternal life. Woe to those believers, like me, who exercise their days in vain [things], and inherit eternal torment. My Lord and my God, have pity on [this] miserable writer when he is pulverised, filled with dust, and reduced to ashes in the heart of Sheol.

[Chapter Twenty-One]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Teaching [Concerning Wisdom]

O my beloved, may you know this, there is nothing greater and more exalted than wisdom. It is before everything, for God created everything in wisdom. He who is wise, does everything in wisdom, for his wisdom does not allow him to do anything that is not fitting before God. If he does, he is not wise. Just as wisdom is great and exalted above everything, similarly foolishness is despised and rejected from everything. Just as humility is greater than all virtues, likewise pride is [more] evil than all habits.

Our Lord applied these two commandments in the world and taught His disciples to
fol. 57r keep them. | They are humility and love. Anyone who is empty of these is of Satan. Therefore, humility exalts a man and lifts him up to heaven, but pride casts him to Satan, from heaven to earth, and from light he becomes darkness.

Henceforth, in like manner the true hermit ought not to do anything unless it is by the will of God. He who is wrathful is not of God but of Satan, for anger is foreign to the habits of the solitary life. Blessed is he who conquers principalities and rulers, that he may find rest in the haven of life. Woe to him who is enslaved to his belly, for he is deprived of eternal life.

O hermits, do not think and believe in yourselves and say, 'God will have mercy on us.' For you, O monks, do not think this in [your] understanding. God will reward good [things] to those who endeavour and toil, and those who take pleasure and are negligent, will be delivered up to torment. Just as diligence enriches a man in all beautiful [things], similarly carelessness allows a man to acquire all despised [things]. Blessed is he who does not reflect on anything other than God.

fol. 57v Behold, | I wrote to you these words, that you may read and do [them]. Blessed is he who is poor in hatred and enriched in love. [There are] those who persevere and do not have [wisdom] and there are those who pesevere who did not have [wisdom now] have. Blessed is he who has [wisdom] and is not [held in high] regard and woe to him who does not [have wisdom] and is [held in high] regard. There is a rich fool who is called wise and there is a poor

wise [man] who is called a fool. Gold makes a fool to [appear] wise and poverty makes one who is wise to be called a fool. Who can despise a wise [man]? Who can glorify an unrighteous [man]? Who can blame him whom God glorifies? And who can glorify he whom God blames? Do not consider yourself to be wise if you are not of God. [For] wisdom was first before all creations, and in it everything was established. Love is honoured above everything, for it is Christ.

For as an eagle flies and cannot reach heaven, yet as a righteous [man] flies, he rises above [the eagle]. Only he who does the will of God is a wise [man]. For there is not an honoured [one], only he whom God honours. If God approves then who can condemn? Unto
fol. 58r Him [be] glory, honour, | confession, and worship, now and at all times, and forever [and] ever. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Twenty-Two]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Concerning The Keeping Of Divine Commandments

O my beloved, I stand in astonishment and in sorrow that has no end. As God created mankind, and made them rational, He gave them intelligence, wisdom, discernment, and understanding. He gave them the law and said to them, 'These you may do, and these you may not do.'[1] But they left His commandment and went after Satan, they left the Creator and worshipped the creations, and they exchanged God for Satan, and the kingdom for hell. But not all of them, for others loved God and hated Satan and gave themselves unto many oppressions, and unto various slaughters on behalf of His love.

Do you see how these chose good and those chose evil in their will? Even from the angels that God created rebelled against Him, refused Him, fell from the heights to the earth, and from light they became darkness. Even these chose for themselves these [evil things] by their will. Do you see that these in their will chose for themselves good [things] and these evil [things]? As God formed Adam and breathed in him the spirit, He allowed him to enter paradise
fol. 58v and said to him, 'From all the trees you may eat, but from this tree | you may not eat. For if you eat, death you will die.'[2] But when He said, 'Death you will die', He did not say it concerning the natural death, [He said], 'You will die,' regarding the death of sin.

Christ has dawned! Let us confess, worship, and glorify Him who died, resurrected, and ascended into heaven, and filled us with good hope. He is named the cornerstone and gives life to those who believe in Him. Those who do not believe are left to destruction. He who falls on this rock will be ruined and he whom it falls upon will be chastised. He who believes in Christ will live and he who does not believe will not see light. Keep His commandments if you are of Christ, but if you do not keep [them], you are not of Christ. Deeds are more virtuous than words, for true customs are for a man to keep the commandments. For a man cannot gain purity of

[1] Cf. Exodus 20:1-17.
[2] Cf. Genesis 2:16-17.

heart, except he who is freed from the matters of the world and its anxieties – he who is triumphant over anger and empty glory, and always allows his thoughts to dwell with God.

fol. 59r Gluttony and empty glory deprive a man of life. When demons kindle | the belly with foods, consequently he is urged to gather money. When money and greed engage, he is urged, for adultery will be awakened. For a man ought not to lack oil in his lamp for it will go out. It is truly shameful for a man to sit in a noble [seat] in a banquet, for they will escort him down against his will. But if he [chooses] a lowly [seat] by his own will, then they will say to him, 'My friend, come and ascend above and recline.'[3] [Nonetheless], it is truly shameful for a hermit to take the exalted place in his youth [and] be taken down in his old age.

I confess and do not deny, I have three glorious trees that I greatly take pleasure in their fruit. I was thirsty and my soul was refreshed from the water of their canal. The olive tree stood first from among [all] the trees [and] there in the land it dwelt. For now a bitter oleander[4] [tree] sprouts in its place. There was a gardener there, of blessed memory, who took good care of the trees. He watered and nourished [them] greatly for three years. I made him the leader of living

fol. 59v [things] (those who are without | speech), for he gained more benefit from the living creatures than from rational [beings] who preach.

A shepherd who does not have the knowledge of shepherding ought not to accept it upon himself to tend sheep. If you are skilful in shepherding, you are also a craftsman in battle. For even if [there is] one sheep, I am not able to shepherd. I fear lest I may be like Esau and sell my birthright with lentil soup.

I am confident that He who raised Lazarus will [also] raise me, as He said, 'Loosen the bandages that were tied to his hands and feet.'[5] Recline with Christ, for we do not agree with demons that offer us shameful matters. For they humbly draw near to us and say, 'Behold, clearly as though we have been avoided by you, and because of your glorious customs you will be elevated up into heaven.' They do this so that we return to empty glory and pride, to be taken

[3] Cf. Luke 14:10.
[4] Scientific name of plant: Nerium Oleander.
[5] Cf. John 11:44.

[from] the brothers and be exalted, for us to think we are perfect, as to fall into their hands so
fol. 60r they can mock us. As demons draw near to ascetics, they draw near in | an interruptive conscience. They desire to be brought into slackness and they leave abstinence. For they draw near to the lazy in gluttony, and when they inflame the belly with foods, they deliver them up to the demons of adultery, and overwhelm them in filthiness. They draw near with pride to those who have a conscience and are skilled in speaking, for their teaching to be the destruction of their substance, as those teachers who perished and caused many to perish.

See, lest you are emptied from the wealth you gained, and others are nourished from it. First, nourish your soul and then give to others. A man ought not to clothe others and remain naked. He who knows how to engage in business is rich, and he who does not know remains in loss.

I wrote to you in this manner that you may not go out from there until you give the last coin – which is [very] little. If the reward of the rightouess is the inheritance of angels, therefore the reward of the unrightoues is the inheritence of demons.

fol. 60v Blessed is he whose profession is with eagles and oxen, and is free from | vultures and hawks. For there is no one wiser than he who keeps God's commandments. Unto Him be glory forever. Amen. My brother, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Twenty-Three]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Monastic Life

O my beloved, the solitary life is high and exalted. Those who rightly journey in it will be numbered in the haven of life. For many commence in it well but are not able to perfect it rightly. It is very easy for a man to become a hermit by name, but it is not for everyone to become a hermit by deeds. Many journey in the name of the solitary life, yet they are far away from its deeds, for they cannot persevere the trials and oppressions. Just as the Paradise of Eden was surrounded by a river [and] ocean – so that humans would not be able to enter it – thus, oppressions and harassments surround the Kingdom of Heaven, and [very] few can enter it. Many flee and let go of it because of the difficulty of the afflictions.

If you desire to know its difficulty, look at the afflictions, tortures, and various
fol. 61r slaughters the martyrs endured. | There are those who were crowned by a sword, those who were cooked in a cauldron, those who were delivered up and accused, and those who were tormented in fire. They persevered all these oppressions for Christ.

O my beloved, see therefore how difficult the journey of the Kingdom of Heaven is! O my beloved, if you desire to enter it you shall persevere oppressions such as these. If you take refuge in rest, you are outside of [the solitary life]. For our Lord openly made known and said, 'It is fitting to enter the Kingdom of Heaven through many oppressions.'[1]

O my beloved, henceforth be firm in your deed and do not become weak. Pray and beseech your Lord, that your oil may not decrease. If it decreases, your lamp will be extinguished. If your lamp is extinguished, you will walk in darkness, and you will stumble and fall. Our Lord openly said to His disciples, 'Walk in the day while you have light, lest night comes, and you will stumble.'[2] Jesus is the day [while] the son of perdition is the night. Resemble Christ if you desire to be His disciple. Gain His humility and love as He showed you.
fol. 61v If you become rich here [on earth], | you will become poor there [in heaven], if you seek honour

[1] Cf. Matthew 7:13-14.
[2] Cf. John 12:35b.

here, you will become worthless there, and if you seek pleasure here, you will be tormented there. For the true disciples of Christ resemble Him in all things.

For Christ to honour you, despise honour that is from men. Christ was rich, and on our behalf, He was made poor. As He is the Lord of angels and men, He took the image of a servant, and He came to save you. Even though heaven and earth are His, there was no place for Him to lay His head, [and] after everything, they mocked and crucified Him. He bore all these for us. What do you show you bear on His behalf? [For] nothing decreases from your needs. [And if nothing decreases], what do you show [to prove] you are His disciple? He went from riches to poverty on your behalf; however, you went from poverty to riches. He prayed for His enemies, and you curse your beloved [ones]. If this is the case, in what [then] are you in Christ's
fol. 62r likeness, that you desire to take pleasure with Him? You are His disciple | if you keep His commandments in truth. If you do not keep [His commandments], you are a stranger to Him. For a man cannot become of Christ if he does not keep His commandments. If you desire to be taken up to heaven, you ought not to be glad in pleasures – if you deny the world and its desires because of Christ (not for your [sake] nor [the sake] of those on the earth). For Christ's love is a fire that burns, and whoever is fervent in spirit [for His love], will persevere all tortures. [For] Christ's words are sweeter than honey and honeycomb, whoever tastes them will [always be hungry for more].

Christ's armour [is] humility [and] love – and he who is armoured in them will never sin. Unto Him be glory forever. Amen. Our Lord, look upon the scribe in your mercies. Amen.

[Chapter Twenty-Four]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Subject [Of The Solitary Life]

There are battles and harassments in the journey of the solitary life, and there is rising and falling. He who journeys in it well gains and rejoices and he who journeys badly, his trade becomes loss. It would have been better for him to not commence something without finishing
fol. 62v it, and it would have been better for him to enter as a weak [man] from | the beginning rather than entering and not being strong.

For he who desires to journey in the way of the solitary life ought to persevere oppressions and harassments. Thus, He said, 'He who perseveres until the end will live.'[1] If you desire to proceed in the journey of solitary life, you ought not to walk in the way of the worldly. He who travels on the journey of Jerusalem, let him not draw near to the journey of Jericho. He who desires to become rich does not like to become poor, and he who desires to be humble does not draw near to complete pride. He who is consumed in Christ's love does not hate anyone, for a man cannot walk in both ways. It is not good for a man to do good and to mix them with evils, not even for a man to desire to enter the kingdom and do deeds of hell, [and] not even for him to love Christ yet to listen to Satan.

If you desire to become a hermit, you [must] walk well in the journey of the solitary life. If [you] do not, then why do you leave the world? For the solitary life, O my beloved, is gained by work[s] and not in words. Words without deeds are the soul of falsehood. Christ will
fol. 63r show you His riches if | you love Him. You will have pleasure in His kingdom if you keep His commandments. For there is he who believes that he will live a long life and is negligent and hopeful because of this, [then] suddenly death comes and takes him by force, and he goes empty. He who considers these things is wise.

If you desire to become a hermit, study the books of the hermits, and read the histories of holy men. Those [books] will show you the way of truth. Choose for yourself oppressions

[1] Cf. Matthew 24:13.

that in their hands crowns are plaited. Depart from pleasures, that you may not feel remorse in your end. Work in your body without moderation, that you may acquire health. For if you indulge in foods, diseases will make you weak.

O my beloved, for we have sustained all these in experiences. We [must] be how we desire for you to be. Blessed is he who stocks up many foods on his journey lest they decrease on the way, and he may die. Do you see a man who is evil in his deeds and proud? For he does not have the sustenance of life. Do you see the other who is rich, humble, and pleasant, and glorifies God and says, 'Blessed is he who is rich and thinks he is poor [and] woe to him who
fol. 63v is poor | and thinks he is rich'? Blessed is he when his Ruler comes to this world and does not find in him [vices]. A man ought not to build a beautiful house and then return and demolish it, not even to mix gold with iron nor silver with lead, and not even for him to be humble and angry. Righteousness without perfection is not righteousness. Just as a furnace of gold tests [a man], similarly harassments and oppressions test a hermit. Just as gold is worthless when it enters the furnace – but when it comes out from the fire it is washed, radiates, and shines like light – likewise [is] the perseverance of oppressions to a hermit. For [perseverance] allows him to come out and radiate like the sun. Believe in Christ and keep His commandments, and do not be lead astray from His way to perfection.

Christ is named the Son of David, He was born from Mary in the latter days, and He was in His everlastingness with His Father from everlasting and from everlasting. His divinity was not from His mother and His humanity was not from His Father. The natures and *qnōmē*
fol. 64r (Syriac: ܩܢܘܡܐ) are protected in one Son. With two wills in one Person. Christ bore passions | to indicate that He wore the body. He worked signs and miracles to show that He is God. As He said, 'The Father and I are one, and the deeds of My Father I do also.'[2] He resurrected from the dead [and] made known our resurrection. He ascended into heaven to show that all saints will ascend on high, and whoever therefore confesses, will not perish.

[2] Cf. John 10:32, 10:38, and 14:10-11.

May we all supplicate and beseech, may we be made worthy to be taken up with Him, to be merry in His kingdom, unto Him be glory. O He who raises the dead, have pity on the miserable scribe, in the hour that every man needs mercies.

[Chapter Twenty-Five]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Subject [Of The Solitary Life]

O my beloved, concerning that which you sent me I desired to write [you] words of consolation, that you study them. I do not know what I should write to you! Because you read and do not do. He who departs from the world to become a hermit ought not to wear the clothing of hermits and become a deceiver. It is easy for a man to become a hermit, but it is not [made] for everyone to become a hermit. O my beloved, if you desire to become a hermit, be diligent in everything
fol. 64v that controls the belly. He who controls | the belly becomes a free man of all passions. For all passions control the belly, and all battles and slaughters that were in the world were because of the belly. Just as the sea is not filled from the rivers that flow from it, likewise the belly is not satisfied from everything that is placed it in.

All the forefathers were careful about this. [When] they would control the belly, they were humbled of all passions, and Satan would be conquered. Man lives when passions die: adultery is annulled and purity is strengthened, love is inflamed and jealousy is nullified, anger is extinguished and humility is exalted, and pride is destroyed and Christ conquers. The legions of demons are scattered, and man arises in the haven of peace.

O my beloved, henceforth endeavour that you may fulfil all these in yourself. Do not be like [the man] who wears the clothing of lambs, and from within he is a ravenous wolf. Possess for yourself humility and love and be obedient and merciful to your brothers. Be diligent in
fol. 65r reading, service, and constant fasting. Let your concerns always be with holy men: | ask and learn from them. That your life may not be destroyed, do not mingle with lazy and worthless [men], [and if you do], your enthusiasm will go cold, for they do not please God. Do not dwell with those like this for they will not even remain with you.

O my beloved, the solitary life is a great and excellent deed, for Christ was a hermit to His Father. He who goes out from the world to be a hermit ought not to be bound to anything from the world; not a wife, children, friends, nor other various affairs, but only Christ. Many

that depart [as] poor [men] gain riches when they come to this custom, and they fall in many [things] that do not suit this custom. Because of this the solitary life is corrupt in all the world.

O my beloved, direct your thoughts in your departure and read the books of the Egyptian Fathers. They will teach you the power of this custom. Protect yourself that you may not be rebuked by anyone. A troublesome hermit hates his brothers, [and] is not a hermit of God, but
fol. 65v of Satan. O my beloved, love everyone | because God made us in His image. Do you not know, you who are close to God yet hate [your brothers], that you ought to consider all of humanity better than yourself? You are not a Christian [if you compare yourself with others]. If you possess these, [you will have] readiness and good [things] for yourself, [thus], you ought to possess this more than anything.

If a man wrongs you, and comes and says to you, 'Forgive me,' joyfully and lovingly forgive him as God has forgiven you. For there are many who offend, and when they seek forgiveness, they do not forgive. Those who are like this are not of God but of Satan. Thus, our Lord said, 'If you forgive a man his foolishness, even your Father in heaven will forgive you.'[1] Therefore, see how great it is for a man to forgive the foolishness of his brother! Henceforth, hold fast in your deed, O my beloved, and do not become weak. May sleep not come to your eyes and not even light sleep to your brows, until you comprehend that which you seek. As God
fol. 66r sees you endeavouring like this and being careful of these | that are His, He will send you His grace, it will strengthen you in all things, and will purify your heart from all evil thoughts. Christ's love will make you fervent like fire. Oppressions and harassments will become easy for you compared to all those who lodge in pleasures. Where grace dwells, that place is full of tranquillity, peace, joy, and gladness. Blessed is he who is worthy of these, for these are not given except [through] oppressions and harassments.

Behold, my soul was compelled, and I wrote these [things] to you, that you may read and do [them]. May God be your helper in everything. Unto Him be glory, honour, confession,

[1] Cf. Matthew 6:14.

and worship, now and at all times, and forever and ever. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Twenty-Six]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Subject [Of The Solitary Life]

O my beloved, concerning that which you wrote to me that I may make known to you the customs of the solitary life: may your will be perfected in everything you know. The customs of true hermits are these: humility, love, fasting, prayer, constant reading, and glorifying God; that they may be calm, merry, and obedient in everything. The customs of those who go out
fol. 66v [from the world], not for God | but for the evils of the world are: to make haste night and day to satisfy their bellies, drink wine for drunkenness, to be very angry and jealous, to destroy, to create trouble, to deceive and be deceived, and to not have a calm counsel.

Behold, I have made these known to you, [thus], what do you desire to choose for yourself? O my beloved, the true solitary life frees you from all evils. The perfect solitary life is this: that a man goes from riches to poverty, from honour to contemptibility, and from rests to oppressions – these are the customs of the solitary life. May you not be deceived by those who wear linen garments and receive the monastic tonsure, for this journey of the solitary life is not travelled in linen garments and tonsures, but rather in a plain coat.

It is very difficult to remain in the deeds of hermits. Do not think to yourself and say, 'There is the hermit who eats and drinks outside of what is required of him.' That is, many
fol. 67r preparations, various foods, drinking of wine in | drunkenness, going about in the houses of the rich to eat and drink with them, and being occupied with women. Do not think you are modest and the virgin of Christ! These and the like are outside the customs of the solitary life.

The forefathers worked and were nourished by their hands, and from the surplus gave to the needy. Now, in this time, we desire fields, vineyards, oxen, sheep, palm trees, and olives, yet they do not suffice us. Our forefathers prospered because dry bread, salt, and water sufficed them, and because this grace dwelt in them, and strengthened them in everything. If only we would also endeavour and toil like them, then [grace] will be given to us. We have been deprived from gifts like these because we gave ourselves to laxity, and we hated and were jealous of our brothers.

O writer, strengthen yourself, toil in this custom, and do not become weak. It is not good for you to go out from the world to become a hermit and to be found negligent and weak. He
fol. 67v who goes out from the world to become a hermit and is not guided according to the will | of God, his departure becomes laughter and mockery to demons and is worthless. He is deprived of this world and does not comprehend the world that is to come. Who will not mourn concerning these [things]?

Woe to you miserable men! Until when will you not return to God? And [until when will you not] leave your evil and do good? Do not remember your departure from this world and the unhappy miseries, [rather ponder on] the oppressions that are in the world to come. Did you not learn from the holy books, how harsh the torment of hell is and how pleasant the pleasure of the kingdom is? O miserable [ones], return to God that He may have mercy on you, that you may not die in your sins.

O miserable writer, remember your departure from the world, and increase labour upon labour that your soul may go out in joy and not in distress. Gladden the angels that they may be with you in your groaning. You will be an heir in God's kingdom because of your good conduct for Him.

The true hermit is he who is deprived of the desires of the world, and only considers
fol. 68r Christ. O my beloved, we ought not | to be great in your eyes. The two customs of observance and silence are greater than all customs. I tell you the truth, and I am not lying, I desire earnestly to see at least one who fully journeys for God in this road of the solitary life, and I do not find [such]. Then I remember the words of the blessed Evagrius,[1] who said, 'I desire to meet even one poor in spirit, and I did not find [him].' This makes known the laxity and negligence that rule over this generation and the lack of God-fearing men. By the sweat of your face, you shall eat bread and you will enjoy it more and more. He who eats and does not work, his body is destroyed in disease; he who borrows and does not repay, his portion is in Sheol. [Yet] he who

[1] D. 399 CE.

loves, lends, and gives, establishes his throne in heaven. Just as the angels were helpers of good [things], similarly demons were helpers of evil [things].

O my beloved, because of this wear humility, wear love like a cloak, and place the helmet of faith on your head and as you place your confidence in God go out courageously to
fol. 68v battle | Satan. Unto Him be glory, and upon us His mercies forever. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Twenty-Seven]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Keeping Of Commandments

Wisdom said, 'I was before everything,[1] and everything was made through me.[2] Everyone who comes to me and keeps my commandments will be filled with intelligence, knowledge, understanding, and discernment.' Wisdom [also] said, 'Whoever draws near to me, and walks in my way, I will make him great, exalted, and honoured. I will place him on a great throne and will give him authority concerning everything he does.'

Because of this we say there is nothing greater and more exalted than wisdom. God created all creations in wisdom, and afterwards, He made man in His image and likeness, and made everything subject to him. He gave him intelligence, knowledge, understanding, and discernment. He established for him a law, and commanded Him and said, 'These you may do, and these you shall not.'[3] He gave him free will to choose [between] good and evil. Many that
fol. 69r [fulfil] the will of God walk in His ways, | [and] they do not have anything strange in them. But those who do not do His will [possess foreign things].

True hermits ought to be as such: just as the angels who are in love and agreement with one another, likewise it is proper for true hermits to be in like manner. Anyone outside of these is not of God but rather of Satan. O my beloved, many are glad in leaves, yet they are deprvied of desirous fruits. Just as Christ was a hermit to His Father, similarly a true hermit ought to be [like Him]. He must be a hermit concerning all the gossips of the world. May he be tied only to Christ and nothing else, as he is careful to do His will night and day, and Christ will also care for him in everything. May your conscience not be distracted by earthly things, that you may not be deprived from these heavenly things. He who desires to ascend to heaven should not inquire concerning those earthly things. Even he who learns wisdom should not inquire concerning foolishness, for every deed that is not perfect is nothing, and every righteousness that is not perfect is not righteousness.

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[1] Cf. Proverbs 8:22-24.
[2] Cf. Proverbs 3:19.
[3] Cf. Genesis 2:16-17.

fol. 69v Because of this the blessed David said, | 'Whatever he does is perfect.'[4] Perseverance is necessary for him who desires to learn the skill well, until he excellently learns it. The sustenance of oppressions are fitting for him who desires to be made worthy of the kingdom, and he will gain life. It is better for a man to not go out, than to go out and not do, and it is better for a man to not begin, than to begin and not complete.

O my brother, the deed of the solitary life is an excellent deed for [the man] who rightly journeys in it. Because there are those who commence in it well yet end wickedly [and] there are those who commence wickedly and end well. For the former it is the cause for interruption and weakness, yet for the latter [it is] the working of grace. Thus, you will see the conscience returning to God that you may commence in His work. As God sees a man return to Him, and commences to journey in His way, He sends His grace to dwell in him. It will teach him to do everything, for where grace dwells, there there is complete tranquillity, peace, joy, and
fol. 70r gladness. | [Worldly possessions] will not accompany a hermit in the world to come.

Blessed is the hermit who is absorbed in the love of Christ, and condemns everything that is from the earth. Blessed is he who reflects on the day of his death, and the will of God will be fulfilled in him. O miserable writer, awaken your soul and do not sleep, and do not be lazy in your deeds, that you may not perish from life. Keep holiness and modesty until death. Retain humility and despise pride. Acquire love unto everyone, that Christ may love you. Obtain mercifulness that mercies may be upon you. Retain purity, that you may see God. Be diligent in your work, that the Lord's grace may lodge in you.

Behold, my soul was compelled to write you these [things], that you may read and do [them]. I make known to you the thing that is suitable to you, and henceforth, it is yours either to live or die. May God be a helper to you in everything. For I say, a man cannot become a disciple of Christ if he is not in hunger and thirst, humble and poor, abstinent and wretched,

[4] Cf. Psalm 1:3b.

fol. 70v calm and kind, wise | and gentle, and pure and modest. Unto Him be glory forever. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Twenty-Eight]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Fear Of God

The fear of God surpasses everything, and he who fears God does His will – and that fear of God makes him to be the friend of God. Do not think that you are of God if you do not do His will, [for] you will not escape punishment if you do not walk in His way. For the fear of God makes a man to turn from evils and to do good [things].

O man, love God and keep His commandments. O my beloved, do not think that a man enters the kingdom by a linen garment and tonsure, but only through good deeds. If our Lord said, 'By oppressions it is proper [for a man] to enter the kingdom,'[1] how then do we say that it is proper to enter it by pleasures? O my beloved, the solitary life is great and exalted above all customs, for it is the clothing of angels. For [hermits] ought to be like angels. As in the case
fol. 71r of the angels (who did His will) | and Satan: do you see how these chose good [things] by their will, and those evils? Because of this a man ought not to complain when he sins, neither about Adam nor Satan, for Satan cannot bring a man to him without his will. Therefore, I say to you, it is better for a man to be blind in his eyes and see in his heart, than to see in his eyes and be blind in his heart. There are many that see in their eyes and leave God and worship idols, and there are those who are blind in their eyes yet worship God, each according to their will. Do you see how man by his own will can become immortal or mortal?

For again I say, everything is in the custom [of the solitary life], for we practise good and the unrighteous practise evils. If a man practises falsity, he cannot speak truth, and if a man practises speaking truth, he cannot lie. Because of this our Lord [God] said, 'Let not lies come forth from your mouth.'[2] While you do not practise falsity you are found only speaking truth,
fol. 71v for just as | Satan fears truth, likewise a righteous man fears lies.

[1] Cf. Matthew 7:13-14.
[2] Cf. Leviticus 19:11.

For everything has an opposite. Demons are the opposite of good [things], and disease is the opposite of health. Foolishness is the opposite of wisdom, and pride is the opposite of humility. Death is the opposite of life.

Righteousness annuls death, the health of the soul annuls the disease of the body, wisdom annuls foolishness, and humility [annuls] pride. Each one of these has an ambassador, as it is affirmed, lightning is the ambassador of thunder. [Thus], empty glory is the ambassador of pride, lies are the ambassador of sin, and foolishness is the ambassador of contention. Therefore, God gave us understanding and discernment, that we may separate good [things] from evils, and those of the household from strangers. O man of God, keep His commandments, confess, glorify, and honour Him, for He made and established you, and has prepared for you all good [things]. He has promised His kingdom to you, and has made you worthy of everlasting life, thus you ought to confess and glorify even more.

fol. 72r He who is filled with love is the second Christ, | and he who hates the Image of God is a rebellious demon. It is better for a man to be tormented here and to rest there than to rest here and to be tormented there. If you become strong you will conquer, and if you become weak you will perish.

[O] Man, Whom did you see born, and that by His birth [all of] creation rejoiced? And [Who] by His death overcame death, and in His resurrection, life and resurrection ruled! And [Who] by His ascension gave the kingdom and pleasure! For this is Jesus Christ! He was born in the latter days from the Virgin Mary, and in His everlastingness with His Father, He is from everlasting and from everlasting. He died, resurrected, and ascended into heaven and is at the Right Hand of His Father, [for] He is the master of angels and men. The Man that was born from Mary died and resurrected, [but] the divinity in Him did not die, as the blasphemers suppose. It was the divinity in Him that resurrected His humanity. As He said, 'Destroy this temple, and [in three days] I will rebuild it.'[3] Do you now understand this word? Namely, that

[3] Cf. John 2:19.

if you kill this body, the divinity in Him will resurrect Him. This makes it known that He is
fol. 72v [both] God and Man, and if this is true, how | then do the blasphemers say that God died? For we confess, that on the cross and in the grave the divinity did not depart from Him. However, His divinity did not suffer, far be it! O foolish and blind of heart, if the angels that He made do not die, how can the Maker of these die? And if the soul that is created does not die, how can the Maker of it die? Those who say such think they are from above, for they see with their eyes yet are blind in their hearts.

O blind [ones] who guide the blind, how do you dare say that you take the body of God – as you inflict suffering to the divinity and blaspheme the humanity. For we confess that we take the body of Christ, and the salvific word testifies and clearly affirms to us when He took bread, blessed, and broke [it], and gave to His disciples, and thus said to them, 'This is My body and this is My blood, take, eat and drink.'[4]

Can His body [be] His title rather than of His Father? Can there be a testimony that is greater than this? Therefore, the blasphemers are put to shame when they say, 'God died, and
fol. 73r we receive God's body.' We say, 'Christ | is God and man; God in His divinity and man in His humanity.' O deceivers, tell me, if a man draws near to a wall that is destroyed because the sun was shining upon it, did the sun suffer? Thus, Christ's divinity did not suffer (far be it) when His body did. He bore passions to indicate that He was wearing the body, and He performed signs and miracles to indicate He is God. Unto Him, His Father, and His Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, and worship, now and always. [Amen]. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[4] Cf. Matthew 26:26-27.

[Chapter Twenty-Nine]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā The Hermit And Ascetic

Woe to me, woe to me that I go out from the world to be reconciled with God, and I anger Him even more. Woe to me, woe to me that I wear the clothing of angels whilst I am a rebellious demon. Woe to me, woe to me that I wear the clothing of sheep, and inwardly am a ravenous wolf. Woe to me, woe to me that I am seen outwardly to be glad in leaves, yet I am deprived from desirous fruits. Woe to me, woe to me that I leave to draw near to pure repentance to God, yet see that I roll around in filthy sin. Woe to me, woe to me that men suppose I am righteous,
fol. 73v and I am defiled in sins without limit. | Woe to me, woe to me that I went out from the world that I may be a penitent, and now I greatly flourish more and more [in sin]. Woe to me, woe to me that I went out to gain purity, and behold I drown up to my neck in impurity. Woe to me, woe to me that I thought I would ascend to heaven, and I discovered that I remain upon the earth. Woe to me, woe to me that I thought that I would be merry in the kingdom, yet I discovered that later I will be tormented in hell. Woe to me, woe to me that I thought I denied the world and its desirous things, but I see that I am still drowning in them. Woe to me, woe to me that I said I have decreased my sins, [yet] I have increased them with others. Woe to me, woe to me that I said I have drawn near to God, [yet] I see that I have drawn closer to Satan. Woe to me, woe to me that I say I have advanced forward, [yet] I see that I have turned backwards. Woe to me, woe to me that I think that I have been purified from my sins, [yet] I see that I am buried in the mud of sin. Woe to me, woe to me that this world has enslaved me in its desires!

I am also like a calf prepared for slaughter; I am prepared for torment there. As I think
fol. 74r I am set free from Satan, at the end I am found to be taken in chains with him. Until | when will I serve him [in] slavery? I do not know. Deliver me from him, [O] Christ, and take me up to Your mighty sheepfold! A place where the lion cannot seize me, nor a wolf or dragon, that I may labour for You in service, and may be a rewarder for Your good [things]. My Lord, do not lead us into Your judgement, for I am guilty, [and also] do not chastise me in Your anger,

because I am clothed in weakness. Woe to me, woe to me for still there is no evidence for me that God has accepted me. Woe to me, woe to me that I cannot bind my tongue so that the spirit that leads to judgement can depart from me. Woe to me, woe to me that I stained the garment of the bridal chamber and have been taken out in shame from the wedding of the King. Woe to me, woe to me when the Bridegroom enters with all His guests, and the door of mercies is closed, and I call Him and there is no one to answer me. Have pity on me, Christ, and have mercy on me. Save me that I do not perish and grant me that I may change my evils for good [things]. Instead of pride, humility, instead of hatred, love, instead of evil, good, instead of impurity, purity, instead of jealousy, mercy, instead of licentiousness and drunkenness, fasting and prayer, and instead of heresy, catholicity.

fol. 74v My Lord, I beseech You to give me these, | for I know You have accepted me in joy, that more and more I rejoice in You that You may rejoice in me. I confess and glorify You and do Your will. Grant me, my Lord, in Your grace that I am not enslaved to Satan again. Again, that I may not journey in his ways and may not do his will again. Only in You I may confess and unto You I may glorify. I may please You in my repentance, that which the angels rejoice in, and the demons arise in distress. Grant me, my Lord, that I may accept You in joy and I may enter with You in your bridal chamber, and have pleasure in Your kingdom. Make me worthy to raise to You, and to Your Father, and to Your Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, and worship, forever. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Thirty]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Epistle To Simon The Elder

O my brother and beloved, my lord Simon the Elder, concerning that which you wrote to me, I dwell in the second Alexandria, where all the demons of the creations are gathered. As you urged me to make known to you how you ought to lead; you ought to offer pure repentance to God, behold I write and make it known to you. O my beloved, who [is the man] who completely goes out from the world to be a hermit, and offers pure repentance to God? Thus, he ought to
fol. 75r begin and place his foundation upon the rock, that is the fear of God | and true faith, and that he may gain for himself love and humility.

For Christ was caused to suffer by these in the world, and our Lord taught His disciples to keep them. As He said to them, 'By this, men will know that you are My disciples, if you love one another.'[1] And again, 'Learn from Me for I am gentle and humble in My heart, and you will find pleasure for yourselves.'[2]

O my beloved, grace will be permitted to build you spiritual buildings as you gain these; humility, love, fasting, prayer, purity, mercifulness, kindness, and constant reading and service. For humility takes [one] up to heaven; love is Christ; a pure prayer appeases God; purity gains assurance with God; and service [is to have] riches with Him.

O my beloved, always be consumed in the love of Christ like a drunkard who lives off wine. As day by day, He comes before you, as [you fulfil] God's will in excellence, until you reach perfection. O my beloved, be careful lest you have [high] expectations of yourself, that you are great and virtuous, and you fall [away] from God and your end becomes evil from the
fol. 75v beginning. Thus, | a true hermit ought to be; that every time he toils and endeavours, he should think to himself that he is lost.

Let the enslavement of the desire of the belly be unprofitable to you, O my beloved, and place a bridle on the tongue, that nothing improper comes out. When a man conquers the belly,

[1] Cf. John 13:35.
[2] Cf. Matthew 11:29.

then all passions will be annulled, and [he] will arise in the haven of peace. But he who is enflamed in anger is an evil demon. Eat your bread in moderation, [drink] your water in balance, and [choose] a little [sleep rather than] a lot and seize [your] sleep in knowledge. Everything you do shall be in reason and knowledge. May your conduct not be disordered. Be careful, O my beloved, lest negligence has authority over you, and you perish from life. Be careful that you do not hold a grudge in your heart [against] anyone lest your labour be useless. Be in love with everyone, that you may be loved by God. Let your mercy be spread out upon many for upon the merciful there will be mercies. Gain for yourself humility, gentleness, and purity, that
fol. 76r you may see God. Despise this world and everything in it, that you may be worthy | of the pleasure that is to come. Remember the torment of hell, that you may depart from evil deeds, and remember the pleasure of the kingdom, that you may add toils upon toils.

Do not let the world deceive you in its desires, for they do not remain. For fools are deceived by impure desires and they separate them from everlasting life, but they cannot deceive the wise and friends of God. Be devoured in the love of Christ, and endure this world and everything in it, and desire to be with Christ. For we know His promises are true, and we are not lying.

O my beloved, let Christ be placed before your eyes night and day and do not let His memory depart from your heart. That you may be worthy of mercies, and His grace will dwell upon you, and it will teach you everything. Do not dwell amongst the lazy and those who completely run after their bellies, and do not go with them for a meal, that looseness may not come upon you and your purity may be defiled.

May your riches be with holy men who have grown old in the solitary life, and may you
fol. 76v learn everything from them. May you question the riches of youth, and if they draw near | to you, know that your craftsmanship is at a loss. Be careful from the riches of women, and especially from the Daughters of the Covenant, for you will not benefit from their riches, but rather you will lose. Rejoice in Christ, that your riches will increase even more. Do not hold back from doing good [things], as much as your hands are able you will accept their reward.

Do not bind your conscience to transgressions, because they do not have a foundation. Thus, He said, 'The world and its desires will pass away.'[3] Why then do we look for and expect [the world]? For if it passes away, we ought not to expect it but rather [expect] that which is unseen. There were many that saw Christ and did not believe in Him, and they perished from life, and others that did not see Him and believed in Him, and they lived. Thus, our Lord said, 'Blessed are those who did not see and believe.'[4] O my beloved, let us also believe in Christ and keep His commandments, that we may be made worthy of that blessing that reigns.

There are many provisions that we require on this journey that we go on, lest we fail along the way and die. When we arrive to our Lord, we will accept from Him chief gifts and
fol. 77r will hear His utterance that says, 'Well done good and faithful servants, | enter the joy of your Lord.'[5]

Henceforth, my beloved, ask and it will be given to you, seek and you shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you. If you sin again and fall, get up! For behold Christ has risen and has preached to you repentance. Only do not cut off your hope, [for] the cutting off of hope is greater than all falls. He who believes in Christ will be forgiven all his sins. Behold, may your cautions not be deceived. Be awake and do not sleep, until you comprehend that thing that caused you to depart [from the world].

When Christ comes back at the resurrection, He will place a crown upon your head, and you will be taken up with Him to heaven. You will be merry in His kingdom, in that pleasure that does not pass away nor is loosened, for that pleasure is Christ. Unto Him, and His Father and His Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, and worship, now and always and forever [and] ever. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[3] Cf. Matthew 24:35.
[4] Cf. John 20:29.
[5] Cf. Matthew 25:23.

[Chapter Thirty-One]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Teaching [On The Solitary Life]

To the honoured and beloved brother, my master and lord Abel the Elder, the foreigner servant of Jesus Christ, [from] your brother in our Lord our hope, many greetings. Regarding that which
fol. 77v you wrote | to me, that you might make known your health and how you are: I received the message you sent to my inferiority with great joy, as it was sweeter to my taste than honey and honeycomb. Especially as I learnt of the great love and exceeding rapport you have, [thus], concerning all these I glorify God.

Relating to that which you wrote me, I may make known to you how you ought to lead. Behold, I write to make it known to you, there are many variations in the departures of men: there is he who goes out from poverty, he from oppressions of the king, and he who leaves riches and fathers, and goes out completely for Christ and God.

Those who fully go out for God ought to lead thus, first they place in their hearts that they have already died to the world. Then they will begin in customs that please God, as they place their foundation upon the rock, that is true faith, hope, and love. They are constantly in
fol. 78r fasting, prayer, and reading books, so that they enlighten their heart and may know God. | O my beloved, those who go out, not for God, but for the evils of the world, their custom is this: eating and drinking, and going around the houses of the rich to mock. They hate fasting and prayer, and they do not draw near to perfect service. These and the like only wear the clothing of the solitary life yet are very far from the correct customs of the solitary life.

O my beloved, examine yourself and not others, so you may become humble and obedient in everything. You shall not become like those who went out not for God. Place the word of the blessed Mark upon your heart, when he said, 'It is not proper for those who were in the luxuries of the world to lead in many twofolds when they come to this custom of the solitary life, instead of the luxuries they had in the world.' Be careful of those who are deceived and deceive, do not mingle with them. Let your riches be with aged men that labour and who

uphold a good reputation. You should ask and learn everything from them, and even if you are
fol. 78v wise, you should not be ashamed if you learn | from others.

O my beloved, do not place for yourself a law nor bind your custom in oaths, lest you have an unnecessary battle. Start with customs that are fitting to you, namely: love, purity, poverty, abstinence, unity, goodness, perseverance, and patience. As you obtain these, do not provoke God's spirit that it may come and dwell in you, and make you strong in everything. Oppressions and harassments will be easy for you, more than he who lodges in pleasures. As the grace of God dwells in a man, it makes him wise in everything, and teaches him to do the will of God. This grace is given in toils and oppressions, as there are few who seek it. But negligence does not leave the lazy who [wish to] gain it.

O my beloved, reflect on Christ night and day, and may His memory not depart from your heart. To enlighten your soul, let mercifulness be great in your eyes, more than sacrifices and oblations, and more than everything that enslaves your belly. Hold fast in your deeds and do not become weak. Let not sleep come to your eyes, and not even light sleep to your brows,
fol. 79r that you may be delivered like a deer from a trap, and | a bird from a snare.

When you gain all these virtues, be careful that you may not be cast out. For pride destroys all virtues that a man obtains from his youth until his old age. Just as humility [allows one to] ascend to heaven, similarly pride brings [one] down to earth. The hate of a kinsman departs a man from God. He who loves God will be like Christ to everyone, for Christ is love.

O my beloved, if a man wrongs you and comes and says to you, 'Forgive me.' Joyfully forgive him. If you do not forgive him, you are not a true hermit. You ought to be like Christ in everything. Blessed is he who desires to ascend to Jerusalem, and to offer a prayer at the tomb of our Lord. Blessed is he who desires to be in the East, and to not utterly draw near to the West. Blessed is he who does not drink from the Gihon River, that he may drink from the great fountain that supplies life and pleasures abundantly. Blessed is he who uproots tares from
fol. 79v his land, and sows approved wheat. Blessed is he who ascends to Mount | Sinai and sees the fire in the thornbush and does not burn. Blessed is he who is glad within us and has himself

rest. Blessed is he who knows how to separate pure gold from the rough, and silver from lead. Blessed is the hermit that is liberated from the lowly and [elevated] to the intermediaries. Blessed is he who walks on dry lands and does not draw near to slightly wet[lands].

Blessed more and more is he who loves Christ and keeps His commandments, for he inherits life that has no end. [If] a building is not right from the beginning, who can restore it in its end? [If] an old man does not obtain wisdom in his youth, how can he obtain it in his old age? He who does not obtain excellence by his own strength, how can he obtain it in his weakness? The careless prepare for torment and the diligent for pleasure.

As Christ comes at the resurrection, the righteous will ascend to heaven and the unrighteous will remain in the depths. My brothers, we should endeavour, labour, and not be negligent, that we may be delivered from the woes prepared to come and made worthy of those blessings [to come]. O my beloved, I write to you these words that you may read and do [them].

fol. 80r May God be unto you a helper in everything, | Who strengthens the weak, and comforts those who are in oppressions. Unto Him be glory and upon us His mercies forever [and] ever. Amen. O my brother, I beseech you not to forget me from your heart.

[Chapter Thirty-Two]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Teaching [On Wisdom]

Wisdom builds a house, and foolishness comes and destroys it. Mercifulness obtains riches, and jealousy comes and scatters them. Humility builds a high tower, and pride comes and demolishes it. Purity obtains great light, and impurity comes and defiles it. Perseverance plants vineyards and olive [trees], and interruption comes and uproots them. Love sows much tranquillity, and hatred comes and uproots it. Who can annul these opposites? He who listens to wisdom can nullify them.

For the beginning of wisdom is the fear of the Lord, and good discernment [is given] to the one who has it. As the blessed David said, 'O my beloved, never place your foot in a place until you know where it is you place it, lest you slip and fall.'[1] Your fall will be unto ruin,
fol. 80v demons will rejoice in you, and angels will have | sadness. Beseech and supplicate God that He may deliver you from these falls.

Never do anything except if God is pleased with it. Do not let the world deceive you in its desires, for they do not remain. Love the world that is to come, as its pleasures are unspeakable. Death in righteousness is better than life in sin, and poverty in purity is better than riches in impurity. Obtain love that you may increase your good days. Love everyone that God may love you. Do not speak in the council of old men, rather sit and pay attention to their words. Speak only if they ask you and you know, but if not, place your hand on your mouth. Silence is the fruit of wisdom, and increased speech indicates a deficiency of intelligence. There are those who think they are not deceived but they are deceived, and there are those who are deceived and suddenly they fall away.

There is nothing that helps like perseverance, for every time you do a good thing, it is established through the assistance of God. If something wrong happens, [then] it is established

[1] Cf. Psalm 73:2.

fol. 81r through the person of Satan. For God helps in good [things], but Satan desires to | destroy everything a man builds.

O wise [one], place your riches above. For men who suppose that honey and pleasant honeycomb are like vinegar have not tasted the words of God. Nevertheless, those who have tasted God's words despise all those that are of the earth.

When trials befall you, confess and glorify God as you see your victory, for He will magnify you even more. God tries those who love Him to make it known that He is their helper. He examines those who love Him in trails, that He might make them experienced in battles. When you conquer and are strengthened, know that He is your helper. Words without lies are good stones, and the souls of the righteous are precious pearls. If you confess do not turn back, if you love, do not hate, and if you give, do not regret. It is better to eat bitterness in love than to eat honey and honeycomb in hate.

If a man treats you unjustly, do not avenge him because God will avenge for you. If you forgive a man his foolishness, God will also forgive your foolishness, yet your virtues will be
fol. 81v destroyed if you avenge. Faith is great when it is in fellowship with deeds. | Love is exalted and liberates you from hate, for hatred destroys, but love builds. Did you never hear that there are wise gentiles that see revelations, do powers, and know the heavenly mysteries? As long as [they are] spiritually wise.

Let us be foolish to the world and wise to God. Unto Him be glory, honour, confession, and worship from our mouths, now and always. [Amen]. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Thirty-Three]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Subject [Of Discernment]

God caused the sun to shine upon the earth, and the Rich One was made poor to make many rich. The lamb was sacrificed for the flock to live, He was given a body to make many alive, [and His] blood was shed to absolve sinners. Those who were near were removed, and those who were far away drew near. The luminaries were darkened, and the dark [ones] were enlightened. The ones above were brought down that the lower ones were taken up. The Master became a servant, that He may save many, and came to make them live, [yet] they loved death more than life. He annulled the authority of death for those who believe in Christ.

For the godless philosophers study earthly [things], but the spiritual philosophers,
fol. 82r [though] they are beaten, glorify God. Thus, our Lord said, 'What will a man profit | if he obtains all the world and loses himself?'[1] What profit does the wisdom of the godless have for them? For they are deprived of the kingdom of God and tormented in hell. Blessed is he who knows Christ, enters His mysteries, and does His will, for he is truly a wise philosopher.

O my beloved, I wrote to you these words that you may read and discern their power and do [them]. We ought not to build the houses of others and destroy and demolish our [own] foundations, [nor] clothe others, and remain in nakedness. He who teaches and does not do is least in the kingdom, thus he who teaches and does is great in the Kingdom of Heaven. Therefore, we ought to endeavour and toil, [as] these gifts will not be given to us until all these [virtues] are perfected in us through toils and oppressions. Grace will only be given to a man if he is purified from all evil thoughts, and his conscience constantly dwells in heaven with God.

When Christ comes in His glory with His holy angels, He will make us worthy to take
fol. 82v the crown of victory, that we may ascend to heaven with Him. | May we have pleasure in His kingdom, in that glory that is not removed nor loosened – but [eternal] glory, who is Christ. Unto Him, His Father, and His Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, worship, and

[1] Cf. Mark 8:36.

thanksgiving, now and always and forever [and] ever. Amen. Remember me, O excellent reader, when I am vile mud in the bosom of Sheol, that perhaps there there may be drops of mercies upon me. Amen.

[Chapter Thirty-Four]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Letter To Būḵzīd

I command you, my son, Būḵzīd, be diligent in your work and you will journey well in this way of the solitary life, that will lead you to life that has no end. Be encouraged to be a good example unto all people, namely, in your humility and obedience, as you become a friend to everyone whether they are good or evil. May you attend to reading and service, for when I hear you are like this, I am filled with joy and gladness, and refreshed from these oppressions I dwell in. I was continually writing to see how you were, and if I was strengthened a bit, I would [have] immediately come to you, and joy would reign.

fol. 83r O my beloved, be careful that listlessness does not reign | in you and you leave your place and depart, so that it will not be able to destroy you. Remain in your monastery, until you see the writing from us, and it will inform you what you ought to do. Do not be a hermit by words, but rather in work[s] that are worthy of the solitary life. O my beloved, be urged to obey the customs of excellent people, that you may emulate them. Do not praise them for you are far away from their customs, [instead] let their customs flourish in you, for you are wise. He who obeys the customs of virtuous men should be encouraged to emulate them. For I am persuaded by this, that they will be made worthy of the pleasure of the kingdom, [thus], be encouraged that you are made worthy of that pleasure also.

He who lacks toils is deprived from everlasting life. O my beloved, tell me, how do we give blessings to virtuous men, when we are far away from their good deeds, and we do not emulate them? Behold, we say, 'Blessed are the saints that pleased Christ, for they will inherit the Kingdom of Heaven.' Yet we do not imitate them, so that we may also have pleasure with them in the kingdom. Though we desire to be like them, we [continue to] eat, drink, and sleep,

fol. 83v | however this is false and cannot be.

Perhaps the Kingdom of Heaven was only prepared for Peter and Paul? But I say, [it is] for many who please God in their deeds! O my beloved ones, if we too do the will of God like them, we will be made worthy of the pleasure of the kingdom. Listen to the blessed Paul as he

said, ‘I have endeavoured the good struggle, finished my course, and kept my faith. Henceforth, the crown of victory has been guarded for me, and my Lord, the righteous judge, will give [it to] me on that day.’[1] But as he does not desire to cut off the hope of mankind, that they may not say, ‘This crown is only given to him.’ He cries out and says, ‘The kingdom is not only given to me, but to everyone who does the will of Christ.’ If this is so, why then do we not endeavour and toil to be made worthy to be like them? Nevertheless, we take refuge in pleasures and despise oppressions that allow us to ascend to the kingdom. As the word of our Lord says,

fol. 84r ‘O my beloved ones, we ought not to take refuge in pleasures and flee | from oppressions, that crowns may be given to us through their hands.’[2]

O my beloved ones, let this world and everything in it be despised in your eyes, because it is false and there is no truth in it. For this reason the saints hated it and loved the world that is to come. We too should bind our conscience in it. For the riches of the world to come cannot be seen, its joy does not change, its light cannot be comprehended, and it has no end. Death has no authority over it and life does not mature there, and its knowledge is great and exalted. We beseech God that we are not deprived of Him.

When Christ appears, he will ascend with Him to heaven, and in His kingdom he will be merry, in that pleasure that is not removed nor loosened. He accepts Christ in joy for there is nothing that compares to Him. Unto Him, His Father, and His Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, worship, and thanksgiving from those above to those below concerning all His graces on behalf of the whole world and me, now and always. [Amen]. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[1] Cf. 2 Timothy 4:7-8.
[2] Cf. Matthew 7:13-14.

[Chapter Thirty-Five]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Against Those Who Say And Do Not Do

fol. 84v | O reader, tell me, whilst you merely read, do you take pride in your reading? However, you boast well if you make known your reading in work[s]. If you only show your reading, and do not do deeds, you read without cause. Elegant words do not profit a thing, for good deeds are truer than words. There is he who reads to teach and boast, and he who reads to teach others. There is he who reads and desires to learn the use of words, and he who reads to do [deeds], and says, 'In my heart I fasten everything that I read in work[s].' Thus, God accepts the one who reads and does, and has no need [for he who] merely reads.

Thus, the Apostle said, 'Readers of the law are not righteous before God, rather the doers [are].'[1] And in another place, he said, 'The Kingdom of Heaven is not food and drink, and not even words, but deeds.'[2] Do you see that everything that came to be through deeds is true. Therefore, O miserable readers, as you boast, show your reading in deed and not in empty words.

fol. 85r Why do you leave God's commandments | and go after Satan? How do you love the desires of this world and despise the pleasures of the [world] to come? O miserable [ones], look and see how pleasant the pleasures of the world to come are, and [how] hard the torment of hell is! If you desire to know its torment, stretch out your hands into a fire and see how severe it is. Thus, if perishable fire is harsh, how much harsher is that which is imperishable! The fire here is for the moment, but the fire of the world to come remains forever.

Woe to you, O dissolute [ones], until when will you not return to God? For behold God calls you, and you flee from Him. Until when will you run in emptiness? For behold God calls you and says, 'Come to Me, and I will forgive you.' Maybe you are confident concerning forgiveness? He who is confident in forgiveness does not have deeds, [but] he increases sins upon sins.

[1] Cf. Romans 2:13.
[2] Cf. Romans 14:17-18.

A man ought to endeavour and toil as much as he can. If there is [universal] forgiveness, then he is [equal with] the whole world, and if there is no forgiveness, perhaps he will be made
fol. 85v worthy | of mercies through his toils and endeavours. For there is nothing [more] evil than neglecting and despising.

O man, tell me, if there is a rich man who has two servants, and one of them is obedient to his master and honours him, and the other rebels and despises him, does not the one who loves and is obedient to him rest, and is more honoured than he who rebels against him? If man does such, how much more will God give rest and honour to him who listens and does His will? We should also do the will of God that we become His and children of His household. He who is outside from Him becomes a part of Satan. Now, draw near to God and do His will, and deny Satan and deviate from his way.

Behold, Paul the Apostle cried aloud and said, 'Do not be deceived! No adulterers, nor fornicators, nor homosexuals, nor drunks, nor singers, nor idolaters will inherit the Kingdom of God.'[3] The blessed Paul revealed that which is true; for we know he is true, yet we are liars.
fol. 86r Listen to our Lord if you desire to be made true of these [teachings], as He said, 'These | will go to everlasting life, and those to everlasting torment.'[4] Perhaps there are greater testimonies than these? And if these are true, what [else] shall we be persuaded by?

The desires of this world separate a man from God. If a man overcomes them, henceforth he is of God. If a man desires to overcome the desires of this world, he should bind before his eyes the blessings of the world to come, namely, assurance with God, His holy angels, and the pleasure of the kingdom. [If] he turns his sight to evils, [he finds] the torment of hell, the fire that does not go out, the worm that does not die, the outer darkness, and the gnashing of teeth – and he is terrified from the fear of these, as he draws near to God, and does His will. When God sees that His will is thus [observed], He will send His grace and it will dwell in him, and it will strengthen him in everything. It will teach him to do His will, and it

[3] Cf. 1 Corinthians 6:9-10.
[4] Cf. Matthew 25:46.

will fight Satan on his behalf. Henceforth, there is nothing that can overcome him. But grace is taken away from he who is negligent and follows Satan. He becomes like a boat in the middle
fol. 86v of the sea, and storms encircle it | and it is beaten here and there. Suddenly, grace comes and supports him, and leads him to the haven of peace.

Hereafter, man will understand that God is his helper, and so he will work for God all the days of his life, for there is no one that honours God like the penitent. Thus, the gospel says, 'He leaves the ninety-nine on the mountain, and goes after the one that was lost, and as he finds him, he comes joyfully; and again, the angels rejoice concerning a sinner who repents.'[5]

O my brothers, as this is so, why are we not repenting that we may be heirs of God and coheirs with Christ? The heirs of Christ are the doers of His will. Henceforth, now is the time for you to read and do so to be praised by Christ and become heirs of His kingdom. As He said, 'He who teaches and does will be called great in the Kingdom of Heaven.'[6] Behold, our Lord taught us everything that is fitting to His will, and so we should not place our minds in our [own] will. Rather, we should arise valiantly, and work for God with all our hearts, [and] with all our minds to accept heavenly gifts from Him, that we may become children of His mysteries
fol. 87r | and heirs in His kingdom. As we heard from our Lord, 'Come and enter, the blessed [ones] of My Father, and inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, which was prepared for you before the foundations of the world.'[7]

I will give you rest because you listened to Me and came after Me, and you will be merry with Me in My kingdom, in that pleasure that does not pass away nor is loosened, [and] does not change and is incomparable. I will deliver up those who do not listen to Me and go after Satan to everlasting torment where there is weeping and the gnashing of teeth in the external darkness, to the underworld of death, the depth of depths.

Behold, I make known to you these of the kingdom and those of hell. Which one do you desire to walk in? God has given me to do His will all the days of my life, and a thing from

[5] Cf. Luke 15:4-7.
[6] Cf. Matthew 5:19.
[7] Cf. Matthew 25:34.

Satan is not found in me. As there is no infirmity in me, I accepted Christ in joy. Blessed is he who reads and does, and woe to him who is negligent and despises. O excellent reader, remember me and pray for me in love.

O beloved brothers, we ought not to speak the words of God falsely. Thus, Christ said, 'Heaven and earth will pass away, but My words will not pass away.'[1] Christ said these not because He did not know heaven and earth will not pass away, however, He said concerning the truth of His words, 'If [heaven and earth] can pass away, they are much closer to passing away than My words.' Henceforth, if Christ's words are true, we ought not to lie [concerning] them. Thus, Christ said, 'Learn from Me, for I am gentle and humble in My heart, and you will find tranquillity for yourselves.'[2] Behold, we are proud and boastful, why are we neglecting Christ's words? Again, He said, 'Love one another as I have loved you.'[3] Behold, I see that we hate each other, how do we believe in Christ's words? We should keep His commandments if we believe in His words. But now, I see that we rise against Him, [and] we are vanquished and ashamed.

Beloved brothers, keep Christ's commandments and love one another, and we will be
fol. 88r made humble | in His likeness. He who loves Christ keeps His commandments and he who does not keep them is not His lover. Henceforth, we ought not to be called His disciples if we do not keep His commandments, otherwise we become liars, [and] if we are found to be liars, He will cast us out of His kingdom. The fear is great for the one who falls into God's hands. Who is wise and does not endeavour night and day to do God's will? For all books teach to do God's will. If only men knew what God has made ready for them in the world to come, perhaps they would not have given themselves to pleasures. Satan has blinded them in the desires of this world. Even if there is no pleasure, they know that as long as a man toils in his body and soul in oppressions, hunger, and thirst, he will persevere all trials that come upon him, [and] the grace of Christ will not find fault in him. [He who does not have grace] will not see the light of the world to come.

[1] Cf. Matthew 24:35.
[2] Cf. Matthew 11:29.
[3] Cf. John 13:34.

Beloved brothers, we should endeavour in this small period, that Christ's grace may
fol. 88v come and dwell in us, | and strengthen us concerning everything that is of His will. May laziness not conquer and cause us to be deprived from the life to come. He who asks will receive, and he who knocks it will be opened unto him. He who does not ask and does not knock is deprived of mercies. The righteous [man] asks and says, 'God, may Your will be perfected in me.' And God will give him that thing which will help him. For He will give you if you ask and are not frightened. May it not dishearten you, for He knows when to give you.

Beloved brothers, it is required of you to be patient, for a man seeks many chances and they are not given to him, but God knows when to give. God will give you perseverance in everything, that you may walk in His way in purity all the days of your life. You will be luminaries in the world and the cause of profit to all men. You will keep Christ's commandments, and cause others to return from the deception of demons, [back] to the worship of God.

If a man does not keep the commandments, he is deprived of life, [and] he is prepared
fol. 89r to be tormented if he chooses pleasures. Thus, Christ said, | 'It is fitting to enter the Kingdom of Heaven in many oppressions.'[4] But we say, 'It is fitting to enter it in pleasures.' [Who] then is true, us or Christ? We know that Christ is correct, and we are liars. O man, Christ's words do not lie.

Blessed is he with whom God is pleased, and He reveals to him all His mysteries. For this happened [to] the bondslave, He placed him above in the banquet, and placed the crown of victory upon his head, and He will make him merry with Him in the kingdom. Woe to the lazy and impure, that when the righteous receive pleasure, they will be clothed in shame and be delivered up to torment.

Beloved brothers, we are encouraged that from these we escape woes, and we will be joined to these blessings. May we lift up glory, honour, confession, and worship, to the Father,

[4] Cf. Matthew 7:13-14.

Son, and Holy Spirit, forever. Amen. O merciful master, in your grace, have mercy upon the miserable writer, even though I am unworthy.

[Chapter Thirty-Seven]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Admonition To The Brothers

Beloved brothers, until when will we walk in this negligence and journey in the way of Satan?
fol. 89v Do we not read in the histories of the forefathers, | how we should conduct ourselves? We ought to look upon the customs of Father Anthony, who was first, and the guide of this way of the solitary life. Thus, he wrote in his account, 'His food became this: from dry bread and water against his nourishment.'

For the perfecting of his body, oil did not draw near to him. Some others did not eat bread and others were pleased with [only] green herbs. [But] all these toils are above nature, [and] they laboured freely. For we know that God rewards them because of these labours, since they listened to our Lord, as He said, 'It is fitting to enter the Kingdom of Heaven through many oppressions.'[1] They gave themselves to great labours above nature. [Thus], we do not go out from the world like them and wear their clothes, since we are not like them. We expect the kingdom like them, but we do not carry in ourselves the desire to labour like them. We dwell in pleasures and expect to be rewarded like them.

God is not a hypocrite, far be it! For every man will be rewarded according to his deeds.
fol. 90r Henceforth, may Satan not deceive you. If you do not endeavour and toil | you make haste in emptiness. But when a man endeavours and toils in harassments and oppressions, the grace of God will dwell in him. When the grace of God dwells in a man, it descends upon him night and day. Whether he eats or drinks, or in the night when he sleeps, his conscience is with God, and it causes him to read, serve, and narrate books from his mouth. Grace builds these buildings in those who endeavour and toil. The spirit of Satan dwells in those who are empty and run after their bellies, and they turn to empty things in the night and day.

My brothers, we should return to God and do His will, that we may be in the likeness of our forefathers. May we cast out laziness from us and choose for ourselves oppressions. For

[1] Cf. Matthew 7:13-14.

a fat belly cannot give birth to a sharp mind, and he who overcomes the belly conquers all passions. Thereafter, he stands in the haven of peace.

Beloved brothers, remember the oppressions our Lord walked in in the world. He
fol. 90v suffered [at the hands of] the Jews, [for] they beat His head with a reed, spat on His face, | clothed Him in a scarlet garment, and mocked Him. He bore all these on our behalf to teach us to persevere in oppressions and all adversities that come upon us. If He who is God and the Son of God bore all these on our behalf, how much more are we ought to bear all adversities that come upon us on His account? Thus, we ought to be like Him in everything, namely, in His humility, mercifulness, and love. It was agreeable for Him to have disciples to overcome the world and everything in it. For our Lord said, 'The ruler of this world is coming, and he has nothing in Me.'[2] Thus, as we receive Christ when He comes, infirmity ought not be found in us and nothing from Satan, for true disciples are likened to their master.

Beloved brothers, henceforth let us change our customs, journey in the way of Christ, enter through the narrow gate, and deviate from the one that is wide. Let us choose oppressions instead of pleasures and contempt instead of honours. As we do these, we are made worthy of
fol. 91r mercies, and the grace of God | will dwell in us.

Be careful of the various preparations of foods and drunkenness from wine, for they separate us from God. Drunkenness is the mother of adultery and licentiousness is the mother of filthiness. Abstinence is the mother of virtuousness, poverty flies in the air, and humility ascends into heaven. Mercifulness destroys demons and purity sees God. Pride causes one to descend from heaven to earth, and anger blocks all virtues.

The friends of Christ do good [things] and turn away from evils. They desire to earnestly bring wandering men from unintelligence to the knowledge of truth. They teach them the true faith and the glories of God. When Christ their Lord is revealed, they fly into heaven in the clouds to His encounter, and they are merry with Him in His kingdom.

[2] Cf. John 14:30b.

Blessed are the diligent servants that are made worthy of these blessings, and woe to the negligent and gluttons like me, who are deprived of the pleasure of Christ, and are delivered to
fol. 91v torment. For those who are enslaved to the belly | are the portion of Satan, and those who are always [drunk] in wine are the partakers of adulterers.

For those who are far away from these toil in modesty and walk in holiness. God has given me to journey in dry land and to flee from wetlands, and to walk in excellency. O Lord full of mercies, may You not look upon the multitude of my sins, but rather sprinkle upon me drops of mercies at the hour [when] every man needs mercies. Amen.

[Chapter Thirty-Eight]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On Love

Beloved brothers, there is nothing greater and more exalted than love, for Christ is love. Thus, our Lord said, ‘There is no love greater than this, that a man gives himself on behalf of his friend.’[1] There is love that is gained from things and there is Christly love where one loves for the sake of Christ. Love that is gained from things is not love and does not remain, for when things end, love ends with them, [however], love that is because of Christ cannot be loosened.

fol. 92r As Christ suffered all evils from the Jews, His love did not change towards | His abusers. Rather, He prayed for them and said, ‘My Father, forgive them for they do not know what they do.’[2] Do you see true love that does not have infirmity in it? For he who loves because of Christ bears all evils and [though] all who curse surround him, his love does not change towards the one who abuses him, since the love of Christ is fastened to his heart. Thus, a man ought to love everyone, as Christ loved everyone, and gave Himself up to death on their behalf.

Christly love is not in the one who has in excess yet does not give his brother when he sees him in need. You do not have Christly love in you if your brother wrongs you and comes and says to you, ‘Forgive me’ and you do not forgive him his transgression. For Christ thus said, ‘Forgive, and it will be forgiven you.’[3]

He who has the love of Christ fastened to him does not hate anyone from mankind. If he hates, he is not of Christ. For he who is of Christ perseveres in everything for Christ. The love of Christ is not in you when you desire to have vengeance on your brother who wrongs

fol. 93r you. | Christ was not recompensed from those who wronged Him.

He who loves Christ is likened to Him in everything. As Christ was rich, He was made poor on our account. Though everything was His, He did not have a place to lay His head. For those who loved Him with all their heart were delivered up to death on His behalf. He who dwells in pleasures and flees from oppressions is not of Christ. Thus, Christ said, ‘A man will

[1] Cf. John 15:13.
[2] Cf. Luke 23:34a.
[3] Cf. Matthew 6:14.

enter the kingdom in many oppressions.'[4] If a man does not believe in these, he is not of Christ. If you do not love Christ, how can you love others? If a man [supposes] he loves Christ yet does not love [the one] made in His image – who is a son of his flesh and his neighbour – how can he love Christ whom he cannot see who is far away from him?

If a man says, 'I love Christ' and does not keep His commandments, he does not love Christ. Thus, Christ said, 'He who loves Me keeps My commandments.'[5] Do you see that he who does not keep His commandments is not His lover?

Beloved brothers, love Christ, and journey in His footsteps, that you may be children of
fol. 95r His household, and heirs in His kingdom. | [And] Satan and those who love him may be put to shame. O Lord of lords, have pity on the miserable writer at the hour when everyone needs mercies. Amen.

[4] Cf. Matthew 7:13-14.
[5] Cf. John 14:21.

[Chapter Thirty-Nine]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Concerning Anger

Do not draw near to an angry man, and if you do, you will lose yourself. An angry man is a second Satan, he gnashes his teeth to everyone, [and] does not have fellowship with angels. Do not believe an angry man even if he resurrects the dead. God does not hear the prayer of an angry man, and does not even accept his rogation, because he does everything in his anger. May you not have fellowship with an angry [man], and do not go with him for a meal, lest he destroys you in his anger. There is no one [more] evil than an angry [man]. The prayer of an angry [man] angers God, [for] all his deeds are of Satan. An angry [man] is filled with anger though he is alone, he always angers God, and commits murder as he becomes angry. An angry [man] becomes insane as he is angry. There is no [one more] evil than an angry [man]. As Mār
fol. 95v ʿAḇdīšoʿ Catholicos[1] said, | 'An angry drunk and a demoniac are equal.'

This custom of the solitary life is the custom of angels. Just as angels are far away from anger, similarly hermits ought to be far away from anger. Anger disperses the riches that a man gathers from his youth to his old age. For anger is a burning fire that easily devours anything that falls in it. As the blessed David desired to show the evil of anger, he said, 'Clearly anger doubles their anger, and is the beginning of an evil discord.'[2] And again he said, 'Anger is a serpent under their tongues.'[3]

Do you see that there is nothing [more] evil than anger? Therefore, we are greatly required to depart from anger. Just as fire rejoices as it easily devours dry wood, likewise anger, destroys all virtues when it is stirred. An angry man does not possess virtues, yet if he does, he immediately destroys them. An angry man is a lion that roars and snatches. Just as a wise [man] desires wisdom, similarly an angry [man] desires anger. Just as a man quivers and becomes
fol. 96r weak when Satan enters him, similarly | when anger troubles a man it shakes him from his feet to his head. Just as water extinguishes fire, likewise humility extinguishes anger. Just as anger

[1] Mār ʿAḇdīšoʿ I was Patriarch of the Church of the East from 963 to 986 CE.
[2] Cf. Psalm 37:8.
[3] Cf. Psalm 140:3.

is evil, similarly humility is great and exalted. In all customs, there is nothing great and more exalted than humility. A humble man is the likeness of Christ, and an angry man is the second antichrist. For humility lifts up to heaven [while] pride descends to Sheol.

Our Lord showed humility in all His actions He conducted on earth. He who is held in humility will never fall, for there is no greater and more exalted weapon than humility. God loves the humble, [yet] the proud are despised in His eyes. [Thus], wear humility like a coat and be clothed in compassion like a cloak.

He who desires for God to dwell in him [must] depart from anger, and take refuge in humility and gain compassion, purity, and gentleness. Then he will see God face to face, for
fol. 96v purity sees God. But those who do not show mercies | cry out, and He does not answer them, for those who are angry and proud are despised by God. He gives grace to the humble, for humility arms all the saints, and they overcome Satan. Our Lord placed the Beatitudes[4] in the gospel for this reason, therefore, he who fulfils them is perfect. Yet he who cannot fulfil them, even if he fulfils one of them by any means, mercies will be upon him.

Man cannot become perfect like God. Thus, our Lord also said, 'Be perfect as your Father in heaven is perfect.'[5] For [when] our Lord said this He knew that man cannot be perfect
End of C * like God, but rather the word is cast in them, so that they endeavour and are not negligent. For there is nothing [more] evil than negligence.

Many impure [men] who came to this custom were purified, and others who came pure went [back] emptyhanded. The former in their steadfastness and the latter in their laxity.
fol. 97r Blessed is he who benefits and is profitable, [but] woe to him who fails | and causes loss. He who goes out to Christ and journeys in His traces, is likened to Him [and] is exceedingly blessed – for he overcomes the world and everything in it. My brothers, let us also endeavour to be merry with Christ in His kingdom.

[4] Cf. Matthew 5:1-12.
[5] Cf. Matthew 5:48.

In this little time, let us toil to be made worthy of mercies, and be of Christ, [and] overcome Satan and mock him. My brothers, we ought not to forget our Lord's word, as He said, 'If you love Me, keep my commandments.'[6] If we do not keep [them], we are not His lovers, and if we are not His lovers, we have become strangers to His kingdom. O He who absolves tax collectors and adulterers, absolve the sins of this miserable writer. By the prayers of everyone who pleased You, and those who are pleasing You [now]. Amen.

[6] Cf. John 14:15.

[Chapter Forty]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Concerning Jealousy

Beloved brothers, there is nothing [more] evil than jealousy, for jealousy cast Satan down from heaven and descended him to earth. As Satan saw man being honoured by God, in that very hour he was jealous of him and God cast him out from heaven, and from light he became
fol. 97v darkness. Do you see how | evil jealousy is? O man, for this reason you ought not to be jealous of your friend, if you see him firmly conducting himself. You destroy yourself if you are jealous. If you desire to be jealous, be jealous of beautiful [things]. Thus, even the Apostle said, 'Be jealous of one another in beautiful [things].'[1] He did not say in displeasing things.

You lose yourself if you are jealous of your brother because you see he is good. You cannot injure your brother, but if you desire to be jealous of him, labour like him and you will be calm. If you cannot be like him, confess your weakness and do not be jealous. Jealousy torments your body and soul, [and] a man cannot take the gifts God gives to [another] man that loves Him. The Jews [who] were jealous of Christ did not profit a thing but rather they destroyed themselves, for Christ ascended to heaven and sat at the Right [Hand] of His Father.

fol. 98r Do you see that he who is jealous does not profit a thing? Rather he destroys himself. | For holy men are jealous of each other in beautiful [things]. The unrighteous are jealous of the righteous as they see they journey well, and because of this they are numbered with Satan. He who is jealous of beautiful things, let him endeavour to do them. [Those who are] numbered with Christ become [a cause] of jealousy, for the evil [one] is jealous of holy men. As he sees them being given heavenly gifts, he says, 'Gifts such as these are not given in this time as they were given to the forefathers.'

O evil jealousy, why is it not given in this time? Maybe God was only for the fore[fathers] and not for the latter? This came to be to make known that God of the fore[fathers]

[1] Cf. 2 Corinthians 11:2.

and the latter is one and does not change. He who labours and endeavours will be given everything that he asks for from God. Whether he is from the [fore]fathers or from the latter.

O jealousy, He did not give you because you do not endeavour nor labour. For God is not a hypocrite, far be it! He gives a good reward to those who endeavour and labour as the
fol. 98v answer to their petitions. If you are jealous | of them, O evil jealousy, you fall away from God!

O man, do you see how evil jealousy is, for Satan fell because he was jealous of Adam. Beloved brothers, God gave you that you may not be jealous but only of beautiful [things]. As you envy one another in beautiful customs that please Christ you become His and the sheep of His pasture. That with Him we may be merry in His kingdom, in that pleasure that does not pass by nor is loosened, and there is nothing that compares to it. And I, a miserable writer, may be made worthy by your prayers, from the river of mercies, yes and Amen.

[Chapter Forty-One]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Warnings To The Brothers

I write to you, sons of my counsel and the poor like me, until when will the world in its
fol. 99r destructive desires deceive you, and separate you from everlasting life? | Or do you not know that he who works with Satan will be tormented with him in hell, and he who works with Christ will be merry with Him in the kingdom? Until when will you not be wise and separate these of God from those of Satan? Look and see, this world is passing away and it will not remain. If it is not permanent and is perishable, why do we expect and look for it? For we ought not to expect it, but rather [expect] the [world] that does not pass away nor is loosened.

For who is wise and replaces Christ with Satan? Or the kingdom with hell? Or desires death more than life? Or light instead of darkness? Or who keeps modesty yet considers impurity? Or who is wise yet is likened to a fool? Or who is humble yet draws near to pride? Or who desires forgiveness yet despises repentance? For we ought not to desire earthly [things] and leave heavenly [things], and not even walk in the way of the spirit yet leave the narrow and afflicted [way].

fol. 99v The desires of this world are pleasing to men, [thus], an evil death is accomplished | in them, [while] oppressions and harassments because of Christ grant eternal life. My brothers, be awake and do not sleep, and prepare provisions for the road that we journey on. Hastily go to our Lord and do not linger.

Acquire mercies and love unto everyone, that in joy He will accept us. May oil not fail our lamps, that we are not cast out in shame. Let us be an eagle in our deeds, that we may fly to our Lord in the heights. Oppressions grant everlasting life and pleasures allow us to depart from the kingdom. We cannot be of Christ if we do not keep His commandments. We cannot be heavenly when we are bound to earthly [things].

Christ openly said, ‘A man cannot serve both God and mammon.’[1] We ought not to place our treasures on the earth where decay and worms eat and destroy, but rather [we ought to] place our treasures in heaven, where they are not devoured nor destroyed. As our Lord said, ‘Where your treasure is, there your heart will also be.’[2]

fol. 105r Be careful of licentiousness and drunkenness, and acquire watchfulness and holiness, | that you may be heirs of the kingdom, and you will see Christ face to face. The torment of hell is harsh, yet the pleasure of the kingdom is desirous. For this reason, we ought to do good and depart from evils, live in modesty and justice, and deviate from unrighteousness. Wear the armour of the spirit and come out courageously to war. Strike and weaken [Satan] and go in joy, confessing and glorifying God who gave us victory. Beloved brothers, may our conscience not be distracted by transgression, that we are not deprived from those [things] that do not pass away. For various foods and the drinking of wine in drunkenness deprive a man of everlasting life, but fasting, prayer, humility, and love unite a man with the kingdom. For polished vessels and perfumes signify adultery, yet abstinence and poverty preach modesty.

When a man is set free from evil thoughts, he enters the mysteries of God. And when

fol. 105v grace dwells in him, he will narrate concerning the divinity. | We ought to enter the kingdom through oppressions, [for] without oppressions and harassments, a man does not enter. The virtue that exists because of pleasures is despised.

Sons of my counsel, despise the world and everything in it, because it is false, and it does not remain. Its riches cause poverty, and its joy is useless and changes. Thus, if this is so, why do we desire it? Sons of my flock, love the world that is to come, for its riches remain forever, and its joy does not change. Its beauty is not destroyed, its blessedness is unspeakable, and its pleasure remains forever. Do not rejoice in riches that pass away and are perishable but rejoice in riches that remain forever.

[1] Cf. Matthew 6:24.
[2] Cf. Matthew 6:21.

My brothers, listen to these words and keep them. Remember the oppressions the righteous bore, and [through them they] inherited everlasting life. Even us, beloved brothers, be encouraged to be like them, that when Christ comes in His glory, and His holy angels with Him, may we be made worthy to be taken up to heaven with Him, and we will be merry in His
fol. 106r kingdom. Unto Him, and His Father, and His Holy Spirit, | glory and honour forever. Amen. O reader, remember the miserable writer in your prayers in love.

[Whoever] sees a man coming to him in white garments in his dream, it is a sign of purity. And [when he sees] red [garments], it is a sign of holiness. However, [if he sees] black [garments], it is a sign of grief and sadness. Whoever sees men coming to him in white garments in his dream, and a pleasant aroma comes forth from them, they are angels. Whoever sees divided camels coming to him in his dream, they are demons without division. Whoever sees a lion coming to him, it is a sign of strength. Whoever sees an elephant | coming to him, it is a sign of might. Whoever sees men carrying swords coming to him, it is a sign of many conflicts. Whoever sees snakes and scorpions, it is a sign of a mighty battle, and that he has enemies. Whoever sees demons coming and falling upon him, it is a sign of much perseverance. Whoever sees a fire coming upon a city and burning it, it is a sign of a mighty death.

Extended chapters in BF commence here

Whoever sees himself reading and serving in his dream, it is a sign of the constancy of reading and service. Whoever sees [himself] occupied with saints, it is a sign of a great anointing. Whoever sees a man from the saints who has fallen asleep come to others that are alive, and whilst holding a chalice in his hand saying, ‘I invite you to me’ it is a sign of death. Whoever sees men eating, drinking, and laughing, it is a sign of emptiness and ensnarement. Whoever sees decorum, it is a sign of a banquet, and if he sees a banquet, it is a sign of decorum. Whoever sees sadness, it is a sign of joy, and whoever sees joy, it is a sign of sadness. Whoever sees himself dead, it is a sign of a long life, and whoever sees himself sleeping in the house of the dead, it is a sign of death. Whoever sees doves flying, it is a sign of purity and innocence. Whoever sees himself journeying calmly in a boat, it is a sign that he will be numbered in the haven of peace. Whoever sees naked children, it is a sign of debauchery. Whoever sees a man come to him and give him a golden ring, it is a sign of the pledge of adoption. Whoever sees a man come in white clothing, and places upon his head a crown of jasmine, it is a sign that henceforth he will receive the crown of victory. Whoever sees oxen, it is a sign that he will be

busy with priests. Whoever sees himself walking openly, it is a sign that he will overcome all human glory and vanity.

Whoever sees himself flying to the heights, it is a sign that his soul will be exalted to the heights. Whoever sees [things] in the likeness of adulterers coming out of his mouth, it is a sign that the first sins have departed, and he is purified. Whoever sees demons coming above him as he sleeps, it is a sign of the laxity of demons and their weakness in battle. For if they are strong, they openly draw near to a man, but if they are weak, they draw to him as he sleeps. Whoever sees a quarrel with his brother in the night, and they despise each other, it is a sign that henceforth tranquillity and love will be between them.

When demons see a man wake up and his heart rejoices and is glad in Christ, they pour upon him sadness to change his joy to sadness. If he is strong and grace dwells in him, they profit nothing. If he is weak and grace does not dwell in him, they easily fill him with a great sadness. They cause his joy to disappear, and the man wakes up in great danger.

Whoever sees eagles flying, it is a sign that the mind will be exalted to the heights. Whoever sees a chasm filled with the dead, it is a sign of the passions of old. Whoever sees an assembly of brothers as they keep watch and serve, it is a sign that one of them will die. Whoever sees sheep, it is a sign of purity and humility. Whoever sees a young goat, it is a sign of impurity and sin. Whoever sees a dragon coming and falling upon him, it is a sign of a grievous battle. Whoever sees demons in the likeness of men holding flutes and singing, it is a sign of the envy of demons, because they know they cannot conquer him in battle. When the ascetic sees himself eating fish and drinking wine in his dream, sadness falls upon him until vigilance overtakes him, and he will understand that it was [just] a dream and he will be relieved.

Thus, [those] who run after eating and drinking wine, their ways are always loosened. In the hour that they go out from this world, before they are separated from the body, the sadness that consumed their lives overtakes them, and they go emptyhandedly.

You will bear all these in experience, for they have [also] passed through me. I confess God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, He who strengthens and protects us, and gave me victory in everything. Unto Him, and His Father, and His Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, and worship, now and always and forever [and] ever. Amen. Remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Forty-Three]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Admonition To The Brothers Concerning Wine

Beloved brothers, I urge you to keep modesty as you desire to journey in this way of the solitary life. Be careful of the abundance of wine, for the drinking of wine corrupts this custom of the solitary life since the abundance of wine is not for hermits. Thus, as the blessed Paul wrote to Timothy and said, 'Henceforth, do not drink water, but drink a little wine, because of your stomach and your continual illnesses.'[1] Do you see that amid the exalted ascetic life, [Paul] saw [Timothy] beginning to perish in illness, [and] he commanded him and said, 'Do not drink water, but drink a little wine.' Do you see that even in his illness he commanded him to drink a little and not a lot? For wine in its abundance destroys many. For I do not know of an evil [thing] that can affect [someone], that did not begin with wine.

Those who steal become drunk before they go to steal, and those who fornicate first get drunk in wine, and then they fornicate. For this reason, all the saints flee from it. [However], wine is required for the sick and old-aged, but those who are beginners and strong youth are not even required to draw near to it. All the forefathers warn us not to draw near to wine. It is inappropriate for me also, the miserable [one], to be in the abundance of wine.

Perhaps you will not sin all the sins I committed as you are in the world. Because of this I am transparent and give warning, that anyone who desires to offer pure repentance to God, [must] depart from the abundance of wine. Thus, the Wise [One] says, 'Wine is strong, and drunkenness is disgraceful, anyone who flourishes greatly in them is not wise.' Again, he said, 'Do not desire wine so that your eyes [do not turn] red like the wine in the cup, because the end of wine is [like] the wound of a serpent and like a basilisk that flies.' And again he said, 'He who desires the house of drinking will see corruption in his loins.'

[1] Cf. 1 Timothy 5:23.

Do you see that all the fathers took extra care concerning wine? Even the holy apostles, after the ascension of our Lord to heaven were not familiar with wine. I also, the miserable writer, warn you. O reader, do not wander from your heart.

fol. 106r

| [Chapter Forty-Four]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's Epistle To Lord Sargīs

My brother and beloved, I write to you, my master and lord Sargīs, and say, do not walk in the lower way. Since you see many that journey and commit to perdition. As you walk in all the land and desire wisdom, yet do not find [it] – listen to the blessed David as he said, 'The beginning of wisdom is the fear of the Lord and good discernment for its doers.'[1]

Do you see how they are glad in many leaves, yet are deprived from fruits? Others consider themselves to be rich, yet they are poorer than everyone. Others strive [in] words in the spirit yet they completely do not draw near to what they teach. Instead of becoming eagles, they desire to be vultures.

O my beloved, be awake and do not sleep. As love is more excellent than hate, thus humility is [more] excellent than pride. I wrote to you in love without deceit, O my beloved,

fol. 106v

that you may journey to the way | of Jerusalem. Do not draw near to Jericho. Pray for me, O my beloved, that I may perfect the journey I began. May I not be a tare, lest I burn in the fire. Let me be wheat, that I am exalted to the storehouse of the King, and I ascend to Jerusalem, and may be merry with Christ. [Let] God be the helper in everything, as you journey in His way without blemish. Unto Him glory and upon us His mercies forever. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[1] Cf. Psalm 111:10.

[Chapter Forty-Five]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Fear Of God

Beloved brothers, there is nothing greater than the fear of God, for it makes a man the friend of God. When a man does the will of God the grace of God dwells in him completely. Gain compassion with everyone. My brothers, we become heirs in God's kingdom if we keep His commandments. Gain humility and love, for they will allow us to ascend to heaven. Gain modesty and purity, for they will take us into Christ's bridal chamber. Journey in the narrow and afflicted way, as Christ commanded us in His mercies. Gain compassion unto everyone,
fol. 107r that Christ's mercies may deliver us. Hate | this world and its desires, that we may be heirs of the [world] that is to come. Wear the clothing of angels, for we ought to be like angels, [and] we ought not to wear the clothing of angels yet be servants of demons.

Beloved brothers, do not be hermits in words [alone], rather in deeds that are worthy of the solitary life. A man can deceive his friend, yet he cannot deceive God. Let everything be open and clear in front of the one who speaks to us. For this reason, may a man not do anything in secret, and say that God does not see us. He who is wise keeps the words of God, and he who deviates from the way of God becomes the food of wolves.

My brothers, be firm in Christ and your hearts will be joyful. Keep His commandments that His grace may rest upon you. May he who falls into sin not cut off his hope but let him offer repentance and He will accept it. Constant fasting enlightens the mind, and prayer rejoices
fol. 107v the heart, [and] service is riches with God. Negligence destroys all virtues, yet | diligence gathers them from wherever they are. Those who say, 'We will eat and drink in the kingdom, and will receive women,' will be ashamed. As a man cannot see his face clearly in agitated waters, thus he who is bound to the matters of this world is unable to clearly see those who are of heaven. Only through oppressions and harassments can a man come to perfection. Let go of this world's mammon that you may be rich in those that are in heaven. Be correct in your words, that God's grace may rest in you. Unto Him be glory forever. Amen. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Forty-Six]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Subject [Of The Solitary Life]

Those whose conscience is continually seeking heavenly things [ought] not to take it down and bind it to those of the earth. They taste the sweetness of His divinity, for it cannot be swapped with those that are corruptible. It comes down and feeds them [and] their souls are constantly [sustained] with the nourishment from above. Therefore, demons cannot deceive them and separate them from the divine sweetness they have been grafted in. Hence, my brother, O decorated in beautiful things, concerning [what] you sent me, that you have cast yourself from
fol. 94r all the matters of this world, | and you have chosen poverty because of Christ, you have done well! You have been made fit of these like a wise and intelligent [man], as you convinced me to be your interpreter of the words of the solitary life. For fear that I [might] become disobedient and receive punishment, I asked from the flowing [waters] of this mysterious sea.

Now I beseech you to pray for me, that it may be granted for me to open my mouth and fulfil your will. O my beloved, life as a foreigner is great and exalted from all conflicts, especially if a man is made fit in poverty, as he places his foundation on the rock, that is faith, hope, and love. As a man is armed in these he arises valiantly and will not become weak to face thoughts that demons plant in him. As they rule him and say, 'If you fall in these, what will you do? For you cannot stand against demons!' If he is strong and his hope hangs upon Christ,
fol. 94v demons will not be able to confuse him and cut off his hope from | God.

If he is careless and his thoughts are far away from God, they will easily bring him to their madness, and deprive him from all virtues. When demons see a man desiring to journey in the way of Christ, they press upon him curses, and set out before him battles, as they desire to hinder him from the way of truth. Demons cannot conquer him whom grace dwells in and who tastes the sweetness of divinity. In anything, they cannot even hinder him from the way of Christ.

O my brother, be adorned in all virtue. Concerning that I became divine providence to you, that you may journey in the narrow way of Christ, stand courageously against the demons

and do not be scared. For Christ endeavoured on your behalf that you may not be shaken, [thus], be humble in His likeness, and demons will not be able to conquer you.

Love prayer and fasting that you may enter the kingdom. Meditate on the words of God and demons will not be able to draw near to you. Think about Christ night and day, that
fol. 100r whenever you call, He will answer you. If demons show you a vision | in your cell, do not be shaken. For it is accustomed for them to do this, as they cause a man to leave his cell and depart. He who comes in knowledge and discernment, is not shaken by battles and disgraceful images that agitate him. He continues and is not shaken as he believes, and it is true to him, that Christ fought on his behalf.

As demons see a man take refuge in God, they speedily flee from him. Humility allows demons to flee, a pure heart sees God, and compassion gains mercies. He who lacks mercies will completely perish. His heart is enlightened truly in reading. He who labours in service has his riches with God. There is no rain without a cloud, and the kingdom is not given without deeds that are fitting to it. A seed does not grow without irrigation, and righteousness is not gained without the help of grace. Just as the nourishment of the body is food and drink, similarly the nourishment of the soul are the words of God. Just as the light of the day is the sun, likewise
fol. 100v the light of the heart is in the reading of books. If we do not take off | the old, we [cannot] wear the new.

My beloved, I say to you, journey well in this way of the solitary life, for it is a virtuous gain to the one who desires to be rich. He who acquires well, lives, and he who acquires wickedly, gains loss. Keep your mouth from lies and flee from empty talk. Do not be drunk on wine, and even not a glutton with foods. [See] that an impure desire does not become strong in you, lest the demon of adultery may mock you.

O my beloved, you ought not to love this evil world, and throw away the one that is to come – that is filled with life and pleasures. This world is the world of oppressions, and all evils are in it. Adultery, fornication, pride, empty glory, slander, drunkenness, extortion, oppression, [and] hypocrisy. As all these are in it, why are we bound to it? My brothers, love the world that

is to come, for it remains forever. Death has no authority in it, its beauty is not destroyed, its
fol. 101r riches are not made poor, and its joy does not change. We gain all these from this world, | [thus], if we are in this world, we should keep Christ's commandments. When we are numbered in the world to come, all these that I narrated to you will be given to us, namely, boldness with God, and with the angels and archangels.

My brothers, henceforth toil and endeavour, that Christ may make us worthy of all these gifts. Be humble before every man as He showed us. Love each other as He loves us. Persevere [in] oppressions and adversity as He persevered on our behalf. Forgive the foolishness of those near to you as He commanded us.

My brothers, behold I narrated before you these of the kingdom and those of hell. That which you desire to choose from them for yourself, God will be the helper in everything that you do. When Christ comes in His glory, we may receive Him with revealed faces, and may we all equally confess, worship, and glorify, to the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, now and always. [Amen]. O reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Forty-Seven]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā Concerning The Sick And That You Should Visit Them

My beloved brothers, come and gather roses, lilies, and flowers that blossom in April, that is,
fol. 101v exalted virtues and precious [gifts] – to visit the sick and have fellowship | with their oppressions, and to help them in everything that is capable in our hands. The hypocrite does not lift up his thoughts to his head and his portion shall be in hell.

Henceforth, anyone who reads these words, be careful of hypocrites, and the false testimony of their witnesses. Do not eat and drink with them, and do not sit where they sit lest God sends a fire that will devour them, and [you] will also burn with them.

Behold, I warn, and again I warn, all those who work for God, do not transgress my words, that when Christ comes in His glory, we will receive Him with revealed faces, and we will go up to heaven with Him. We will be merry in His kingdom, in that pleasure that does not pass away nor is loosened, for the pleasure is Christ. Unto Him, and His Father, and His Holy Spirit, glory, honour, confession, and worship, from the heavenly to those below. And for all His grace unto the whole world, and unto me, the miserable and poor [writer], now and always, and forever [and] ever. Amen. Read and pray for me in love.

[Chapter Forty-Eight]: [ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā] Against The Rulers Of Our Nation And The Hermits Of Our Time

fol. 102r A false name is [like] a lawsuit, for there is no benefit in it, | as it does not perfect and complete the conscience in true faith. What did Judas benefit from the name of apostleship and discipleship? He became a murderer in his evil will. Or what advantage did Simon the sorcerer have from the holy baptism he received from the apostles? Or Marcion from the priesthood? Or Arius from seniority? Names cannot make one to be righteous or wicked, only works cause one to draw near or to depart. Behold, we saw many that had fellowship in the mysteries of the church, [yet] they were strangers to her true administration.

There are clearly many that confess God, [yet] the blessed Paul said, 'They deny Him in their deeds.'[1] Therefore, do not take pride in empty names without deeds. It is right to fear the rulers among us, [as] the Prophet said concerning the leaders of the people, 'They namely eat young goats from the flock and calves from the herds.'[2] And again, 'They drink pure wine and anoint the best oil, and they do not care for the affliction of Joseph.'[3] Jeremiah the prophet was also the first [to experience] this negligence, and said, 'The priests did not ask clearly, fol. 102v "Where is the Lord?" Those who hold | the law did not know me, and those who govern lied to me.'[4] Come Jeremiah, cause me to awaken with these echoes, and even the priests of the church who drown in sin similar to sleep, [and if we awaken], our riches will increase greatly.

Let us weep and mourn concerning ourselves in this world, that in the world to come we may be filled with joy. Let us rejoice in the oppressions of this world, that in the one that is to come we will dwell in pleasures. We do not become servants of Christ if we please men. For this, I see that we flee from oppressions and take refuge in pleasures. We do not rejoice as we glorify, and we harass as we despise. We eat, drink, and sleep and look for and expect the

[1] Cf. Titus 1:16.
[2] Cf. Deuteronomy 28:51.
[3] Cf. Amos 6:6.
[4] Cf. Jeremiah 2:8a.

kingdom, [yet] we lie to Christ. Let us take refuge in humility in front of those who are higher than us, [lest] we are cast out and set off [with] those that are inferior to us. We love those who glorify us, [yet] we hate those who hate us. We glorify ourselves before those who are inferior to us in knowledge, [yet] we quietly take refuge in those who are wiser than us. We hunt for
fol. 103r vainglory from all sides. We do not desire to journey | uprightly in the way of Christ, [yet] we desire to be heirs of the kingdom.

My brothers, I desire for you to not be deceived. For we do not become of Christ if we do not do His will, and we will not inherit the kingdom if we do not journey uprightly in His way. For what do we have that hinders us from the will of God? We do not have women nor children to hinder us, nor the tax of the king, nor the creditor that seeks us. Only our negligence hinders and deprives us from life. For those who have women and children and are bound to the world and its matters, are hindered to work for God. But those who are not bound to this world, and nothing in it, they ought to be bound only to God, as they endeavour night and day to do His will in everything.

We do not have women nor children, [yet] we do not desire to rightly work for God. Perhaps we suppose that we are heirs of the kingdom, [yet] we are found to be tormented in hell. The oppressions that [allow one] to enter the kingdom are good compared to the pleasures that [cause one] to enter hell. May we place God's judgement before our eyes, for His fear
fol. 103v makes us wise, | that our conscience may not be distracted by empty things, to allow His grace to help us.

If sufferings and sicknesses come upon us know that crowns are woven for us [through them]. When we accept them in thanksgiving, we will not be discouraged in our work, for a heavenly power will help us. Speak to one another in purity of heart, and may we be humbled at the inferior feast, that they may say to us, 'Enter above.'[5]

[5] Cf. Luke 14:10.

My brothers, be awake and do not sleep, the time has come, and it is not far away. He who is coming will come and will not delay. Let us be prepared to go out to the encounter of the Bridegroom. When He comes, we may confess, worship, and glorify His Father and His Holy Spirit, forever. Amen. O beloved reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Forty-Nine]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's [Response To A] Question That A Confessor Asked Him And Said: I Desire To Be A Hermit

[Question]: I seek to learn what the customs of the solitary life are, and how I ought to please God in my deeds.

Answer: O wise [one], he who completely departs the world for the custom of the solitary life ought to commence [like this]: He should place his foundation upon the rock, that
fol. 104r is true faith, hope, | and love. Then he will commence in the customs that are suitable for the solitary life. These are: humility, poverty, abstinence, fasting, prayer, vigil, reading, obedience, the love of God, and love for everyone.

O my beloved, the solitary life is expressed by our Lord, for Christ was a hermit to His Father. Thus, he who departs from the world ought to be a hermit, a hermit concerning all matters of this world. He should not be bound to anything but only Christ, for these are the customs of those who completely depart from the world to work. They should offer pure repentance because of their sins.

The customs of those who do not depart for God are the stopping of reading, vigil, and service. They are distracted by ladies and cities, and are constantly in the nourishment of their belly. O my brother, the custom of the solitary life is not of laxity and negligence, [rather] of
fol. 104v excellency and holiness. It is not of shame and impurity, | it is the custom of angels, for we ought to be like angels. One of the elderly saints said, 'God requires of us the fulfilment of the solitary life, and if we desire its fulfilment, then why are we lazy?' We ought not to enter into battle without armour, [as] a man [ought not to] place his hand on the ploughshare of a plough and look back. He who enters a battle without armour will be easily killed, and he who places his hand on the ploughshare of a plough and looks back is not worthy of the kingdom.

O my brother, the way of the kingdom is called the way that is poured out in blood. Our Lord demonstrated its difficulty in Himself, namely, all that He bore from the Jews, they spat in His face and mocked Him, they struck a reed on His head, they dressed Him in a scarlet robe,

and mocked Him. What [else] can I say? He bore [all these things] until death on the cross. All these happened on our behalf so as to teach us. Thus, we ought to journey in His footsteps and
fol. 108r be like Him in everything. He taught us as He fought | the accuser, in that when He was taken into the wilderness, [Satan] drew near to Him, [yet] He conquered and weakened him, and gave us victory and said, 'I saw Satan fall like a light from heaven.'[1] Behold, He gave you a mighty power that you may mock him.

O my brother, all these [things] that our Lord demonstrated to us are the way of the solitary life. For this reason, [a man] ought not to enter battle in weariness, as he does not have a mighty armour. Many run in the stadium, but only one gains victory, thus is this way of the solitary life, many run but only one from a thousand gains victory. Therefore, the holy gospel says, 'They said to our Lord, "Behold, Your mother and brothers are standing outside and are looking for You." Our Lord replied and said, "Who is My mother? And who are My brothers? My brothers are those who do the will of My Father in heaven."'[2]

Do you see that whoever departs for our Lord but does not deny everything including himself is not worthy to be His disciple? If a man only wears the clothing of the solitary life and is far from the deeds that are fitting to it, his separation [from the world] becomes empty,
fol. 108v and he is deprived from everlasting life. | Moreover, our Lord said, 'Go into your room, lock your door, and pray to your Father in secret, and your Father who sees in secret will reward you openly.'[3] Thus, this [teaching] is also for the solitary life. We ought to be fastened to hermits because of all the virtues there are in this world [of the solitary life].

The custom of hermits is the custom of angels, for it causes [one] to ascend to heaven. He who wickedly journeys in it will descend to Sheol. [But if he journeys righteously in it], he will have victory over jealousy, [which is] most extreme [of all vices], for there is nothing worse than jealousy. Jealousy caused Adam to be taken out of Paradise, and jealousy caused Satan to fall from heaven and to be thrown to the earth. Cain killed Abel in jealousy and was rejected

[1] Cf. Luke 10:18.
[2] Cf. Mark 12:47-48, 50.
[3] Cf. Matthew 6:6.

by God. The Jews were shaken in jealousy, and they crucified our Lord. Judas sold Christ in jealousy and became a lost vessel. He who is free from jealousy overcomes everything.

O my brother, I made everything known to you that is fitting for this way of the solitary life. Henceforth, it is yours to leave and yours to stay. I say, a man cannot be a complete hermit
fol. 109r if he does not become mute to not speak, and deaf | to not hear (like a sculpture made of stone). If he is despised, he does not anger, and if he is glorified, he is not exalted [and does not boast].

O my beloved, look at yourself that you do not do anything external to the will of God. Destroy evil thoughts in your heart and build new [thoughts]. Put up a guard over your lips, that you may not speak lies. Be careful in the vision of your eyes, that you may not see licentiousness. Let your mouth be speaking glories, and your conscience contemplating good. Always trample on the desires of the body, that an impure desire does not have authority over you. Glorify God for taking you out of the evil of the world and bringing you to this custom of angels. Do not look upon those who have no real value, as they journey in the way of Satan. Rather, look at those who are upright as they journey in the way of Christ. Change your evils to good [things], your pride to humility, and your jealousy to love. Close the door of your tongue and open the door of the tree[4] [who is Christ] to those who desire help.

Behold, I made known to you everything that is fitting to this custom of the solitary life.
fol. 109v May God grant you to work | according to His will all the days of your life. And upon me, the poor [man], may there be His mercies. Unto Him be glory for every[thing] created and made, forever. Amen.

[4] Cf. Galatians 3:13.

[Chapter Fifty]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's [Epistle] To Lord Abraham The Hermit

To the beloved and honoured brother, my master lord Abraham the Hermit, I, ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā, truly a sinner and defiled in shameful [things], offer inclined worship to the footstool of your feet. You sent to us an epistle out of your love, I received it with great joy, and was pleased by its report. For there is nothing more kind and pleasant than an epistle sent from a distant place, filled with life and pleasures.

Concerning the praise that you commended me with, it is unnecessary to give you an answer, for we are not like what you suppose. Christ will be made known in the man who glorifies others and finds fault in himself. Christ has granted me to be like what you suppose of me, for you still have not seen me [to assume] I journey well in Christ's way. Regarding that
fol. 110r which you were convinced of me that I may come and be [your] corrector and builder, but | a man ought not to build the homes of others whilst he destroys and corrupts the foundations of his [own] home. In like manner, a man ought not to perform healings for others whilst he has pain in his [own] illnesses. [O] wise physician, decipher sicknesses and offer medicines that counter [illnesses], [as] you can easily receive [a patient] and kill [him].

I was thrown into exile, and I could not [find] a moment to depart from there. I have confidence that the One who raised the paralytic will [also] raise me up in His grace. Many are seen to be white from the outside, yet from within are clothed in darkness.

O my beloved, I desire for you not to change the orders and canons that our holy father lord Abraham established, may they be kept as they are. Guide your brothers in the same way the holy father administered. Instruct them with the fear of God as much as you can, do not cease from perfect service, and constantly be in the reading of books. I am confident about your
fol. 110v love, that you can lead many. I am confident in the One who forgave the tax collector | and prostitute, that He may also accept me in mercies.

The shame of a man who takes pride in something he does not have is doubled, for I am not like those who hope in men. Grace be with you. Amen. O beloved reader, remember me in your prayers.

[Chapter Fifty-One]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā [On] The Contemplation Of Prayer

Life was from the Jews, yet they tasted death more than anyone. They saw light more than anyone, yet they walked in darkness more than anyone. They were the children of God, yet they became strangers to God. They were heirs in the kingdom, yet afterwards they became heirs of hell.

Glory to You, Christ, glory to You! You gave mankind all good [things], and they repaid You [with] evils on their behalf. Glory to You, Christ, glory to You! The whole world is Yours, [yet] You did not have a place to lay Your head. Glory to You, Christ, glory to You! How great is Your love for mankind, that as they hung You on the cross, You prayed for them and said,
fol. 111r ‘My Father, forgive them for they do not know | what they are doing.’[1] Glory to You, Christ, glory to You! Anyone who sins comes to You, and You joyfully forgive him. Glory to You, Christ, glory to You! As You saw the evil and unrighteousness of mankind, You, in Your grace and abundant mercies were patient with them.

My Lord, we know we have sinned. We beg in our weakness, do not repay us according to our deeds, but according to Your mercies, have mercy on us. My Lord, we sinned like men, and You spared and forgave us like God. My Lord, do not leave us in the hands of the evil [one], that Your flock may not perish and be destroyed. Keep Your church that was purchased with Your precious Blood in Your mercies, [and] may Your tranquillity and peace rest in it all the days of the world. Amen. O reader, pray for me.

[1] Cf. Luke 23:34.

[Chapter Fifty-Two]: ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's [Epistle] To Ksōsṭāros

I write to you, Ksōsṭāros, [concerning] what I heard [about] the mad and miserable serpent, the offspring of vipers, that in every hour he is ready to put down all men, because the fear of God is not before his eyes as He is prepared for all evils. We ought to completely be careful of him,
fol. 111v [since] he did not fulfil | his custom like ours and did not even share his conscience with ours. [Those like him] lie when they speak, and they do not keep their promise. There is no love in them, but if they love, [it is] of deceit. They are seen to be white, [yet] from within they are black. For this reason, I am careful, and I warn [you], do not utterly dwell with these and those like [them]. Every kind [of man] follows his own kind, and he becomes like him. For nothing that comes forth from his hands is from God. [Nonetheless], He will reward every man according to his deeds. When we see God being patient with the unrighteous, they hope there is no judgement nor punishment [for them], then suddenly an unexpected happening comes upon them, while they are [still] alive their souls depart from them.

God is patient and His punishment is sharp. Just as He is patient, similarly His punishment is harsh. He who fears God's judgement does not neglect His commandments. He who neglects, fulfils his days in empty [things], and is made worthy of everlasting torment.
fol. 112r Hypocrites, until when will you please men and reject God? | O children of hell, do you not know that as you harass you will be harassed? And as you make trouble, again, you will be troubled? And as you do, it will be done to you? May [Satan] not bind us in these, but [let us] purify them from our hands, lest we always do them.

My brothers, great are the gifts for those who love Christ and desire to journey in His footsteps. My brothers, come [and] love the One who loved us. Come honour the One who honoured us. Come and visit the One who visited us. Come die for the One who died on our account. Come be poor on behalf of the One who became poor for us. Come love one another as He loved us. Come be humble with one another as He taught us. Be merciful to each other that He may have mercy upon us. Do not favour nor exalt one another, not a master to the

servant nor a rich [man] to the poor [man], for in Christ there is no servant nor freeman. We are all children of one nature, and our Master is One. He who does the will of His Master is a
fol. 112v freeman and he who provokes sin is an evil servant. For in the world to come, | masters and servants, and rich and poor will be considered by [their] deed[s].

For this reason, do not despise nor exalt anyone. Do not condemn those who [have] tents in areas [for] they will have torment in the cold weather [in the night], [whilst] we sleep in the houses of icons. [When] we return to [our] beds we have soft mattresses, and we fulfil our desires in various foods and pleasant wine. What now, did these occur because of their sins, and we were given [more] because of our righteousness? We are lost and mad if we think this! For we have not found a man among the righteous that is glorified, but only through oppressions, various tortures, and all kinds of genocides [can one be glorified]. The blessed Paul persuasively narrates the different kinds of oppressions he suffered in the world. Again, I instruct you the word of our Lord, as He said, 'Through many oppressions humanity can enter the kingdom.'[1] And again, as the Apostle said, 'Many journey in this way of righteousness in
fol. 113r hunger, thirst, cold, and heat.'[2] They wear the leathers | of lambs and goats, they hold together in the caves of the earth and in the mountains. The world is not worthy of [these] people. Do you see how they all departed for Christ? For they cannot be His disciples without oppressions. As we know this, may we let go of pleasures and acquire for ourselves oppressions. May we persevere in the work of righteousness, and not grow weary. Do not turn your faces away from the poor, [for the helping of the poor] is greater than purifying sleep. Even the Prophet Isaiah reproved the negligence of his people because of this laziness. He said, 'They surely sleep and are calm, they love thing[s], and in sleep like this, their souls have the sickness of greed.'[3]

The priests of the people are drowning, and they do not desire to deliver themselves from the burden of evils. The priests of the church that come to us have become the reason for

[1] Cf. Matthew 7:13-14.
[2] Cf. 2 Corinthians 11:27.
[3] Cf. Isaiah 56:9-12.

slackness, and as the people saw the looseness of the deeds of their leaders, they began to loosely lead like them. My brother, pray for me.

[Chapter Fifty-Three]: [ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's] Rebuke To The Hermits Of Our Time

I came to rebuke the orders of the hermits of our time to see if they are like the original [ones],
fol. 113v and to accurately examine if their intention is to prosper like the first [hermits]. | I accepted and numbered them as those of the household, nevertheless I despised them as foreigners if they did not accept the sign of the fear of God, and I fled from them as I would from the impure. Behold, all people speak about their greed and the greatness of their belly. Just as a cage is filled with birds, similarly their monastery is filled with foolishness, stupidity, deceit, and falsehood.

They do not know [that when] the partridge skilfully calls his own kind, their hunting is prevented. Thus, they seek these [vices] to call the simple-minded, [for] their belly is concerned with the fulfilling of our distress, as they live for the world more than people. And if mankind is proven [to be living] in their habits, they are found to be strangers more than foreigners, as they are [members] of the household only by name, yet in actions they are outsiders, isolated, and [more] evil than all. They are wounded in the affliction of pride and boasting that is incurable. The miserable only lack one [thing], they take up swords like workers of the king, and they arrange a battle greater than all. They annul the teaching of the prophets
fol. 114r and apostles, as they defend | the instruction of their consciences, [and] even the foolish assembly of people, with the class of contemptable women.

How are they not the helper of demons? They forget their custom, [namely], modesty, holiness, and the fear of God, and they wear a false armour of clothing to draw near to the true sons of the faith. They make the gospel a shop of brass and constellations, as the people who lack common sense think about the receiving of provisions. The thing that makes wizards known in their sorcery also makes known the gospel in the receiving of their dispositions, while in every clothing they drag humanity [back] to the former habits of paganism, and their monasteries become evil stores. They desire to have every type and size with them like buyers and sellers, and [they] especially [desire] the class of foolish women. They are accustomed to

selling damages and losses in the clothing of modesty, and Satan rejoices in everything evil from the hands of those who wear the leather of lambs, whilst inwardly are ravenous wolves. They labour in the actions of wolves, they proudly take, they are blind in jealousy, they are
fol. 114v inflamed in anger | and desire, they choke in the love of glory, they are bound to the desire of money, they are overcome by deceit with Satan, they are defiled in all shameful [things], and they drag young people after their false clothing, that many may not [stand] tall.

There is to be no laxity in the ecclesiastical custom, [especially] not from those whom we received [from] the beginning. Whoever speaks in parables and composes parables in the clothing of the monastic life begins and finishes his story. [They] are made to be a speech and story for the world, and instead of continuing in silence in their cells, they are filled with errors in empty ways. My brother, pray for me in love.

[Chapter Fifty-Four]: A Sign Concerning Some Of The Recluses Of Our Time

Perhaps they do not know that through tranquillity a man can be calm from all uproars and exertions of this world. In [tranquillity], all the virtues of the custom of the solitary life can be laboured, and the soul sees its sins, and every man understands how God's compassion and patience are upon us. [Nonetheless, when] a man is outside of tranquillity, he will not even know where he is. He does not know as he sins, that he is not made fitting, [yet] considers
fol. 115r himself to be righteous. This | will happen to him because he does not see his sins, and does not discern since he does not want to understand, [thus], in his worldly knowledge he thinks he knows [everything].

For this reason, demons injure those who dwell in tranquillity, that they may cause a brother to depart from his cell in all cunning trends. But when they cannot have victory over him in these clashes, they provoke him to depart from his tranquillity through different virtuous facades. Like the visitation of the sick, listening to brothers, gathering those who are broken, relieving the tired, helping the sad, feeding the hungry, giving drink to those who are thirsty, assisting the poor and guests, and many things such as these. Thus, they cause suffering to the brother and say, 'Blessed are you when you offer help to the needy, for you cannot profit from your seat in the chamber which is like a prison. You cannot help [anyone] but only yourself from it.' They even cast fear in him, as they say, 'Blessed is the man who does not commence in this way of tranquillity.' In that he commences [in the journey] and does not complete [it].
fol. 115v Demons draw near to him with the cutting off of hope, blasphemy, pride, and they even | promise him that he is immediately perfect, and that he may be a guide for laymen, so that men and women may reign over him. The riches of this cause suffering, [for] in great control [demons] prepare him as they occasionally show him revelations and from the small healing [people] receive in faith. Those who come to him run [across] the towns of men and women [to] enter his doors. And he slips many [times] and falls because of the discourse with fools and divorcées, the daughters of Eve. They reign over him to even cause him to exit his chamber, as

to renew desolate monasteries or they show him [how] to build monasteries in upright thinking. He ought to give himself to God in order to serve his brothers, the laymen, and the hardest of all, the poor of mankind. O my brother, read and be careful.

[Chapter Fifty-Five]: From The History Of Moses d'Beṭ Sayādē[1] The Monk

Moses was humble from all men on earth. As he would be accused many times by virtuous men and aged saints, they would say to him, 'Why do you not reprove those who are worthy of
fol. 116r rebuke?' Nonetheless, in humility and gentleness | he would reply to them, 'For these of mine did not leave me. That I see the transgressions of others, far be it! I do not see foolishness in a man apart from my own self. For the duration of fifteen years, in toil and sweat I laboured and desired from Christ to grant me to see my [own] sins and not [those] of others. But I once had asked the disciple of Joseph the Monk and said to him, "What position did Saint Moses the Monk acquire?" And he responded to me, "The position of lord John the Daylam.[2] Amen."'

[1] D. 947 CE.
[2] D. 738 CE.

[Chapter Fifty-Six]: From The History Of Lord Abraham The Great[1]

Monk Jacob of Beth Abe[2] was the neighbour of those hermits that were sons of the monastery, namely, of Beth Abe, of lord Abraham the Great. He covered up for sinners and left them to the divine trial. For apart [from those] of his [own] essence, he did not make for them a leader and director. He was already the judge, and he purified his heart from seeing the evils of others.

What do you have to show us from the books that command [us] to forgive the pondering of our sins and to judge the sins of others? As is the custom of the external judges
fol. 116v who strain out the gnats | and devour camels, we are commanded the opposite of this – to pray
End of E for our enemies, to love the one who hates us, * and to not judge, that we are not judged on the Last Day.

[1] D. 586/588 CE.
[2] Syriac: ܒܝܬ ܚܫܐ; lit. 'House of Wood.'

[Chapter Fifty-Seven]: [ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's] Warnings To Children To Not Dwell With Hermits That Have Grace

What can we say regarding the hermit who sits alone in a cell, and a child grows up with him in the way of discipleship, or joins with him in affection and a secret friendship? Here a word remains from what is said concerning this subject, because as much as someone says, 'In what will a preacher be made worthy?' My brothers, I truly say, a love with a woman is more fitting than a love with a child.

O hermit, flee from the child and may you not remain [with him], and if [you do], you will torment your soul. I cannot speak of those wrongs that happened here, but I say the truth, the remembrance of God, which is likened [to] the remembrance of a child, does not remain with the one who falls in [this] trial. When the [hermit] comes to the assembly, before he enters the nave, his eyes look at every side [as] he desires to meet [the child]. If there are a thousand
fol. 117r men in the nave | [and] he does not see his child [there], he feels [as if] there is no one there. His vision does not rest in all these as it does in [the child's] viewing. He looks here and there, [and] everywhere that he may meet him. [The child] does not depart from his memory, neither night [nor] day. He speaks of him amongst his friends, and everywhere he walks, he desires to meet him. He loves meeting and seeing him more than anyone. Even though he is vulgar and contemptible in his [own] sight, his heart burns like fire prior to his meeting.

How will he meet him? Through conversation, laughter, and other [things] that are suitable for children. Trouble and adversity reign over him because of all these, for the whole friendship is of Satan. The work of Satan is fully disturbed, because even through the mediation of a child he desires to capture the mind of the hermit.

The demon of distress always torments anyone who has a secret friendship with a child. Anyone who persuades any child is vulgar, and [when] he sits with the one who rejoices in this
fol. 117v evil | lust amongst the brothers, he weeps without his will because he is an evil demon, on

account of the child. Satan finds a reason to enter the heart of the hermit, and even [through] the coming again of the child, he prepares his approach to the hermit.

For when he entices and brings this upon him by every means, it is not every day that those are brought upon him through the mediation of a child. Ah! Amid a troubled friendship, this is not love but corruption! First, the cursed demon brings upon the hermit a child in a virtuous purpose, and at first, the discourse with the child is like without battle. Then little by little he begins to cause the heart of the hermit to love the child. His conscience is not awake, and he is insecure of himself. He joyfully accepts those [words] that are whispered in his heart from the demon. Then, he also enslaves the child, that he constantly goes to the cell [of the monk] with affairs the demon has prepared for him, and [in this] the cursed demon knows that his seed has been accepted by him.

fol. 118r [O] demon, I have to say trustfully, | when you closely examine [the hermit whilst] in prayer, he does not see the radiances of the Holy Spirit in himself. [Rather], he should shine in the beams of His light, be glad in the appearance of His glory, and be changed to be in His likeness. There is no work [other than] the purpose that is of God that can destroy the habitations of impure demons.

One of the brothers said to me, ‘Once, as I was sitting, I was taken captive in my mind with the sight of God, [and] since I was released, I strongly sobbed. As the demon was standing there, he heard, and become fearful, [and] he was devoured as the one who is [struck] by lighting. He cried out from his oppressions, and he was overthrown and was vanished.’ Blessed is he who remembers his passing in you, [O] world, in exchange, he enjoys rumours and spares his friendship [and] desire from your good [things]. He does not have [anything] to confirm His blessings. The Holy Spirit is the adoptive mother of the one born of the Lord, and he tastes life from her bosom. Its fragrance is smelled for his pleasure. Concerning the one who keeps the world and its pleasures, [though] his society loves him, I have nothing to say [to him] but a mournful lamentation, for he who hears it is deprived of life, [and] the heart[s] of its hearers are

fol. 118v watered abundantly. |

O [you] dead in blindness, lift up your heads, that the light may shine upon your faces. Depart from the passions of the world, [for] Sheol causes the careless to rot. May the light from the Father come out to meet you, and may you serve His hiddenness. He has commanded you to loosen your shackles that you may walk in His footsteps to His Father.

Woe! We will not see His glory in what we hold and with whom we stand. Oh, let us cut off our chains that we may find our God. If you desire to know the hidden things of a man, you do not have [anything] to learn from [except] the spirit. If you are wise, you will learn the internal [things] of every man through discourse and behaviour. He whose soul is clean, and his custom is pure prudently speaks the words of the spirit at every hour. He speaks [only] concerning his position in his place, and regarding those in him. He who oppresses his heart with passions, causes his [own] tongue to tremble in them. If he speaks mournfully concerning spiritual [things], he will be overcome by injustice. A wise [man] even separates this [sort] from his encounter, and the pure [man] becomes aware of the aroma of his emptiness. Truly he commits adultery in his body and soul in the words of nonsense. Whoever is occupied with him
fol. 119r | is a fornicator, and if he adheres to him in intimacy, he is a partaker in idols.

The distinct friendship with children is a loathed adultery to the Lord, for there is no bandage for this breaking. He who remains in one agreement causes his love to be strong at every measure without distinction, [and] this will cause him to reach perfection. Noble [men] weep [when] a child adheres to a child. Know that, even an old man who loves the proximity of children, his thoughts are repulsive because of a defiled child. Even concerning admirable [things] his heart is submerged and won over in the filth of passions.

A child that is humble and calm, whose heart is clear from jealousy and anger, and is cut off from every man and keeps to himself, swiftly sees and understands the passions of a careless old man. As much as you can, be far away from the encounter of an old man that does not [consider] infancy and old age as one without a difference.

Woe to the lazy that plot in pure clothing to scatter their passions. Arrive at old age in the purity of thoughts and behaviours, and the observance of the tongue, that you may have

pleasure here in the sweetness of words of knowledge, and at the exit from the body you will
fol. 119v accept the glory of God. | Erring and intimacy are like a fire blown from the wind that cannot be calmed amid the hallowing of the soul. Other than the one who is with the people of the mysteries of God, lead him and be for the increase of his knowledge. This arouses the soul to life, and passions, and displeasing thoughts disappear more than all virtues. Apart from the one who is like this, may he not be to you a friend and son of the mysteries, that he may not cause you to be a thorn, [lest] you are led astray from the way of God. May the love that unites you with God be great in your heart, that the love whose purpose is perishable may not rob you. The companionship of diligent [men] is for the enriching of one another in the mysteries of God, and the friendship of the lazy and interruptive [men] is for the filling of the belly in exceeding pleasure with one another. Old age is insignificant to everyone [who is] alone. It is difficult for him to eat more without his companion and say, 'Woe to him who eats alone, for he is not pleased, and they do good to one another and reward the workers together.'

Oh! This defiled love and polluted work! My brother, flee from those who are
fol. 120r accustomed in these, and do not eat with them, even by accident. Their table is filthy, | and its preparation is assisted by demons. The guests of the heavenly Bridegroom do not taste from it, [for] its meal is to advocate the worker of the demon of adultery through foods. It defiles the soul of the innocent, and the breaking of dry bread from his table with the purpose of cooking meals. It disgusts the conscience of the pure [man], yet an infant is drawn to it, like a dog with the butcher. The aroma of the table of the one who is occupied in prayer at every hour does not resemble musk. He who is the friend of God desires to find it like a treasure. Raise to life your dead self, and go take for yourself the medicine of life from the table where watchful ones, labourers, and those who fast, recline.

Beloved, sit amongst them and hallow their table, that the bitterness of their wretchedness may change to sweetness without explanation. Its spiritual servants hover [and] dwell upon them, and upon their holy nourishment – I know a man from the brothers that would openly see this. Blessed is he who refrains his mouth from good [foods] that lead him astray

from his Creator, [and] only eats One good [food] from the table of the Exalted One, in that the
fol. 120v hosts of high are hidden in it. | Blessed is he whose nourishment is the Bread that comes down from heaven, that people will be nourished from it in the new world. Blessed is he who is seen to mix the living Drink that satisfies us, [that] from its sea of mercies [and] outpouring it quenches sojourners. The shedding of the heart before God [is] through the reduction of food and drink, and [it is] a shrill cry to [the One] in the secret place.

The tricks of this evil spirit are great in number compared to all impure demons. Sometimes he paralyses the members, and after a while he crushes the heart and chokes the soul. He torments [the soul] from all consolation, and causes it to be cold from prayer, chants, and reading. He fills a man with laziness, and there are times when he severely seizes an evil leader.

Perseverance and the glory of the heart are made worthy in these. Because you have no strength to get up, you either sit or fall. Do not be weakened by them, and do not make yourself comfortable in external pleasures lest you leave swiftly. There are times when [the demon] puts on the flesh, yet he quickly and severely hurts, and there is he whom he troubles in the ear. A man supposes there is a spirit in him if he does not train for wars.

[O] Brother, be careful now and guard [yourself] from adulterous thoughts that [Satan] sows. [For] he approaches and enters the left ear, that in the right ear he deeply listens and directs thoughts. If you block [your ears], you will not be able to name them in your thoughts. [For] your members will grow weak from trials that divide and annul all your virtues. Henceforth, he will be at rest from battle against him, as he delivers up the child that is liable to be punished by the hermit. For the cursed demon knows, that as a child is present, he speaks in his place. I say the truth, that from the day love with a child is seen amid a hermit, he is to be more careful with the remembrance of God in his mind.

When the cursed demon frightens the heart of a hermit with a child, he torments him with [the child] every time he desires, as at times he makes the child to be continually occupied with the hermit. When the child is with him by means of discourse, laughter, eating, and

drinking, and all those that annul a man from his work, [then these] are easily done there. The demon prepares words for the hermit to speak with the child, as again to be loved by him. When the child is constantly with the hermit for an evident time – as the cursed demon induces him as one who visits him out of love, [and] those of the like – then the child will return to him. The hermit will be hated, in his eyes, for having a friendship with [the child]. As the miserable [hermit] is unaware, yet he is fixed to him in his conscience, he burns in his desire, and constantly talks about him.

If [there is] a thing to eat in his cell, he will keep it for [the child], [as] he continually expects his coming. Anyone who meets him asks about him. The demon constantly causes him to hear the sound of footsteps in the nights. Behold, when the child comes to him, [as] he is inflamed in his love, he prompts him as though he is speaking with [the child]. As he is tormented all night in expectation, lo, at once he knocks, then he turns all his love to harm, and he torments him all night. Sleep does not please him and he does not have rest. The cursed demon causes this hermit to pass by bitter nights in those torments that befall him. As a child is not aware of all these, the demon allows [the hermit] to suffer more violent internal excitement, in the friendship of the child.

One brother reported to me, and said, 'This cursed demon makes me foolish in many trials.' In that the child's battle is much worse than the demon's [battle] with the hermit. He [further] said to me, 'New laws were set for me every day, namely, that I may not speak with a child, and to not even meet him. I became mighty in my thoughts against the battle, and [became] like the one who thinks he is victorious over a passion. The battle ceased from me, thus, [I thought] I prevailed all my commandments and laws until the encounter with the child. When he drew near to me, I forgot all my commandments.' And again, he said to me, 'I sit and weep in many nights concerning the thing that occurred.'

This cursed demon did these [things], and many [other things], to the hermit through a child. There is no passion that is strong upon a hermit like this, a man can hardly escape from it. Since in the beginning a man thinks he does not have a battle, and little by little the demon

increases it, until the child enters and sits in the heart of the hermit. When he enters there, the demon accomplishes those interests that were not there through the child. [For instance], if by a journey, [when] the child journeys with [the hermit], the hermit journeys in his thoughts.

He counts the days and thinks of his coming. He is afraid lest a man is polluted with him. If he learns that there is a man that does this, he becomes a complete enemy to him. For this reason, the fathers commanded us to be careful of children.

As Abba Isaiah deliberated on the subject of the woman, and said, 'Do not eat with a woman and may you not have a friendship with a child.' Do you see how this saint placed the trial of a child with a woman? Our Lord testified to me, that not even half of those [things] that a hermit bears from the demon through a child can be expressed in words. It is written in the book of the elderly concerning a child, that when the cursed demon sees a child in the monastery of the hermits, he says, 'As [he] is here, he [is] the consolation in my place, hence [why] I do not have a servant.' The cursed demon said these [things] because he knew accurately that a child is a second demon to a hermit, and I say, even worse than a demon!

Another one of the fathers said, 'A man that dwells with a child, even if he is strong, if he turns back, [the child] will not even come in front of him.' These destroy the prudent if one
fol. 121r child | has a testimony like this about him, he fills the place of the demon. What will happen where there are many children? Since his face is stuck because of a child and all his actions unto women. Because Satan cannot allow a woman to enter the chamber of a hermit, he causes a child to enter to fill the place of a woman.

Again, the holy Abba Isaiah said, 'If a man looks at someone in pleasure, he commits fornication.' And again, he said, 'Do not look at a woman nor a boy [that have] beautiful faces.' See, that in everything, this saint numbered a child with a woman. I testify concerning his words, that whoever departs from the encounter of women, even if they are elderly and foul, be careful of children!

[Chapter Fifty-Eight]: [ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā's] Warnings For Hermits

How is a hermit who was cast out from the world and sits alone different from the people of the world if he does what they do? [If] a hermit is brought near to the people of the world in nothing, and accepts a bath from them, that is, a neighbour, and thinks to himself that he is a
fol. 121v hermit, [I say], he is completely not! | Nonetheless, as he is brought near to them, likewise he is far away from God. However, I say this, it is better for the hermit who accepts it upon himself to receive a bath from the people of the world, to take a lawful wife than to openly be tormented in adultery.

Behold, I say before you a thing that I heard: one of the brothers said in front of me, 'I am thirty years old, behold, since I took this holy clothing, I had very little when I departed from the house of my parents. From the day I left and until this [very] day, my eyes were not complete, and [I] did not look in the face of a woman. Demons would constantly bring and portray before my eyes the thing I saw when I was a little child in the house [of my father], and I arose from it in great struggle.' The poor brother said these [things] before me. Demons draw near to him since he has not seen the face of a woman in such a [long] time. [However], as one
fol. 122r who daily [desires] meeting, seeing, eating, drinking, discourse, laughter, pleasure, honour, | and many others, it is unessential for him to speak of [these] to everyone.

I, the miserable [one], wrote these from the book of Rabān Īšoʿ, leader of the monastery of Rabān Joseph in Balad.[1] In its time, there were one hundred and thirty hermits in it, [then] they transferred to the monastery of Kamoul,[2] and rested there. May his prayer help the readers, hearers, and the writer. Amen.

O readers, I desire from you in a Christly love not to condemn my wretchedness like my dignity. Even though I wrote these as an insult to myself, as I never succeeded in this work

[1] 'Balad, Assyrian Balaṭ, Syriac and Arabic Balad or Balaṭ, and modern Aski Mosul (Turkish for 'Old Mosul') are names referring to a town located some 40 km. northwest of Mosul, on the west bank of the Tigris.' See Amir Harrak, "Balad," in *The Gorgias Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Syriac Heritage*, ed. Sebastian Brock (Piscataway: Gorgias Press, 2011), 52-3.
[2] Kamoul (Syriac: ܩܡܘܠ), a monastery in Qardu, now Akmûn, in Bohtan.

of the solitary life. To others I am bitter and I provoke [them]. I show the way that does not end, where my feet are relieved in it. I make known concerning that place, for I did not even see its roads, even from a distance. I ought to be ashamed from those who were persuaded by me, and even from my conscience, for I am a tax collector. [The word] of the blessed Apostle says to me, 'O miserable [one], you teach others, but you do not teach yourself!'[3] O reader, pray for me in Christly love.

[3] Cf. Romans 2:21.

fol. 122v

[Chapter Fifty-Nine]: | From The Book Of The Pearl:

Concerning The Two Brothers That Dwelt On Mount Šīʿrān[1]

When God created the first man, He gave him dominion and authority over everything, and subdued the heavenly and those of the earth to the authority of his leadership. He knew the authority of his dominion [and] freedom, [and] by it God his Maker honoured him. He placed the law for him, and [permitted him to eat] from all food except only one tree. He controlled the animals, birds of the sky, creeping things of the earth, and the fish of the sea, to be obedient and honourers to him. But he despised the law that was placed for him and ate from the fruit that he was commanded not to. The honour of leadership was taken away from him and the servant reverted to his friends.

Then our Lord Christ came, and by His perfect obedience, became the payer of the trespasses of the first man. By His mediation, He gave us all the former honour and authority. As the Apostle said, 'He came and preached peace to the [those] far and near.'[2] He reconciled us with His Father in the one-time offering of His body. By His hands [and] through the blood
fol. 123r of His cross He comforted | what is in heaven and on earth. He took the barrier of His enemies out of the way; He united [together] those belonging to the people [of] the gentiles and those belonging to the creations [of] the Creator. Through the actions of our virtuousness, He reconciled us with the animals. That which was said by the Prophet is fulfilled, 'The lion will eat hay like the ox.'[3] [And again], 'A child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned [child] shall stretch out his hand in the hole of the adder.'[4]

All these were given to our nature through the coming of our Lord Christ. He granted His saints to be served by animals like the authority of our former leadership. I say these few [things] to show how much honour Christ gave us through His coming.

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[1] This chapter strongly shares similarities with the tradition of St Jerome and the Lion.
[2] Cf. Ephesians 2:17.
[3] Cf. Isaiah 65:25b.
[4] Cf. Isaiah 11:8.

They say there were two brothers on the mountain of Šīʿrān, and they dwelt there for a long time, for a duration of thirty years, [and] they perfected the customs [in] all precision. They had a donkey that would bring them the need[s] of their necessities when it would be forced by one brother to carry their mat.

fol. 123v A wonder like this was performed to them: when the donkey they had, came | from a journey, they would take him out to the mountain to eat grass. [And] one lion that would constantly be there came, and would tend to him up until evening time, then he would bring him to the fathers, and he would go in the night seeking food from God, like the word of the Prophet. He would rise [early] in the morning and come to lead the donkey, and he would go and feed him all day. And thus, he did every day for a period of ten years.

But on one of the days, as he went to lead the donkey and to feed him, the lion found him captured [and not there], and behold he sat to eat, and as he ate and was satisfied, he ceased from guarding the donkey. There was a journey in his vicinity that led to drunkenness on wine, and the donkey went and was escorted onto the caravan that would go there. But as those men [of the caravan] saw the donkey without a master, they rejoiced, and took him with them. As it was evening, the lion came [to the brothers] without the donkey. As the aged men saw the lion without the donkey, and that he had eaten [in an] abundance of hunting, they thought he ate him. They began to strike him and say, ‘Why did you eat the donkey?’ But he would get up

fol. 124r because he could not speak. | He was silent like the man who committed foolishness. After they expelled him from them, he went and stood on that road and gazed at the caravans that passed by.

After five days, the caravan that had escorted the donkey of the blessed [ones] came. As the lion saw the donkey carrying a load, and coming amongst many cattle, he armed himself, stood in the middle of the road, and began to roar. As people saw what happened, they left their cattle and fled to a shelter. The lion went to the caravan and took the donkey and directed [him] on the journey to the mountain to the blessed [ones]. The donkey knew that [the lion] was taking him there, and he directed the way to go, as the blessed [ones] saw the donkey coming and

carrying a load of wine, they rejoiced in him. Then they called the lion, and they took out bread and gave to him, and he ate. This is known to all the dwellers of that land from those men that went with the donkey. For they preach this word before every man, since they saw the lion before their eyes, as he led the donkey and took him to the blessed [ones].

fol. 124v He who gives | authority to our kind to govern the fish of the sea and the birds of the sky, He controls animals to the service of His saints. He who enslaved lions before Daniel controlled this lion to the service of these blessed [ones], and He did many [things] like this for His saints. Like those lions that dug up the grave of Father Paul with the blessed Anthony, and like the hyena of Saint Macarius that went and brought him sheepskin instead of healing her cub.

We have many like these in the divine books. Our Lord worked many powers through the hands of these blessed [ones]. For in our time, there came to them a Kurdish man from Kartaw[5] that was afflicted [in] distress by Satan, and his face was turned behind him. Since he tended sheep on that mountain, he knew where the blessed [ones] dwelt. He came to them, and fell before their feet and said to them, 'Have pity on me, and beseech God on my behalf that He may have mercy on me.' They anointed him with the oil of prayer [for the sick] and in two days he gained health.

fol. 125r Again, a man [and] his wife came to them from the land of Šaharzūr, | [for] her eyes were decaying from the rule of Satan. Since he gave her the rod of the cross, she was healed from her sickness.

Our Lord worked many [things] like these through their hands, and they even raised the dead. They perfected their lives in the customs of holiness. They departed from the world in excellent old age, [and] the fight of them both ended in the first month. For on the day of their deaths, the angels of light escorted them up to the Paradise of Eden. May their prayers be upon us. Amen.

[5] Budge, *The Book of Governors*, 524.

[Chapter Sixty]: From The Book Of The Pearl:

Concerning A Hermit That Dwelt Around The Euphrates River

They say there was a hermit that dwelt alone in the desert surrounding the Euphrates, and water was one mile away from him. It happened that he was sick with a grievous illness, and he could not stand up nor sit down. As he was challenged for ten days, the water that he had, finished. As he was without water for two days, the illness vehemently troubled him, [and] he stretched out his hand to God and said, 'God, good and merciful, they killed the prophets and stoned the
fol. 125v martyrs, and persecuted | the fathers on your account. Likewise, my Lord, I know You, [and] I die here for You.' Then he turned behind him and saw a man carrying a narrow-necked jug of water, and he came and gave it to him. For he was an angel of the Lord that was sent to the saint. They say that the water was kept for him for a period of three months when he was ill, and he was nourished from them instead of anything else. For when he was cured and arose from [his] illness the water finished. These [things] were narrated before me by a man
End of B concerning that hermit. May his prayer be upon us. Amen. *

[Chapter Sixty-One]: Again ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā On The Guarding And Separation [Of Oneself] From The Negligent, For Efforts With Them Allow Covetousness And Laxity To Control A Man, [As] He Is Filled With All Impure Passions

He who restrains his mouth from talk, [also] guards his heart from passions. He who purifies his heart from passions sees God every hour. He who contemplates every hour on God expels demons that are next to him and destructs the seed of their evil. The one who always gazes upon
fol. 126r Him, his heart will be glad in revelations. He who gathers the goal[s] of his inner mind | sees the radiance of the Father. He who is deceived by pleasures will see his Lord in his heart [in conviction]. O he who desires purity, in it he will see the Lord of all! May you not speak, [and] not even listen [to] words that ruin your brothers. If there is a quarrel amongst you, or if you hear words of anger, shut your ears that you may not hear, and flee from there, lest your soul may not die from life.

The heart of the angry deserts the mysteries of God, [while] the innocent and peaceful heart seeks the mysteries of the new world. Behold, if you purify the heaven that is within you, you will see angels radiating in it, and their Lord amongst them, where He is glorified righteously without fail. If he does not take pleasure [in] glorifying [God], he is a labourer without pay.

The treasure of the humble is within him, for he is cautious in his tongue, [and] it can never be stolen from him. Even the mouth of the silent interprets the mysteries of God, but he who frequently speaks, his Creator is driven away from him. The soul of the excellent shines brighter than the sun, and it rejoices every hour at the appearance of divine revelations. He who
fol. 126v adheres to love God is enriched in His mysteries. | He who follows a foolish and prideful [man] departs from the Lord and will even be hated by his friends.

He whose tongue is silent – even to everyone [of] his [own] attire – will acquire a humble and modest order, thus, he will have authority over his passions without toil. Those that betray and stop constant contemplation with God, this sword is their murderer. As dolphins

float in the calm and peace of the sea, thus [he is at peace] from anger and wrath in the calm of the sea of the heart. [For] secret mysteries and divine revelations are hidden in him [at] every hour for his pleasure.

He who desires to see God devises the cleansing of his heart in the constant contemplation of God. Henceforth, he signifies the purifying of his eyes [and] he sees the Lord [at] every hour. When a fish happens to be tested on dry land, the same [happens] to the mind in its departure from the knowledge of God, to wander in the remembrance of the world. For how much can a man decrease from mingling and the business of men? Thus, in his mind he is made worthy of communication and boldness with God since worldly consolations are cut off and cast from him. [Nonetheless], in this manner [a man ought] to be made worthy to see God
fol. 127r in the Holy Spirit: as | dolphins float in the calm and peace of the sea, thus [he is at peace] from anger and wrath in the calm of the sea of the heart. [For] secret mysteries and divine revelations are hidden in him [at] every hour for his pleasure.

As fish are destroyed and die from the lack of water, consequently, fiery motions that come from God disappear from the heart of the one who loves riches and worldly conversations. A layman that suffers hardship in worldly exertions is better than the hermit whose heart is wearied in the burden and dismissal of the laymen, for he [simultaneously] strengthens demons and loves the Lord and His angels. He who looks in zealousness and fervently slaughters from his heart seeds that sprout from evil, his place that purifies the soul [is] within him, and the sun that shines on him [is] the light of the Holy Trinity. The air breathed by his guests [is] the Holy Spirit, the Comforter. The monasteries of his people [have] holy and spiritual natures, and their cares, joys, and gladness [are in] Christ, the radiance of the Father. Even this, in the sight of himself, he is glad at every hour, [as] his beauty is a type that is exalted a hundredfold compared to the sphere of the sun.

fol. 127v This is the Jerusalem and kingdom of God that is hidden within us, | as the word of our Lord [said], ‘This is the place where the mist of God’s glory [is], [and] only the pure in heart

enter it to see the face of their Lord, to purify their mind in the rays of His light.'[1] The angry and wrathful [man] loves glory, and the greedy [man] loves his belly. [He who] mingles with laymen, who strengthens his [carnal] will, who is overconfident and weak, and who is filled with passions, those [of this sort] grope in the dark, outside the place of life and light. Because of the inheritance of the humble and kind, and those who are pure in their heart, a man cannot show the beauty from within, [rather] he prefers to despise and reject all external beauties. No one can fix his eyes on God unless he completely diminishes the world, that he may despise it, and reject that he is wiser than God. Whoever thinks he is wise, [let him know that] the wisdom of the Creator is more exalted than him. [For] as long as the tongue is silent from speech, thus the mind is enlightened to separate the fool. A talkative mind speaks nonsense from the abundance of speech. For the poor [man] in the world is rich in God, and the friend of rich [men] is made poor in the Lord. [Godly] security is sufficient for the modest and humble, and anger departs from his heart. [Amen]. *

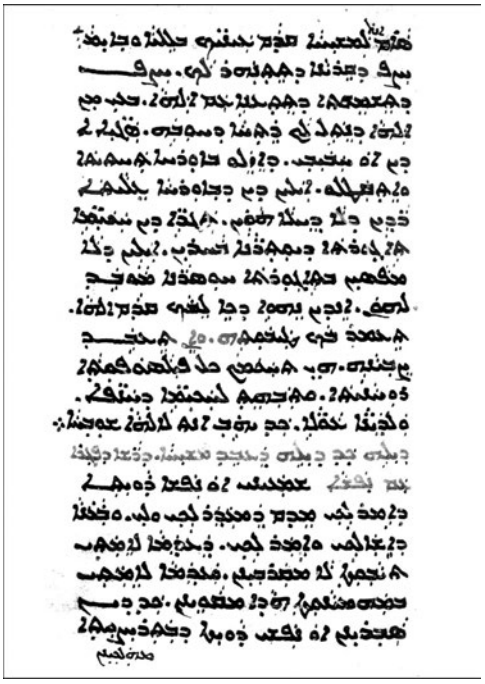
End of ADF

[1] Cf. Matthew 5:8.

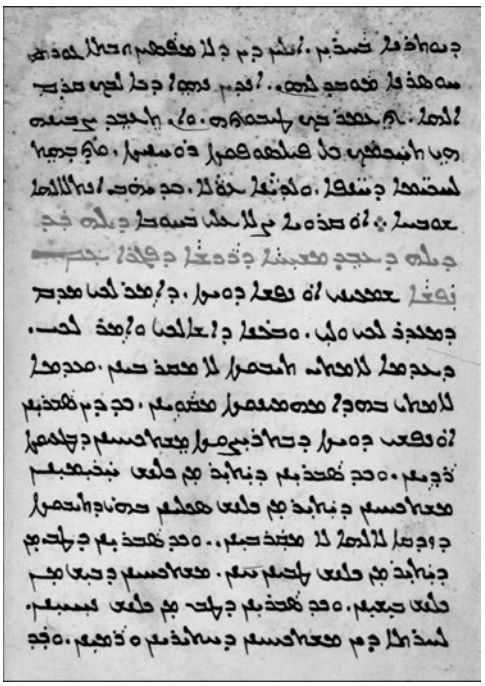
VIII. Appendices

VIII.I. Samples of Manuscript Folios

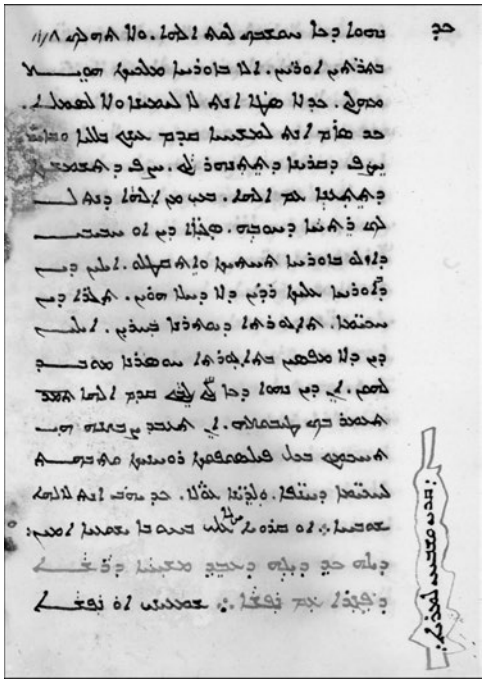
VIII.I.I. Mingana 30 (A)



VIII.I.II. Mardin CCM 00447 (B)



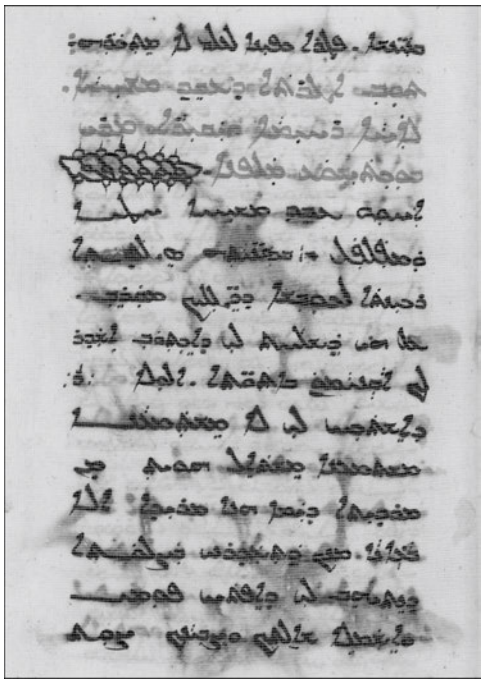
VIII.I.III. Mardin CCM 00497 (C)



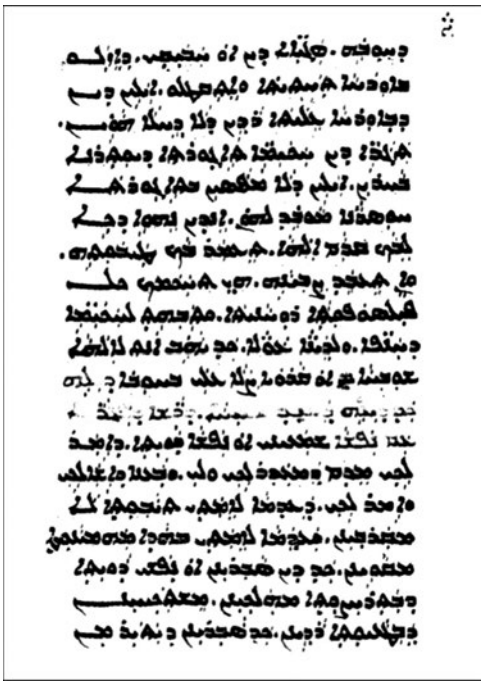
VIII.I.IV. Vatican Syriac 595 (D)

VIII.I.V. MS Orient 9378 (E)

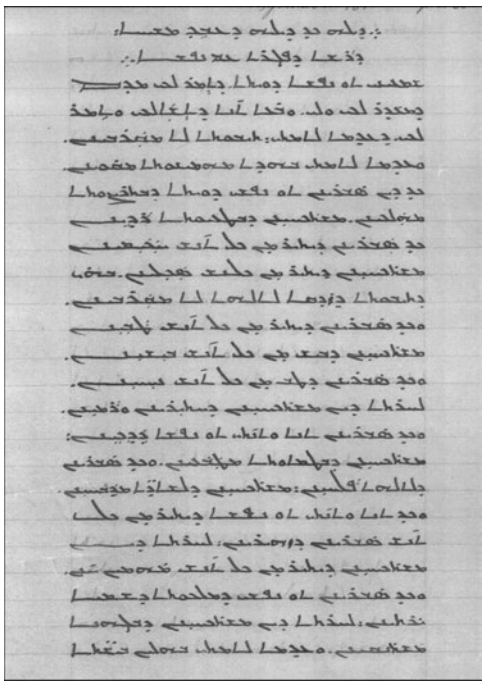
VIII.I.VII. Vatican Syriac 150 (G)



VIII.I.VI. Vatican Syriac 185 (F)



VIII.I.VIII. Vatican Syriac 122 (H)



VIII.II. Manuscript Colophons

VIII.II.I. Colophon in B

By the help of our Lord and hydration of His grace, [here] ends this book of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā, the hermit, ascetic, anchorite, and leading abbot.

VIII.II.II. Colophon in D

[Here] ends this book of the epistles of ʿAḇed-Mšīḥā the renowned hermit. In the month of November, [day] 13, in the year 1917 of our Lord Christ. This book, full of advantages, is written in the blessed village Alqosh, the village of Nahum the Prophet, adjacent to the monastery of Rabān Hurmizd the Persian. May our Lord establish it in His right [hand], yes and Amen. This book was written by the hands of the frail Deacon Paul son of Hurmizd son of Matthew the Elder. Pray for his fathers. To the merited father, Elder Mārūṯā Ḥākīm, the honourable Chaldean. By the care of the excellent brother Rabān Gabriel Jamīl the monk. Blessed be God forever [and] ever, and glorified is His holy name unto all generations. [Amen].

VIII.II.III. Colophon in F

Intelligent readers, be filled with life and safety, in the church of Saint Cyriacus the young child, and may his prayers be a high wall for all the believers, yes and Amen. The writing, steering, and labour of this book was [accomplished by] Deacon Saḇrīšoʿ Tel Kepnāyā, son of ʿEjmāyā the believer, the nephew of Elder ʿOdīšoʿ from the blessed village of Tel Keppe in the land of Mosul, may our Lord establish it by His powerful right hand, yes and Amen […] April, 6, on Wednesday in the year 2014 (1703 CE) of the blessed Greeks.

VIII.II.IV. Colophon in G

[Here] ends [this book], by my hands, ʿAḇed-Aloḥād, son of Kādār Qīnāyā the student, who studied in the school of Elder Kādār in the year 2020 of the Greeks (1709 CE).

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